"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair to-day and to-morrow; rising temperature; light, variable winds, mostly west.
For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,502. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

PAGE'S LONDON TALK DRAWS SENATE FIRE

Ambassador's Reported Pro-British Remarks on Canal and Monroe Doctrine Cause a Stir.

CHAMBERLAIN LEADS FIGHT

Oregon Senator Offers Resolution Which Is Adopted—A Pleasantry, Mr. Page Explains.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Remarks made at a dinner in London last night by Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador to Great Britain, concerning the Monroe Doctrine and the Panama Canal, caused the Senate to-day to adopt a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for full information as to the Ambassador's speech. The Senate resolution was adopted unanimously without debate, and in the House Representative Murray of Oklahoma offered a resolution which implied criticism of the remarks attributed to the Ambasador.

According to the press accounts Mr. Page said at the banquet of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, that the Monroe Doctrine meant simply that the United States would prefer that no European power should gain more land in the New World. He was quoted as saying also that he would not say that the United States had constructed the Panama Canal for Great Britain, but that it had added greatly to the pleasure of building to know that the British would profit most by its use. The press account said that this remark was greeted with laughter.

President Wilson told callers to-day that he had seen the headlines over an account of Mr. Page's speech, but had not taken the trouble to read what was published of the speech itself. He seemed surprised that it had attracted any attention in Congress. When asked whether he considered the Monroe Doctrine obsolete, the President replied he had not heard that it was "failing in any way." He added, with a smile, that there was much discussion, but no doubt as to what the Monroe Doctrine meant.

Secretary Bryan said he had not telegraphed to Mr. Page for an explanation or taken any action in relation to the remarks of the Ambassador. He would not say what his attitude would be toward the Senate resolution.

Chamberlain Takes It Up.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, the author of the resolution, is a bitter opponent of the President's fight for the repeal of the free tolls provision in the Panama Canal act, and his resolution was directed chiefly against Mr. Page's statement that the American people were pleased to think the British would get most good from the canal's use.

Once before Mr. Chamberlain called the Senate's attention to Mr. Page's utterances. On the previous occasion Mr. Page had made some reference to the dominent position in the United States of persons of British descent. Mr. Chamberlain presented memorials of protest from Irish and German societies in the Far West.

The resolution adopted to-day reads in part:

Whereas, the Hon. Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador to Great Britain, is reported to have said: "That the Monroe Doctrine simply meant this: That the United States would prefer that no European Governments would gain more land in the New World."

Whereas, It is further stated that amid laughter Mr. Page declared that he would not say that the United States had constructed the Panama Canal for Great Britain, but that it had added greatly to the pleasure of that great work to know that the British would profit most by its use;

Therefore, be it Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to furnish to the Senate without delay a copy of the speech made by the American Ambassador, and particularly that part thereof giving his definition of the Monroe Doctrine, and that portion thereof in which he is alleged to have stated that the British would profit most by the use of the Panama Canal, and that he call upon the American Ambassador to furnish forthwith for the use of the Senate the evidence upon which that portion of his speech was based, wherein he is alleged to have said that it added greatly to the pleasure of the people of the United States in the building of the Panama Canal to know that the British would profit most by its use.

Not Reported Verbatim.

After the resolution had been adopted Senators heard of dispatches from London saying the Ambassador's speech had been delivered extemporaneously late in the evening, and had not been reported verbatim, and quoting Mr. Page as explaining his reference to British use of the Panama Canal was in a light vein. It was taken for granted at the Capitol, however, that in response to the State Department's request, the Ambassador would furnish to the Secretary of State his recollection of just what he had said, with the desired explanation.

No attempt to oppose the resolution was made, when Senator Chamberlain offered it, the usual custom being to adopt such measures as a matter of course.

Representative Murray's resolution had reference to the statement that the Monroe Doctrine simply meant that "the United States would prefer that the European Governments should gain no more land in the new world."

This, Mr. Murray said, was in effect that the Monroe Doctrine was not an American policy, but merely an American desire, to be expressed to European monarchies and not ot be enforced.

"It would seem to portend," said Mr. Murray, "the policy of the State Department to abandon, upon first demand, the Monroe Doctrine, and invited such European violations or demand."

The resolution offered by the Oklahoma member calls upon the Secretary of State to furnish the House with information as to the accuracy of the alleged statements of Ambassador Page and whether, if made, they had the sanction of the State Department, and also whether it was or would be the policy of the State Department to abandon the Monroe Doctrine.

Further information in connection with the Ambassador's remarks on the Panama Canal also was sought by Mr. Murray's resolution.

DIFFER ON PAGE SPEECH.

London Newspapers Have Two Versions—Ambassador Awaits Inquiry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 12.—When Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, saw the New York cable dis-

Continued on Page 2.

WATERPLANE'S WINGS FOLD.

British Invention That May Revolutionize All Kinds of Flyers.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 12.—Horace Short of Messrs. Short Brothers of East Church, Kent, announced to-day a development in aeroplane construction which multiplies enormously the utility of the waterplane in naval warfare. It is a device whereby in the newest and most powerful waterplanes the wide spreading wings are folded back close to the body of the machine, so that when not in use the machine occupies only one-seventh of the space at present required.

Mr. Short declares it will bring about an immediate revolution in the design and construction of every kind of aeroplane, whether for use by land or by sea. But especially in regard to the waterplane for the use of the navy will it have far-reaching effects, for it makes the waterplane practicable as part of the equipment of a battleship. A battleship will now be able easily to find room to carry not merely one of the new type of short biplanes, but as many as the developments and science of naval warfare may prove desirable, for the folded wings will measure 10 feet across instead of 70 feet.

The contrivance is so simple that the wings can be folded or unfolded in less than a minute while the aeroplane is floating on the surface of the water by the side of the ship to which it is attached. It will also be possible to carry a waterplane slung on davits ready for launching, as a ship's boat is carried.

DYNAMITE FOR JUDGES.

Indiana Man, Known as "Bat" Masterson, Held for Conspiracy.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 12.—David Masterson, known to his companions as "Eat," was arrested here to-day and taken to Terre Haute to answer an indictment charging him with conspiracy to murder Circuit Judge Fortune, Special Judge Felix Blankenbaker and Prosecutor Joseph Roach by exploding dynamite under their homes. Masterson is in jail in default of $25,000 bail.

Masterson was employed by the traction companies in the recent strike in Terre Haute, and when the strike was over he turned against the company and gave evidence for the employes. Masterson swore that he had been employed by the traction company as a "slugger," that he had assaulted several union men

Following an election's scandal it was discovered that a conspiracy had been formed to murder Judges Fortune and Blankenbaker and Prosecutor Roach by blowing up their homes with dynamite. An investigation by the Grand Jury followed and an indictment was returned against Masterson and Earl Dickens. The Grand Jury inquiry developed the further fact that three shots had been fired into the house of Judge Blankenbaker one night while the Grand Jury was investigating. The wife of Dickens gave the information on which the indictments were based.

The "Bat" Masterson, in jail in Terre Haute, is not William B. Masterson, the original "Bat" Masterson, who was appointed Deputy United States Marshal of New York City in 1905 by Theodore Roosevelt.

The real "Bat" Masterson has been living in this city for the last eight or nine years, and is a writer on The Morning Telegraph. When he was told yesterday of the arrest of the Terra Haute man, he said:

"Yes, I have heard of him before. Somebody sent me a column of testimony recently in which he confessed all kinds of crimes. I don't know the man."

LOBBY FOR MITCHEL BILLS.

Livingston and Kraacke Hurriedly Visit Republicans at Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, March 13.—Jacob Livingston, the Republican leader of Kings, and Bridge Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke, a Republican district leader in Brooklyn, came to the capital hurriedly last night in an attempt to influence the Republican Assemblymen to get into line for the Mitchel police bills.

Upon their arrival they went into conference with Speaker Sweet. Presently Assemblyman Almeth W. Hoff of Brooklyn, Chairman of the Cities Committee, was sent for.

"Speaker Sweet has determined to abide by the action of the Cities Committee on the Mitchel bills," said Mr. Kracke when he came from the Speaker's room.

"Don't quote me as saying anything," said Mr. Livingston. Both looked glum.

Mr. Livingston is the second Republican leader to come here for missionary work in behalf of Mayor Mitchel. Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, was here two days ago. Behind the authority of the leaders there is said to be a big patronage deal contingent upon the passage of the Mitchel bills by the Assembly.

The Assembly Cities Committee was in executive session until early this morning, but, according to Chairman Hoff, did not take up the Mayor's bill. A poll of the committee prior to the meeting indicated that it stood 8 to 5 against reporting the bills.

SAVED HER PET PIG.

Woman Rushes Into a Blazing House and Rescues the Porker.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 12.—A fire drove four families from a frame tenement on Summit Avenue, Garfield, N. J., this afternoon. Among those who fled to the street was Mrs. Alexander Toth. As she stood in the street watching the flames lick the paint off the clapboards, the squeals of her pet pig reminded her that she had left him behind.

Mrs. Toth bowled several firemen out of her way and dashed back into the house and up the stairs. She emerged a few minutes later, with her eyelashes and eyebrows abbreviated and a badly frightened and slightly scorched porker in her arms. It was several minutes before she could soothe the pig.

The fire burned the tenement to the ground, with a loss estimated at $5,000.

Dew'y's Pure Grape Juice
Purifies the blood. A delicious beverage. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 128 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

3,000 MORE TROOPS MAY GO TO TEXAS

Administration Talks of Sending Another Division to Watch the Border.

WAITS FOR TORREON BATTLE

Rebel Victory May Relieve the Tension—Colquitt Scoffs at Reinforcement Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Consideration is being given at the War Department to the advisability of mobilizing another division of the regular army in Texas. The Second Division is already mobilized in that State, and it is now proposed to augment the force by the mobilization of the First Division. The plan under consideration contemplates sending the First Division to Texas for the ostensible purpose of relieving the Second Division, but in reality to keep it there as an addition to the second in preparation for any emergency that may demand immediate activity on the part of a large number of troops.

The consideration now being given to the matter of increasing the regular army forces in Texas is a direct outcome of the action of the War Department yesterday, by direction of President Wilson, in ordering the Ninth and Seventeenth Regiments of Infantry to the Mexican boundary. It is understood that these infantry regiments are to be sent to the border as a moral restraint upon Texans who might be disposed to yield to the contention of Gov. Colquitt that Texas should resent injuries done by Mexicans to people on the American side of the boundary line.

The fear of possible raids into Mexico is the most tangible result in Washington of Gov. Colquitt's arguments and demands forwarded to the State Department. But the length of the international boundary makes even the large number of troops already there, and soon to be increased, look much attenuated when strung out over the thousand miles that must be patrolled. Bodies of armed citizens, it is feared, might attempt to cross the boundary, in spite of the increased watchfulness of United States troops. And so it appears expedient to have a still larger force available to strengthen the patrol.

The Second Army Division, now at Texas City and Galveston, would long ago have been relieved but for the expense incident to the transportation of so large a number of troops returning to their posts and of those taking their places.

Waiting for the Torreon Campaign.

As the matter now stands, the intention is to await the result of the Torreon and Tampico campaigns of the Constitutionalists. It is believed in official circles that if the Mexican situation should clear itself within the next two months there would be no necessity for more troops along the boundary. The marauding along the border will cease, it is expected, when the operations of the Constitutionalists are transferred to the south.

The present hope is that in a not very long period the second division now in Texas may be returned to the North. But if the conditions in Mexico should not be adjusted within the next two months it will be regarded as necessary to move another division to the "front." When that is done the further question will be answered whether this division shall relieve the division now there, or both divisions shall remain.

This alternative would be justified, it is urged, if there should be no decisive turn of events in Mexico and the country should be plunged deeper into political and industrial chaos, rapine and bloodshed. The Washington Administration is looking expectantly for the collapse of the Huerta Government and the beginning of a reign of terror coincidental with the possible ascendancy of Villa as dictator. Opinion here is unanimous that when that time comes it will be desirable for the United States to have two divisions ready near the Mexican boundary, so as to have an adequate force to respond to demands from foreign Governments that this country should afford protection to their nationals and their interests.

In this connection it was said to-day that the available army transports had been kept in readiness at Galveston for the past year to move troops quickly to the south if occasion should arise. The matter has been carefully considered by Secretary Garrison and the army's Chief of Staff, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, and their various aids, among whom are Major Gen. Aleshire, Quartermaster General, and Brig. Gen. Sharpe, who is in charge of the commissary branch of the Quartermaster Department.

Mobilization Fund Available.

There are abundant funds available for moving a large force in Texas, and it is pointed out that to a great extent the initial cost of placing a second division at Texas City would be much reduced by reason of the installation of water works and various other necessary incidental appurtenances of a large camp.

The first division consists of the Eleventh Cavalry, stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia; the Third, Fifth, and Twenty-ninth Infantry regiments, constituting the First Brigade of the division; the Ninth and the Seventeenth Infantry, regiments which form the Second Brigade; the First Battalion of Engineers stationed at Washington Barracks; Batteries D, E, and F of the Third Artillery stationed at Fort Myer, Virginia, and Company G of the Signal Corps stationed at Fort Wood, New York.

The First Division contains two cavalry regiments, as organized, but one of them, the Tenth, is doing patrol duty on the Mexican boundary west of El Paso. Of the infantry regiments just mentioned the Third is stationed at Madison Barracks, N. Y., and Fort Ontario, N. Y.; the Fifth at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and the Twenty-ninth at Forts Jay, Porter, and Niagara, N. Y.

The Ninth, which is stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky., and Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., and the Seventeenth, stationed at Fort McPherson, Ga., are the two regiments now under orders to go to Texas to take station at Laredo and Eagle Pass for patrol duty on the border.

The mobilization of the First Division will not involve the expense attached

Continued on Page 2.

The Crucible of Democracy.
By Winston Churchill.

Roosevelt's own story of his South American trip.
Mr. Dooley on Mexico.
Kaiser's mother writes of Bismarck's long fight against her.
Noted French critic assails Shakespeare.
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW YORK TIMES.
Also—The Spring Fashion Number, with 50 photographs of the newest creations of the French dressmakers, and articles about them.

STOLEN HANAN GEMS FOUND IN EUROPE

Woman Aided in the Theft from Narragansett Cottage.

The Merchants' Secret Service of 3 Park Row has recovered $85,000 of the $150,000 worth of jewelry which a band of international thieves stole from the Summer home of Mrs. John H. Hanan at Narragansett Pier in July last. Samuel Samwick, head of the service, said last night that the thieves had been aided by a woman who spoke four European languages, and who mingled easily in the highest classes of society. The disposal of the jewels was traced, Mr. Samwick said, through this woman, whom his agents had been following for five months.

Some of the stolen jewels were recovered in Paris and some in Amsterdam. In all fifty pieces were taken from the Hanan cottage. The thieves got the jewels by pressing a secret spring in a specially constructed drawer in Mrs. Hanan's boudoir. Mrs. Hanan had left the room only half an hour before to attend a benefit performance in aid of the Church of St. Peter's by the Sea. The theft was discovered by her maid shortly afterward. It has been established that the thieves used a high priced motor car with a silent engine in getting away.

Mr. Samwick said last night he was confident most of the other jewelry stolen would be recovered, and added that the same band of thieves undoubtedly had been responsible for the series of gem thefts which startled Narragansett Pier last Summer.

Among the jewelry recovered, Mr Samwick said, were a black ribbon bowknot breastpin outlined with diamonds, one pair of large sapphire earrings, one large pair of pink coral earrings with diamonds mounted on top, one coral brooch shaped like a rose, one large solitaire ring set in black enamel, and one pearl necklace of [illegible] beads.

NOT TO DEFINE TRUST LAW.

One Feature of Wilson Plan Dropped —Directorate Bill in Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—One of the most vital features of the proposed anti-trust legislation—the attempt to define violations of the Sherman law by statute, has practically been abandoned. In place of it, special legislation will be offered providing for fixing personal responsibility for contravening the law as it now stands.

The President has been convinced that any attempt to write a definition of what actions would constitute violations of the Sherman law might at the same time exclude from that law other acts equally criminal. He pointed out to callers to-day that even the bills introduced seeking to define these violations seemed to fix the responsibility for infractions only upon individuals.

This decision to eliminate amendments to the Sherman law is almost in direct opposition to the President's definite request for such legislation in his anti-trust message of Jan. 20.

Another feature of the anti-trust programme which threatens to be dropped is the President's proposal to prohibit interlocking directorates. He has found that the original proposal might interfere in many ways with legitimate enterprises. He pointed out to-day that such a law might make it impossible for one corporation to own another corporation in another State, where the second corporation had merely been formed for the purpose of obeying local State laws. He tried to draw a distinction between "holding companies" and "owning companies."

INVADE BOSTON EXCHANGE.

Unemployed Want to Sleep on the Floor, but Are Ejected.

BOSTON, March 12.—A small army of the unemployed invaded the Chamber of Commerce Building to-day, demanding shelter and food. Trading in the Grain Exchange had closed for the day, but the unexpected arrival of the workless ones caused excitement. Police reserves were called, and the party, which included about 150 men led by Morrison I. Swift, was ejected without violence.

While on the floor of the Grain Exchange Swift inquired for President J. Randolph Coolidge.

"I want to impress upon this organization of business men the urgency of the unemployed situation," he said. He was told that the President was not in the building. Swift said he wanted to obtain permission to use the Exchange floor as a dormitory for the unemployed on cold nights. He thought that food should be furnished to those out of work. After the invaders had been put out of the building an attempt was made to hold a meeting in India Square, but the police dispersed the gathering.

HOBO ARMY MUST SCATTER.

Sheriffs and District Attorneys of Four Counties Unite in Ultimatum.

Special to The New York Times.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 12.—The Sheriffs and District Attorneys of four California counties reached an agreement to-day with regard to the problem of "Gen." Kelley's "Army" of unemployed, and their edict was made public as a joint ultimatum.

The 600 or 700 men remaining of the "army" which left San Francisco last week under Kelley on a proposed march to Washington, D. C., must disperse at once. If they are willing to scatter peaceably in bands of not more than fifty, the Citizens' Committee of Sacramento will pay their fares to any point within a radius of fifty miles. They will not be permitted to march in a body anywhere, and if they are not willing to disband the authorities will be forced to "take other measures."

FINEST TURKISH BATHS
Now Open. Woolworth Building.—Adv.

SOCIAL UPLIFT SHOW WRECKED IN JERSEY

Crowd of Morristown Italians Invades Health Exhibit and Destroys Pictures.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 12.—A crowd of Italians to-day raided the social survey exhibit being held at 41 South Street under the auspices of local churches and the Presbyterian Home Mission Board, and chopped up pictures, tore up charts, and inflicted considerable damage on the interior of the building. The entire police force of Morristown was called out and the crowd was dispersed with difficulty.

The exhibit was discussed at a union service held in the Presbyterian Church last Sunday, and at a business men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. on Monday, at which time Superintendent of Schools Wiley made an address which many Italians in the town misinterpreted. It was widely reported that he had advocated the segregation of Italian and negro children in the schools. Mr. Wiley insists that he was entirely misunderstood, and that he made no such recommendation.

This morning, following a meeting of protest last night, a crowd of about 200 Italian parents of schoolchildren assembled in Flagler Street and marched in a body to the Maple Avenue School to demand satisfaction from Mr. Wiley. He succeeded in convincing the committee sent in to interview him that he had been misinterpreted, but in the meantime some of the 200 who had waited outside went to the survey exhibit, where many pictures of homes in the Italian settlement were on exhibition, and started wrecking it.

Pellegrino Venecio, who is said to have destroyed a picture of his wife and baby which bore the legend, "The Foreign Born Must Be Taught How to Care for Their Children," was arrested and held under $250 bail by Justice Bennell to await the action of the Grand Jury.

LEAVES ALL TO ACTRESS.

Alfred Edwards Wills Fortune to His Last Wife's Friend.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 12.—Surprise has been created in theatrical circles by the publication of the particulars of the will of Alfred Edwards, founder of Le Matin, who leaves the whole of his fortune to Mlle. Colonna Romans of the Theatre Français, one of the most faithful friends of his last wife, Mlle. Lantelme.

It was assumed that M. Edwards had an immense fortune, but his divorces cost him dearly and his legacy to the actress amounts to between $1,000,000 and $1,200,000.

The phraseology of the will is curious. It begins:

"I appoint as my universal legatee Mlle. Gabrielle Colonna Romans, my friend, who—I affirm it on my honor—has been to me only a friend in the highest and immaterial sense of the word. I bequeath to her all I possess and charge her to execute the following legacies."

Then follow various small sums, willed to friends and domestics. The divorced wives of M. Edwards are not mentioned in the will, but Mlle. Romans expresses the intention of continuing an annuity to Mme. Missia Edwards.

BLAMES AMERICAN WOMEN.

Paris Couturier Says They Are Cause of Indecency in Dress.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 12.—A vigorous attack on American women in connection with the campaign for more decent fashions was made to-day by a dressmaker of world-wide reputation in the Rue de la Paix.

"It is American, not French, women who have created the demand for indecent dresses," he said. "French women initiated the mode, but Americans degraded it. The outrageously slit skirt and transparent corsages are made in nine cases out of ten for exportation. The Parisienne knows just how far to go, but for our American customers nothing seems too daring."

At the office of the Women's Patriotic League, which started the protest against indecent fashions, it was said that signatures continued to flow in, and that the remarkable thing about the movement was the number of letters of approval, entirely unsolicited, which came from the leading dressmakers of Paris.

FIRE SCARE AT THE MOVIES.

Audience Escapes Safely as Upper Floors of Building Burn.

Three comedians were singing an Italian song at the Caruso moving-picture theatre, 124 and 126 West Houston Street at 8 o'clock last night, when a man ran in and yelled that the building was afire. Some of the women shrieked hysterically and began to fight their way to the doors, but most of the 200 spectators kept their heads and all got out without injuries.

The fire began in the fifth floor of the six-story building in which the theatre is situated. It destroyed the contents of the Warenholz Paper Box Factory and other floors were damaged by water. The total loss was $15,000. Two alarms were sent in.

W. G. M'ADOO TO WED ELEANOR WILSON

Unofficial Report of Engagement Brings No Denial from the White House.

WEDDING MAY BE IN JUNE

Secretary Has Been a Frequent Caller at the White House—He Is 50, the Bride-to-Be 24.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12. — Miss Eleanor Wilson, youngest daughter of the President, is engaged to marry William Gibbs McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, according to reports which are not denied at the White House or by Mr. McAdoo.

The engagement, however, has not been announced. A prompt denial was given to the report, when it was first published several days ago; but to-day Mr. McAdoo only said that the matter was too delicate for him to discuss. President Wilson, who said when reports were published before the announcement of the engagement of his second daughter that he would not talk on questions of such a personal nature, maintained the same attitude yesterday.

Intimate friends of Miss Wilson and Mr. McAdoo have understood for the past two weeks that the engagement existed. Mr. McAdoo, it is said, virtually acknowledged the engagement at the dinner given by him in Miss Wilson's honor soon after his return to Washington on Feb. 19, from his long trip on the business of locating reserve banks.

In default of statements to the contrary, official Washington is taking it for granted that another White House wedding will take place in June, after the adjournment of Congress. Secretary McAdoo has been a frequent social caller at the White House during the past year, and has been much in the company of Miss Wilson, so that Washington society is not taken by surprise at the report and awaits only the official asknowledgment of the President and Mrs. Wilson to offer its congratulations.

Mr. McAdoo is 50 years old and Miss Wilson 24. Mr. McAdoo became a grandfather recently, when a son was born to his eldest daughter, who is the same age as Miss Wilson, at her home in Arizona.

Miss Eleanor Wilson is tall and dark, unlike her sisters, Mrs. Francis B. Sayre and Miss Margaret Wilson. She is fond of society and has many friends in Washington outside of the Administration circle. She is a good dancer. Mr. McAdoo has been her most frequent dancing partner at the informal dances of the Chevy Chase Club. She has recently joined the Riding and Hunt Club and follows the hounds.

Miss Wilson was educated in private schools at Princeton and then spent two years in St. Mary's College at Raleigh, N. C., of which the President was Dr. McNeely Dubose, whose wife was an intimate friend of Mrs. Wilson. She had acquired a taste for painting from her mother, and spent two years, after leaving St. Mary's, in studying at the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia.

Miss Wilson has had some experience with civil war in Mexico. In January, 1912, she was a visitor with the family of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Hutching of the Madera Lumber Company, at their home near Madera, in the State of Chihuahua, where she joined several hunting parties after big game in the Sierra Madre. While she was there the rebels rose against the Madero Government. Madera, which was a rebel stronghold, was taken by the Government forces, and Miss Wilson was detained there for several days. Covered with alkali dust, wrapped in a Mexican variegated serape, which she had received from an insurrecto officer, she arrived at El Paso on Feb. 25, after having been released from detention at Madera.

The wedding will be the fourteenth celebrated at the White House. The thirteenth was the marriage of Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson to Francis Boyes Sayre on Nov. 25, 1913.

Mr. McAdoo was born at Marietta, Ga., on Oct. 3, 1863. He attended the University of Tennessee, but left college in his junior year to become deputy clerk of the United States Circuit Court at Chattanooga. He was admitted to the bar at the age of 21, and practised for a while in Chattanooga. He became interested in railroad affairs when he held the post of division counsel for the Central Railroad and Banking Company and the Richmond & Danville Railroad. He went to New York in 1892, and in 1898 formed a partnership with William McAdoo, afterward Chief Magistrate of New York City. In 1902 he organized the company which acquired the old tunnel under the Hudson that was begun in 1874, and proved a failure. In 1903 he was elected President of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, the $70,000,000 corporation which built and controls the Hudson River tubes.

Mr. McAdoo's first wife was Sarah Houston Fleming, whom he married in 1885. He has six children, the eldest daughter and eldest son being married. The eldest son is Francis H. McAdoo, who married Miss Ethel McCormack of Baltimore last September. Miss Nona McAdoo is the present head of her father's home in Massachusetts Avenue.

Miss Eleanor Wilson attended a large dinner party at the British Embassy tonight. Secretary McAdoo was not in the company.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 12.—William G. McAdoo, Jr., son of the Secretary of the Treasury, when seen here to-night, said he knew nothing about the reported engagement of his father, and consequently could neither affirm nor deny the report

FOR STATE PROHIBITION.

Bill to Submit Plan to Kentucky Voters Adopted by Local House.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 12.—The Kentucky House of Representatives today, by a vote of 60 to 32, passed a bill providing for the submission to the voters at the election in 1915 of a constitutional amendment providing for Statewide prohibition.

The bill also makes provision for a State dispensary system for the purpose of dispensing liquor for medicinal purposes.

The Prohibition bill now will go to the Senate, where it is expected opponents of the legislation will make a determined fight to prevent its passage.

All but nineteen counties in the State at present are "dry," and the unit law enacted earlier in this session of the Legislature will cause local option elections in most of these counties. The "wet" counties contain the larger cities and the big distilleries.

GUNBOAT TO CREW'S AID.

Cuban Vessel Sent on News of American Schooner's Loss.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 12.—A Cuban gunboat has been ordered to the south coast to attempt to rescue the crew of the American schooner Lizzie Dantzler, from Mississippi.

The vessel is reported to have been totally lost near Cienfuegos.

WRECK IN LINERS' PATH.

Warning from the Lorraine to Look Out for a Dangerous Derelict.

Capt. Mauras of the French Line steamship Lorraine sent a wireless message last night by way of Cape Race reporting a dangerous wreck in the track of east bound liners. He received it from the Captain of the French line steamship Mexico from New Orleans to Havre, who said that the forepart of the wreck was about five feet above water.

Its position is about fifty miles west of the point where the great circle course begins.

SPANKING NEEDED.

Justice Blanchard Refuses to Separate a Young Couple.

When the case of a young husband who had sued his wife for a separation came up yesterday in the Supreme Court, Justice Blanchard leaned toward the young couple, as they sat at the counsel table, and told them he would not permit them to be separated.

"What you need," said the Justice, "is a good spanking. You certainly don't need a separation, and I refuse to give it to you or to allow alimony for the defendant."

The plaintiff was Thomas F. Corrigan, who wanted to be separated from Josephine because she refused to kiss or caress him and because she disliked seeing him except in the presence of a chaperon. He also complained that his wife wanted him to go away for a year, when she would live with him again. Mr. Corrigan is the leasing agent of a firm of real estate brokers.

KARLUK MAY CROSS POLE.

Stefansson Thinks the Arctic Drift May Carry His Ship There.

SEATTLE, March 12.—A news dispatch from Dawson, Yukon Territory, says that E. S. Ironsides, Collector of Customs at Dawson, has received a letter written at McPherson by a friend who interviewed Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Commander in Chief of the Canadian Arctic Exploration Expedition, who was there last month.

The letter says that Stefansson has gone back to Herschel Island, off the mouth of the Mackenzie River, and intends to start out immediately over the arctic.

"Stefansson thinks," the writer says, "that the exploring ship Karluk, which was blown from the vicinity of Point Barrow, Alaska, into the arctic ice field during a blizzard last September, leaving Stefansson and three other scientists ashore, may forestall Capt. Roald Amundsen in his coming attempt to drift across the pole. The Karluk is provisioned for five years, and Stefansson seems to be of the opinion that she will be carried across the pole by the ice and come out north of Greenland, if she escapes being crushed."

KOEHLER TRIAL SUSPENDED

Mexican Situation Given as Reason for Sudden Interruption.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 12.—After a fortnight's session at Fort Terry the court-martial of Major Benjamin M. Koehler, on charges of immoral conduct, was suddenly adjourned at noon to-day. Whether the trial ever will be continued is not known. It was rumored about the post that the Mexican situation was responsible for the sudden ending, as the dozen officers comprising the court were needed at their respective posts. Col. Henry Kirby, Third Infantry, President of the court, said:

"There is no verdict and the case is not closed. The court will reconvene by order of the President. You must remember, gentlemen, that we are all under orders of the War Department. I should not wonder if the Mexican situation should have much to do with the future of the Koehler case."

A telegram received at Fort Terry yesterday from Secretary of War Garrison, requesting that the trial be abbreviated, is believed to have been responsible for the adjournment. Whether Major Koehler will remain under arrest or be restored to command of the artillery at Fort Terry is not known.

JOYRIDERS OVER A BLUFF.

Three New York Girls Hurt in Auto Smash Near Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 12.—In an automobile smash this morning Elizabeth and Mary Grady of 344 West Forty-second Street, New York, employed in a laundry here, were fatally injured, and Laura Harned of Brooklyn, employed with them, had a leg broken.

The car they occupied in company with male companions went over a thirty-foot bluff to the ocean beach, six miles from Palm Beach. One man named Lodge had his shoulder broken and was held under the front of the car. Two other men hurried in search of assistance, and when they returned the tide had risen and partly immersed the two Grady girls, who unconscious, were pinned by the car. Laura Harned lay between them holding their heads out of the water.

The Gradys are in the Emergency Hospital at West Palm Beach. Rites for the dying were said for them this afternoon.

WALDORF HAS BOOTJACKS.

Implements Vital to Southwestern Toilets on Call Day and Night.

Stirred by the distress of the man from the Southwest who could not get a bootjack in the Waldorf and had to be lifted out of his boots by a valet, the management of the hotel sent out yesterday and bought two dozen of these implements, which will now be on call, day and night, should their services be required.

So far as could be gathered, however, there is no disposition on the part of the management to place sand boxes along the corridors at convenient places for the benefit of those visitors who use plug tobacco.

Lily Drinking Cups are inexpensive. Write Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn, for samples and prices.—Adv.

SIEGEL STORES CLOSE TO-MORROW

2,100 Clerks Lose Jobs in the Simpson-Crawford and Fourteenth Street Shops.

MANY LOSE SAVINGS ALSO

Court Orders Inventory and Immediate Sale of Stock and Fixtures of Failed Concerns.

USE WHITMAN AS A CLUB

But He Won't Aid Depositors to Make Terms with Siegel—Merchants Face More Indictments.

These were the chief developments yesterday growing out of the failure of the Siegel stores and the bank of Henry Siegel & Co.:

The Simpson-Crawford and Fourteenth Street stores are to be closed to-morrow night, by order of United States District Judge Hough, and, after an inventory has been taken, the stock and fixtures are to be sold on March 24.

Further evidence of alleged falsification of accounts, affecting the Simpson-Crawford and Boston stores, as well as the Fourteenth Street Store, would be presented to the Grand Jury, it was said, with a view to finding additional indictments against Henry Siegel and Frank A. Vogel, probably including a charge of perjury and new charges of grand larceny.

At a meeting of depositors in the Siegel Bank, a committee was appointed to see Siegel and District Attorney Whitman in an effort to have something done for the depositors by Siegel in return for efforts on their part to have Mr. Whitman let Siegel and Vogel "down easy."

Attorney General Carmody brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover from the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company for the benefit of the depositors $100,000, the amount of its bond deposited with the State Controller by Siegel and Vogel when they opened the bank.

The closing of the New York stores will throw out of work about 2,100 persons, many of whom are said to have deposited their savings in the Siegel bank, so that they will be at once out of work and out of funds. The assets of the Merchants' Express Company are to be sold under the court order, but the name of Rothenberg & Co. is excluded from the sale. This store, which was taken over by the Fourteenth Street Store a short time before the failure, will probably be reopened under other ownership.

William A. Marble, one of the receivers, said yesterday that the number of employes at the Fourteenth Street Store was about 900 and at the Simpson-Crawford store about 1,200. About two-thirds of these are women.

"About 1,100 of them will go on Saturday night," Mr. Marble said. "We shall retain the others to help show the stock to prospective buyers after the inventory has been taken. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of next week and the following Monday, buyers will have a chance to look over the stocks. Bids must be in the hands of the Master, George C. Holt, in the Woolworth Building on Tuesday, when they will be opened. Somebody may take over the stores as they stand and retain the employes, but many of the best ones have already found other places."

The property to be sold includes the assets of Siegel and Vogel as individuals and as partners.

Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train, in immediate charge of the criminal side of the case, contemplates seeking ten or twelve indictments against Siegel and Vogel, in addition to those on which they were held on Wednesday and admitted to bail in $25,000 each on charges of larceny and accepting deposits when insolvent.

Boston Store Accounts Doctored.

In checking up the financial statements made to banks as the basis for loans, the accountants employed by Mr. Train had further assistance yesterday from William Pridday, manager of the Siegel store in Boston, who said a system of falsifying accounts and keeping a secret set of books containing the true figures was in vogue there, similar to the system disclosed by Prall and McMeekin as to the stores in New York. Mr. Train sent a man to Boston yesterday to make a thorough investigation of the situation there, both in the store and in the banks. This man will work in conjunction with District Attorney Pelletier of Boston.

Another man from Mr. Whitman's office was sent to Chicago yesterday to learn whether any practice of the same sort had been indulged in there. It was said that the Siegel-Cooper store in Chicago was the only one of those with which Henry Siegel had been connected that had made money in recent years. Isaac Keim, general manager of the Chicago concern, said in Chicago last night:

"The Simpson-Crawford Company, the Fourteenth Street Store, and the Siegel Bank in New York have no connection with the Siegel-Cooper Company in Chicago. This is an entirely separate and distinct institution. Mr. Siegel and Mr. Vogel are not connected with or interested in this store in any way whatsoever now."

The ground on which Mr. Train expects to base a charge of perjury is that two financial statements of the Boston store, which are alleged to be false, were sworn to, one by Siegel and the other by Vogel, before S. C. Braddick, a notary public. These were among the statements made to the Na-

tional Bank of Commerce in this city. It was this bank whose officers first brought to Mr. Whitman's attention the statements which purported to show that the stores were making fair profits just before they failed.

The Bank of Commerce, it was learned yesterday, had had business dealings with the Fourteenth Street Store for ten years or more. Siegel and Vogel kept a deposit account with the bank, and as usual in such cases, the bank made loans on the notes of the store company. From time to time financial statements were made by the store, which the bank officers had no reason to suppose were not correct. The notes were either paid or renewed at maturity, including the one on which the larceny indictment is based.

There were successors to this note, however, and at the time of the failure the bank had $50,000 out in loans to the Fourteenth Street Store. The amount has since been charged to profit and loss, but when the failure took place, the bank officers surmised that the statements filed with it were false and took the matter to Mr. Whitman, subsequently turning all the statements over to him. Other New York banks, it is known, made similar loans on similar statements, and officers of several of these have been advised to hold themselves ready to appear before the Grand Jury.

Statements Seemed Conservative.

These statements, it was said yesterday by an officer of one of the banks concerned, were contrived skillfully to prevent any suspicion. It was known that the Siegel stores were not prospering extensively, and the statements filed indicated no sudden access of prosperity. They did show, however, that the merchants were gradually getting into better and better shape. They also showed, according to the information furnished by Messrs. Prall, McMeekin, and Priddy, that the stores were better off by from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 or more than was actually the case.

The two tables which follow give in the first column the figures furnished by the Simpson-Crawford Company as to the condition of the store on the dates specified, and in the second column the figures made up by Mr. Train's accountants from the data furnished by Messrs. Prall and McMeekin. Not only are the assets increased and the liabilities diminished in the statements as furnished, but large liabilities, it is alleged, are omitted altogether.

These appear at the end of the statement, with the total discrepancy, just before the figures representing earnings and surplus. In one case the company, instead of having a surplus of $817,000, had actually a deficit of about the same amount, the total discrepancy being $1,708,333.78. The other case is practically the same, the total discrepancy being $1,771,528.84.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD COMPANY.
Feb. 3, 1912.

ASSETS.	Firm's Figures.	Accountants' Figures.
Merchandise	$1,389,283.14	$1,338,600.00
M. O. D. inventory expense	186,046.91	
Cash	142,554.02	
Interest advanced	12,411.40	
Insurance value of policies	11,892.82	
Insurance New York reciprocal	4,000.00	
Bills and accounts receivable	931,313.84	833,947.51
Fixtures	493,764.09	
Horses and wagons	98,372.27	
Stock of Adpex Realty Co., owners building and real estate, 121-131 inclusive, W. 19th St.	814,499.87	
Total	$5,603,589.26	
LIABILITIES.		
Bills payable and foreign drafts	$986,249.80	$1,886,249.80
Accounts payable	362,019.22	749,200.07
Reserve for taxes	29,480.72	
Salaries due employes	7,888.00	
Capital stock	1,400,000.00	
Surplus	817,891.92	
Total	$3,603,539.26	
Open accounts		114,425.87
Out checks		351,207.38
Total discrepancy		1,708,333.78
Surplus Feb. 4, 1911		725,683.51
Earnings 1911	$199,328.41	
Less preferred stock dividend	105,000.00	
Surplus		$817,891.92

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.
Feb. 1, 1913.

ASSETS.	Firm's Figures.	Accountants' Figures.
Merchandise	$1,407,167.16	$1,158,741.02
M. O. D. inventory	233,390.58	
Cash	155,712.40	47,946.14
Interest advanced	12,327.58	
Insurance value of policies	12,515.42	
Insurance New York reciprocal	4,000.00	
Bills and accounts receivable	984,301.41	838,745.89
Fixtures	493,764.09	
Real estate equity	514,499.87	
	$3,711,050.78	
LIABILITIES.		
Bills payable	$977,193.40	$1,552,500.00
Accounts payable	396,354.36	740,679.03
Reserve for taxes	30,923.24	
Salaries due employes	11,818.00	
Capital stock	1,400,000.00	
Surplus	895,761.76	
	$3,711,050.78	
Open accounts		120,753.07
Total discrepancy		$1,771,528.84
Surplus Feb. 3, 1912		$817,891.92
Earnings 1912		182,869.84
Total		$1,000,761.76
Less dividends		105,000.00
Surplus		$895,761.76

This statement of the Fourteenth Street Store, with the figures taken from the secret books kept for the information of Siegel and Vogel, shows that nearly $1,000,000 owed on open accounts and checks outstanding of more than $41,00 were omitted from the liabilities, the total discrepancy being $1,860,329.

THE FOURTEENTH STREET STORE.
Feb. 1, 1913.

ASSETS.	Firm's Figures.	Accountants' Figures.
Merchandise	$967,521.18	$684,182.26
Cash	113,314.47	88,330.81
Outstand'g accounts	157,091.59	112,014.23
Buildings, 56 and 58 14th St	253,617.94	
Fixtures	300,978.31	
Horses and wagons	76,415.79	
Insurance value of policies	12,811.83	
Int. paid in advance	4,394.25	
	$1,882,748.56	
LIABILITIES.		
Bills payable	$390,000.00	$725,309.80
Accounts payable	327,280.21	481,499.21
Capital	1,177,488.35	
	$1,892,748.56	
Outstanding checks		41,808.56
Due open accounts		963,521.62
Total discrepancy		$1,860,329.02

Here is the statement of the store in Boston, which is to be checked up on the ground in the light of Mr. Priddy's revelations:

January 31, 1913.

ASSETS.	
Merchandise	$939,283.46
Cash and debts receivable	424,532.76
Property and fixtures	231,494.27
Profit and loss	94,670.49
	$1,709,934.89
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$850,000.00
Accounts payable	442,478.89
Floating indebtedness	200,000.00
Due stockholders	200,000.00
Reserve for taxes and insurance	17,456.30
	$1,709,934.89

One of the statements made by Priddy was that the item of property and fixtures among the assets was fictitious, as the store and fixtures were leased.

Used Bank Funds for Dividends.

Examination of the secret books of the Simpson Crawford Company showed yesterday that although it paid in 1909 a stock dividend of $396,000, in 1910 cash dividends of $139,000, in 1912 cash dividends of $63,000, and in 1913 cash dividends of $87,560, it really earned nothing, and the money to pay the dividends, it is alleged, was taken from the Siegel bank.

Another piece of high finance that Mr. Train had under examination yesterday was the process by which two of the companies were relieved of $1,500,000 of indebtedness without correspondingly increasing the assets of the company that furnished the money.

The Siegel Stores Corporation, a holding company, owned all the stock of the Simpson Crawford Company, which in turn owned the stock of the Simpson Realty Corporation, which owned the Simpson Crawford building and part of the ground. The realty company had outstanding a bond issue of $850,000, secured by the property. The Simpson Crawford Company had a quantity of notes outstanding.

The Siegel Stores Corporation sold its issue of preferred stock, amounting to $2,000,000, about one-third of it in Europe. With the proceeds of the sale it bought up the $850,000 bonds of the Simpson Realty Company and $650,000 of the notes of the Simpson Crawford Company. These bonds and notes, according to the view of the District Attorney's office, should have become assets of the Siegel Stores Corporation, but instead they were destroyed.

The stock of the Simpson Crawford Company, owned by the Siegel Stores Corporation, was marked up on the latter's books by the $1,500,000 of liabilities of the two minor corporations thus removed. This apparently increased the assets of the Siegel Stores Corporation and its own stock received a higher valuation accordingly, although in reality it was out $1,500,000, with nothing to show for the expenditure.

The meeting of depositors held yesterday in the loft at 61 West Thirteenth Street was in marked contrast to those that preceded the rejection of the offer of the Depositors' Realization Corporation to pay 32½ cents on the dollar. Those present were less excited and more depressed. Miss Jessie Martin, who is chiefly blamed by the Depositors' Realization Corporation for the refusal of its offer, was not present.

In place of fiery speeches urging them to hold out for payment in full, the depositors, of whom about 200 were present, listened patiently to a chiding from Jacob H. Latzer for their folly in refusing the settlement. He said he had been approached by a person unnamed who had told him that if the depositors would get together, see District Attorney Whitman, and persuade him to hold up the criminal proceedings against Siegel and Vogel a renewed offer of settlement would be made.

Edward M. Curtin of 109 West Nineteenth Street urged the depositors to have nothing more to do with lawyers, but to put their faith in Mr. Whitman. He was confident, he said, that if a committee should see Siegel and Vogel and tell them that it would do what it could to obtain light sentences for them they would make every effort to settle the claims. On his motion the committee was appointed for this purpose. Mr. Curtin was made Chairman and the other members were Miss Nettie Salavey, A. M. Scott, Mrs. Dora Miller, Gustav Kahn, Harris Brock, Abraham Eckstein, Lewis Hoffner, and Jacob H. Latzer.

The plan was to arrange for an interview with Siegel through his counsel, I. S. Levy of Stanchfield & Levy. Mr. Levy, however, was closeted all the afternoon with Siegel and Vogel. A note asking his view of the proposed conference was sent in to him and he sent back this reply:

"If Messrs. Siegel and Vogel are left in a position to work and to get money they will do all in their power to reimburse every depositor in full. If they are not left in a position to work they cannot get the money necessary to pay the depositors in full. They are willing and anxious, as are their counsel, to do everything possible for the depositors."

Those in a position to know say that there is no possibility that Mr. Whitman will consider any proposal looking to clemency for Siegel and Vogel in return for a renewed offer to the stockholders. Siegel and Vogel, it is said, knew ten days ago of the information the District Attorney had and that they would be indicted, so that if they wished to make a new or better offer to the depositors they had an opportunity to do so. Mr. Whitman, it is said, will not permit the plight of the depositors to be used as a club to make him hold his hand in what he believes to be his duty.

It may also be said on good authority that the offer of $450,000 to the depositors will not be increased if it is even renewed. Henry C. Platt, representing Levy Mayer, the Chicago lawyer, it was learned yesterday, after returning home upon the rejection of the offer, came back to New York this week and saw Mr. Whitman again. He had $200,000 that had been obtained in Chicago and the other $200,000 was available in this city. The entire sum is said to be still available, and Mr. Platt is not far from New York. Another meeting of depositors will be held to-day in Public School 27, in East Forty-first Street, near Third Avenue.

Siegel's Boston Stock Sold.

BOSTON, March 12.—The entire stock of merchandise of the Henry Siegel Company store in this city was sold by the Trustees to-night to a local department store company, which offered 51 per cent. of the net cost of the goods. The sale is subject to confirmation by the referee in bankruptcy.

MISS MAUDE TO QUIT CAST.

Will Leave "Grumpy" to Act with Margaret Anglin.

Miss Margery Maude is to leave the cast of "Grumpy," in which her father is starring at Wallack's Theatre, on March 20 and join the company of Margaret Anglin, which will appear at the Hudson Theatre on that date in "Lady Windermere's Fan." The arrangements for the transfer were made yesterday by George Tyler.

In 1892, when "Lady Windermere's Fan" was produced for the first time in London, Cyril Maude and his wife, Winifred Emery, were in the cast. Miss Maude's successor in "Grumpy" has not yet been decided upon.

SAY VILLA BURNED BODY OF BENTON

Officials in Mexico City Get Dispatches from Juarez Telling of Cremation.

BENTON'S SLAYER TAKEN?

Reports from Chihuahua Tell of Major Fierro's Arrest for Killing Two Mexicans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 12.—That Benton's body will never be examined by the Carranza or any other commission, because it was burned by Villa, is the gist of dispatches from Juarez, received here to-day. The burning, the dispatches say, took place soon after the killing, before the departure of Villa for Chihuahua. The body is said to have been cremated in the residence of Col. Valentine Onate, adjoining Villa's headquarters in Juarez. Afterward the ashes were thrown into the corral, and all possible evidence regarding the manner of Benton's death was thus destroyed.

The body, the story goes, was first interred in a barnyard near the headquarters, where it remained for several days, until it became known that the execution had taken place and the affair took on international significance. Villa finally ordered the cremation when it was suggested that American troops might cross the border to get the body, at the same time he gave out the statement that the body had been removed to Chihuahua, since he knew that a search would be made by friends of Benton and American agents in Juarez.

The Mexican Government to-day stated that it had no evidence that an American citizen named Inocencio Benavides had disappeared in this country, and had been unable to find any trace of an American of that name. Washington has made repeated representations regarding Benavides, although it is understood that the State Department had few details regarding him and has been unable to establish his American citizenship.

Officials are extremely reticent regarding the affair, although they show that they think the Washington Government is pushing the case in order to create a diversion of attention from the killing of Benton and Bauch by Villa. The Departments of War, the Interior, and of Foreign Relations, assisted by local and Federal secret agents, have made careful search for Benavides. It is known that they were not assisted by Washington, which has no idea of the whereabouts of the man.

The Government, having abandoned the Federal Bank scheme, is contemplating other measures to obtain funds, probably involving a tax on salaries against which the banks agree to loan several millions monthly. Officials refuse to make any statement regarding this plan, although it is semi-officially admitted that it is one of several projects under consideration.

A prominent member of the Diplomatic Corps said to-day that the distribution of confiscated lands by Villa would involve endless complications of an international nature, which would inevitably become a subject of controversy before the Special Claims Court, which would be demanded by the foreign powers, in view of the fact that practically all the large properties in Mexico were mortgaged to foreigners, millions being held by French, British, and German subjects and institutions. This was the result of heavy drafts being made upon their capital by Mexicans who have lived abroad since the revolutionary activity started, and also of the expressed intention of Madero, before his assumption of power, to confiscate many properties. Many Mexicans, therefore, mortgaged their properties and transferred their money abroad, thus making confiscation impossible without complications with foreign nations, whose subjects held the mortgages. Few of these incumbrances have been lifted.

The Government faced a similar situation recently when it contemplated the confiscation of the property of rebels, including many members of the Madero family, and these properties were immediately mortgaged, although it is understood that the Maderos had some difficulty because of the necessity of registering the mortgages here.

There has been much comment here recently regarding the failure of the rebels to make any advance since the lifting of the embargo on arms, which is considered convincing proof that they received all the arms they had money to pay for up to that time. Military men who have been watching the conditions closely say that the rebels have really lost ground since the Washington order was issued.

The Federals, they say, are able to operate against the border towns now held by the insurgents without depending upon Mexico City for their ammunition. It is also said that the new campaign plans are taking advantage of this, the intention being to isolate the rebels on the border, if possible.

Greater secrecy is being observed regarding the Government's plans and the movements of troops. The War Office says that publicity tends to thwart its programme.

It is reported here that Villa has ordered the destruction of the railway line between Jiminez and Chihuahua, where the rebels have been operating. This action has been taken since the defeat of the rebels at Conejos several days ago, in order to check the Federal advance toward Chihuahua, despite the fact that it makes a rebel attack upon Torreon practically impossible because of the interruption of the line to the base of supplies.

MEXICO CITY, March 12. — Enforcement of the levy for troops has been much more drastic in the past few days. Large numbers of men were taken to-day from the streets in the suburbs of Mexcoac and loaded into a waiting train for Cuernavaca. In one levy 900 prisoners taken from the city prison, some of them notorious criminals, were enlisted as "volunteers."

Early attacks are expected on Tampico and Torreon by the rebels. It was unofficially reported to-day that Aguascalientes, south of Torreon, had been captured by the Constitutionalists.

BENTON'S SLAYER TAKEN?

Chihuahua Report Says Major Fierro Killed Two Mexicans.

EL PASO, March 12.—Information that evidence thus far gathered by the Carranza Commission pointed to Major Rodolfo Fierro as the slayer of William S. Benton assumed importance to-night with the arrival of American passengers from Chihuahua with reports, not confirmed, that Fierro had been arrested charged with the murder of two Mexican railroad men.

That the railroad men were murdered is known, and it is said that the slaying was done in cold blood. Whether Fierro really has been arrested in connection with the case is only a report, but the information is regarded as probably correct by those who have been conversant with the facts.

ASSAILS GLYNN PLAN TO HELP WORKLESS

"Let Him Hoe Potatoes Himself!" Cries O'Carroll to a Rutgers Square Throng.

SPEAKER HITS AT MITCHEL

University Settlement Again Gives Shelter to I. W. W.—Speedy Trial for Tannenbaum.

Speakers at the meeting of the unemployed members of the Industrial Workers of the World, held last night in Rutgers Square, assailed Gov. Glynn and his plan for giving the unemployed work on up-State farms; Mayor Mitchel and Magistrate Campbell, who sentenced some of Tannenbaum's followers to the workhouse. When the speechmaking was over, 200 of the employed marched to the University Settlement, at Rivington and Eldridge Streets, where they obtained supper and shelter for the night. The food was purchased with money obtained by passing the hat twice, and with a contribution of $20 received last night, according to Leader Turner, from Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.

The crowd in Rutgers Square was disturbed when a squad of young men, who said they had come from Cherry Hill, attempted to break up the I. W. W. meeting.

"Who are you?" their leader was asked.

"Why, we're the I. S. W.'s instead of the I. W. W.'s," he replied, "and we've come down to get something to eat. Come on, fellows," he shouted to the I. W. W. throng, "and follow us."

The I. W. W. leaders prevailed on the audience to stay, and Detective Gildea drove the Cherry Hill crowd away. They said the letters "I. S. W." stood for the "I Should Worriers."

Alfred J. Wilks presided last night in the absence of Frank Hamilton, who was ill, it was said. He introduced Joseph O'Carroll, who at once denounced Gov. Glynn and his plan for providing work for the unemployed.

"This Governor man says he has jobs for us on the farms, does he?" O'Carroll shouted. "Well, just let Glynn go out and hoe a row of potatoes himself. Let him find out what it is to work on a dreary humdrum farm under the hand of a tyrannical farmer, who wants to get as much work as he can out of you men for the least amount of money. Let Glynn get up at 4 o'clock in the morning and milk the cows if he wants to, but we don't. I've had three or four jobs offered me lately for $6 or $7 a week, but I would take no job for such wages. This farm stuff is all right for those that like it, but there's nothing doing for us. We'd rather sleep on hay than cut it, wouldn't we, boys?"

The "boys" applauded O'Carroll with enthusiasm.

"The rich men give big banquets," O'Carroll continued, "and after they are filled with food they leisurely discuss the problem of the unemployed. I say that if you men will stick together some day we'll go into those banquets and take the champagne and the turkey for ourselves and kick them out. We'll show them the practical side of the unemployed."

The crowd cheered this sentiment.

Attacks City Lodging House.

Wilks then introduced a speaker who said that he was the Chairman of the Relief Committee of the Spanish War Veterans of Greater New York. This man refused to give any name except "Johnny Jones." He was well dressed and said he had a good job, but that he wanted to talk about Mayor Mitchel and the Municipal Lodging House.

"I went before Mayor Mitchel and the Board of Estimate about sixty days ago," he said, "to request them to do something for the hundreds of Spanish War veterans who are starving on the streets of this city. But do you think they listened courteously to me? Not on your life. They gave me the merry ha-ha. I told them then that they were playing with fire. I said that if they didn't give these veterans work of some kind or place them in the city departments they would regret it, because they have dealing with men who could do something besides indulge in hot air.

"And don't think I don't know what I am talking about. I know Mayor Mitchel. I know him personally. I knew him when he was down and out, years ago. But now that he has got up a little bit in the world we see that lately he has been dancing the tango and investigating the case of some man thrown out of Jack's when he ought to be staying up all night studying this problem of the unemployed. I tell you he's got to do something, and he's got to do it quick.

"And now I want to say something about the Municipal Lodging House. First I want to ask why should anybody go to the Municipal Lodging House? While you men are sleeping they go through your clothes for your small change or your watch or any little trinkets you possess. And if you go in there with a nickel at night you wake up in the morning with nothing.

"There are 12,000 veterans out of work now in New York, but if you read the lying newspapers you won't find out anything about them except that they are called anarchists."

Percy Marmore, known to the crowd as Percy the Rebel, assailed Magistrate Campbell, who had released him under a suspended sentence. "Judge," he cried, "can suspend sentence on me in the hope of keeping my mouth shut. I'll talk in the interests of free speech as long as I have a tongue. I spent six days in one of the Siberian dungeons of this city, and I'd do it again rather than keep still.

"I made myself a burden to the city and they had to feed me and keep me while I was in prison. I admit the food was not very palatable, but it was better than going to work. I tell you men not to go to work. Go to jail and make them feed and keep you so that you will be a burden upon the city until they come to terms."

Tickets were given to the men at 10:30 o'clock, and they formed in line to march to the University Settlement. According to Joseph Turner, one of the leaders, there will be a meeting of minisefs at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Bible House to discuss the problem of the unemployed.

He said that some of the I. W. W. might be there to speak. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Religious Citizenship League, he said, and is the result of a conference of ministers ten days ago to consider the unemployment problem in its wider aspects.

The Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, said last night that the conference would not have especial reference to the nightly assemblages of the I. W. W. in Rutgers Square, although undoubtedly present conditions would be discussed. Among those who are expected to attend the conference are Dr. Jonathan Day, Dr. Frank Oliver Hall, and Rabbi Wise.

Dr. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's, yesterday denied that there had been any disagreement in the church because shelter was provided for the unemployed in the Memorial Building. On the other hand, he said, he had received many letters commending his action, and some of the letters contained checks.

Early Trial for Tannenbaum.

Tannenbaum was arraigned for pleading before Judge Rosalsky in Part I. of General Sessions yesterday. He had been held by Magistrate Freschi in the Jefferson Market Court on a charge of inciting to riot. The Grand Jury returned an indictment charging participation in an unlawful assembly, which is a misdemeanor, while the charge on which the young leader had been held by the Magistrate is a felony.

Clerk Cowing called Tannenbaum to the bar. He stepped out of a long line of prisoners in the detention room and made his way to the bar, grinning and winking at his friends. He seemed to take the court proceeding as a joke. Justus Sheffield, his attorney, entered a plea of not guilty, and asked for a reduction of bail, which he said was excessive. He added that the original bail fixed by Magistrate Campbell was $5,000, and that Magistrate Freschi had increased it by $2,500 on the following day.

Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith opposed a reduction of bail, saying that he was acting under orders from District Attorney Whitman, and that the county wanted an early trial. He asserted that the invasion of a church, while the members were at their devotions was one of the most serious crimes committed in this city for many years.

"The question before me," interrupted Judge Rosalsky, "is whether the bail is excessive or not."

"Under the circumstances," replied Mr. Smith, "it is not. One thing guaranteed every man in this country by the Constitution of the United States is the right to worship as he sees fit. The same right is guaranteed the people of New York State by its Constitution. This defendant organized a mob on the east side and led them to St. Alphonsus's Church. He entered against the will of the pastor. He and his mob observed the worshippers at their devotions, and then demanded the right to stay in the church all night."

"I agree that no one has a right to invade a home or a church," replied Judge Rosalsky, "and I shall grant the District Attorney's motion for an early trial."

Lawyer Sheffield said he was not prepared for a trial next week. "While my client," he said, "would like an early trial, he could not be prepared next week. We will have a very large number of witnesses, many of whom were discharged by the Police Magistrate, and it will be impossible to rally them by that time."

Judge Rosalsky reduced bail to $5,000, saying: "The court cannot allow any person or mob to confiscate the property of others or to trespass upon the property of others. When the District Attorney presents a formal motion for an early trial I shall grant it."

Harry Schlacht, 19 years old, of 7 Avenue B was discharged yesterday by Magistrate Freschi in the Jefferson Market Court. Schlacht, who is President of the East Side Protective Association, was arrested for taking part in the raid on the Church of St. Alphonsus. William A. Gaynor, Jonathan Day, Superintendent of the Labor Temple; the Rev. Dr. William B. Bliss, and the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst were in court to testify for Schlacht. Morris Gulkis of 908 Dumont Avenue was released under a suspended sentence. The cases of all of Tannenbaum's followers now have been disposed of.

MANY EAGER FOR FARMS.

Fonda to Get the First Men to Benefit by Glynn's Plan.

The office at 17 Pearl Street opened by the State Department of Agriculture as a free labor bureau was crowded yesterday with hundreds of men and a few women eager to take advantage of Gov. Glynn's plan to find the city's unemployed work on the farms of the State.

"I have every reason to believe that this plan will succeed," said G. W. Larman, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture. "Most of these men here to-day are honest men eager for work. The vagrants and the perennial out-of-works don't care to go out into the country to work on a farm. Of course, I am not egotistical enough to think that this is going immediately to solve the unemployment problem in New York, but even if we send up State only 4,000 or 5,000 men, it will help.

"I have already made plans for sending the first carload of about eighty men next Monday night. They will be sent to Fonda. Others will follow as soon as we are justified in sending them.

Plymouth Church Feeds Many.

According to a report made yesterday by the committee which had charge of the work, 1,561 free breakfasts were served to homeless men at the Mayflower Mission of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last week. The largest number of men fed on any one day was 346 and the daily average for the seven days was 223. It was estimated that the average cost of a breakfast, consisting of coffee, sugar, butter, rolls, and milk was 7 cents.

Sale of Millet's "Oedipus."

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, March 13.—The London Times says that inquiries in London tend to confirm the New York report that Cottier & Co. of New York have sold Millet's "Oedipus" to a Canadian, but no confirmation is obtainable regarding the alleged price, $60,000.

PUBLIC CAN'T EDIT TENAFLY'S 'JAG LIST'

But Public Can and Does Condemn the Board of Protectors Who Framed It.

SKELETONS IN ALL CLOSETS

And One Speaker at the Hearing to Remove Names Says There Are Some in the Protectors'.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., March 12.—When can a man legally be called a drunkard? That was the theme of the public hearing held to-night in the Municipal Building at Tenafly for the purpose of giving those men recently put on the now famous "jag list" an opportunity to show good and sufficient reason why their names should be removed therefrom. Not one of the twenty men remaining on the "jag list" appeared at the hearing, but their champions were numerous and the Council Room was crowded.

Dr. J. M. McKellar, Chairman of the Board of Protectors that prepared the "jag list," presided at the meeting. Mrs. H. A. C. Hellyer and James Delehanty, the other protectors, sat near by. Councilmen Willis, Ward, and Westervelt, who were appointed a special committee to confer with the protectors, also were present.

No sooner was the meeting opened than Robert R. Pendergast, who admitted that he was "a Wall Street man," arose and asserted that the Board of Protectors had rushed pellmell into this matter, with the result only of degrading a lot of men and their families and children by concluding that they were drunkards and posting their names in saloons without first giving them warning.

The conduct of the protectors was un-American and unfair, he said passionately, for it has placed a blot on those families that would stay through generations.

"I think the protectors have made a big mistake and injured Tenafly, and I think the Board of Protectors should be abolished," he said in closing. "No doubt the board has the law behind it in its action, but it should have used a little horse sense in the matter and given these men the benefit of a reasonable doubt.

"Dr. McKellar is my family physician and there is nothing personal in my remarks. Who, of this board, knows when a man is drunk? I have read that 'he is not drunk who from the floor can rise and drink some more, but he is drunk who prostrate lies, and who can neither drink nor rise.'"

Dr. McKellar smiled and said: "I have heard it said that a man is drunk when he lies down on the grass and clings to it to keep from falling off."

Councilman Willis said that in his opinion no man was legally drunk who could reach his own home and find the keyhole. When a man fell to the gutter, subjecting himself to police attention, then he became disorderly and was a fit subject for a jag list.

William Scheffler, whose name had been taken from the list, assailed Dr. McKellar and the board, but the Chairman calmly told Scheffler it was not his threats but his promise to reform that caused the removal of his name.

Councilman McNamara said the Board of Protectors was the result of misrepresentation.

"I thought the duty of the board was to care for the families of the drunkards, not to make new ones," said the Councilman, "and that's why I now think it should be abolished."

George Bross said a great injustice had been done to those on the jag list. The fact that laboring men loitered around a barroom was not evidence that they were drinking all the time. "Barrooms are club rooms to many of these men," he said.

Councilman Willis said it was an insult to the Mayor and the Council for the board to place the name of a policeman on the jag list, and added that Dr. McKellar was almost antagonistic to the Council. The doctor replied that he became so when the Mayor and Council sought to have absolute censorship of the jag list, which he opposed.

John Courtney so far forgot the amenities as to say to Dr. McKellar, "I know you to be a confirmed liar," and Dr. McKellar threatened to call a policeman if further personalities were indulged in. Even this did not stop another man from saying:

"There are skeletons in every family closet, and two of the protectors don't have to look far to find them, but I ain't mentioning any names."

To this Dr. McKellar replied: "There are only three of us on the board."

Councilman Willis regretted the notoriety that the jag list had brought to Tenafly. He is a New York business man, and said his friends in the city annoyed him by asking, "Are you on the list yet, Willis?"

Dr. McKellar said the board didn't purpose taking any names off the list unless those interested came to see the Protectors, and he regretted that none had attended the meeting.

"I guess we are not far wrong in our selections," he said, "and so far as the statement that the board is degrading these drunkards goes, I guess the degrading of themselves and their families is to be laid at their own doors."

It seems as if Tenafly will continue to have a jag list unless the Council abolishes the Board of Protectors.

WIDOWS' PENSION NEEDS.

Differences of Opinion on Giving Aid to Women in Dire Distress.

A difference of opinion arose yesterday at the public hearing in the City Hall of the committee appointed last year by Gov. Sulzer and the Legislature to consider the subject of pensions to widows. Miss Grace Strachan believed that such pensions should be granted only to actual widows, while Miss Alice Robbins, headworker of the United Neighborhood Guild, thought that women deserted by their husbands should also be included. Miss Sadie American of the National Council of Jewish Women, who followed them, thought that too much stress had been laid on the widows and that it was the children who should be principally considered.

The Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes of the Church of the Messiah expressed a strong preference for public over private charities, and the belief that the spirit of social justice was steadily growing, and Ernst Bohn of the Central Federated Union spoke in support of the bill on the ground that the children kept in the home would make better citizens than those placed in State institutions.

The hearing will be continued this morning.

BELASCO GIVES UP REPUBLIC

Surrenders Lease to Hammerstein —Moving Pictures to Go.

Oscar Hammerstein said last night that David Belasco had agreed to surrender his lease on the Republic Theatre in West Forty-second Street. Within a short time, possibly within two or three weeks, he said, moving pictures would be forever cast out of the Republic and "the legitimate" substituted.

"It was a friendly agreement," he said. "Mr. Belasco and I will simply sever connections as far as the Republic Theatre is concerned. He has an arrangement with the moving-picture people, and that will be carried out for the present. Just what will take the place of the moving pictures at the Republic I cannot say as yet. I don't know. I have received several offers but have come to no decision."

Mr. Hammerstein was asked about any financial settlement which might have been made. He said that things had been arranged satisfactorily to every one concerned.

Mr. Hammerstein, who owns the Republic, leased it to Mr. Belasco about eight years ago for a term of twelve and one-half years. The lease contained a provision that none but "first-class theatrical performances" should be produced there. The moving picture drama, "Traffic in Souls," moved in about Jan. 1, and on Jan. 14 Mr. Hammerstein applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining Mr. Belasco. Justice Seabury refused the injunction on Jan. 19, and suggested that the merits of the case be submitted to a jury.

Tableaux at MacDowell Club.

The Women's National Theatre organization gave a series of Tableaux Vivants at the MacDowell Club, 108 West Fifty-fifth Street, last night. The entertainment was followed by general and professional dancing.

3,000 MORE TROOPS MAY GO TO TEXAS

Continued from Page 1.

to the mobilization of the Second, as it is a much smaller body of troops. It has only two brigades, while there are three in the Second Division, and one regiment of cavalry and two of infantry belonging to the First Division are either already on the boundary, or under orders to go there. The proposed order will add in all about 3,000 troops to the 11,000 in camp at Texas City, and, with the number on patrol duty on the boundary at all points, will swell the total force along the border to 21,000.

Bryan Will Aid Japanese Laborers.

The Japanese Ambassador this afternoon asked the permission of this Government for 150 of his countrymen now in Northern Mexico to pass through the United States on their way to the West Coast, where they expect to get work. Ambassador Chinda has had many appeals for help from Japanese in the cities of Chihuahua and Juarez and the outlying country.

In the unsettled condition of Northern Mexico Japanese laborers there have suffered many hardships. They are unable to get work, and in the state of war which exists in the whole region, and with a depreciated currency, they find living expenses excessively high, and many of them are in an impoverished condition. They have learned that they can get work in the cotton fields of Sinaloa, and they want to go by the Southern Pacific to Calexico, in Southern California, and thence by steamer to Sinaloa.

The Ambassador asked that they be allowed to come across the international boundary at El Paso and proceed to the West Coast. Secretary Bryan told the Ambassador that this Government would gladly give its consent and that every necessary provision would be made to help his countrymen on their way. They will receive passports, and the immigration inspectors of the Department of Labor will take charge of their entry into the United States and their departure at San Diego for Calexico.

COLQUITT SCORNS TROOPS.

Only Wants Washington to Tell Him "Go After Them" with Rangers.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 12.—The sending by President Wilson of a regiment of infantry to Laredo and another regiment to Eagle Pass will not in the least improve the situation along the border, so far as protecting the property and lives of Texans is concerned, is the opinion of Gov Colquitt. The Governor so expressed himself to-day soon after his return to his office from Fort Worth, where he had been attending the Cattlemen's Convention. Though the Government has ordered the two regiments to the Rio Grande, the Governor will not withdraw his Rangers from border points. He says the Rangers will be kept on duty, and his policy of rendering protection to Texas citizens will continue.

"If developments should warrant it," said the Governor, "I will increase the Ranger force. With 100 Rangers I can accomplish more in stopping raiding bands of Mexicans from their nefarious work of robbing and murdering our citizens and burning their property than 10,000 regular troops of the United States could. I say this because the soldiers are without authority to arrest thieves and robbers and even murderers. They cannot issue civil writs; that must be done by State and county officers.

"The Rangers should be the officers to handle these marauders. Washington ought to give me authority to send my Rangers across the border in pursuit of the bandits, and until that is done the stealing of cattle, burning of homes of Texans living along the border, and the murdering of Texas citizens will continue. I want Washington to send me only three words, 'Go after them.' With that authority I promise to keep Mexican raiders out of Texas."

Gov. Colquitt also announced to-day that he would confer with party leaders over the advisability of calling a special session of the Texas Legislature.

While a change in the State election laws is the subject which has aroused interest in the possibility of a special session, that body, if called together, also would have the power to consider any other measure the Governor might recommend, including protection of the Texas frontier.

REBELS TAKE MONCLOVA.

And Plan an Attack Soon of Piedras Negras.

Special to The New York Times.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, March 12.—Gen. Isario Castro, at the head of 800 rebels, cut the railroad and telegraph communication between Dampacitos and Monclova yesterday, then advanced on Monclova and captured it. Gen. Merguia with 1,100 men has joined Castro at Monclova.

Sebastian Carranza, nephew of the Constitutionalist leader has received instructions to take his force of 1,200 men, and co-operate with Castro and Merguia in a general attack on Piedras Negras. Wires between there and Monterey are down.

Business me nhere are exercised over the cutting of the railroad which prevents the shipment of 800 cars of cotton from the Laguna district, which were already contracted for.

FEDERALS ON THE OFFENSIVE.

Said to be Menacing the Outposts of Rebels Besieging Torreon.

CHIHUAHUA, March 12.—Gen. Huerta's announcement at Mexico City that the Federal army has been ordered to assume the offensive against the rebels has been put in effect at Torreon, according to reports which came from that city to-day.

Actuated by the belief that Gen. Villa's rebel forces, scattered at points between here and Torreon, have delayed indefinitely their threatened advance, the Federal soldiers, equipped with new field pieces and an abundance of ammunition, are reported to have moved toward the rebel outposts in great numbers.

Gen. Villa's delay in moving south, according to reports from Torreon, has greatly encouraged the Federal garrison and has done much to remove the terror of Villa's name, which it was first thought might cause the Federals to evacuate their northern stronghold without a fight.

Even if Gen. Villa, at the head of his army, which he says numbers 12,000 men, advances to Torreon within a few days and tries to carry the city by assault, he will meet with a more stubborn resistance than he would have encountered had he marched south six or eight weeks ago, say couriers who have arrived here.

A late message from Torreon says:

"For four weeks Huerta has been pouring Federal soldiers into Torreon and supplying them with ammunition sufficient not only to defend the city, but to extend a campaign westward, and possibly north. An expedition has been prepared to advance on the rebel city of Durango, capital of the State of that name. Gen. Velasco succeeds in capturing Durango or sending a large column to Villa's rear, the rebels march southward will be effectively checked."

REBELS WANT AEROPLANES.

Agents of Carranza Trying to Buy Two for Immediate Delivery.

Agents who said they represented Gen. Carranza, the Constit

GEO. WESTINGHOUSE DIES IN 68TH YEAR

Famous Engineer and Inventor Succumbs to Heart Trouble After Long Illness.

ESTATE PUT AT $50,000,000

Trusteeship Provided for Control of Industries—Inventions Revolutionized Transportation.

George Westinghouse, engineer, inventor of many famous mechanical and electrical appliances and President or Director in twenty-two corporations affiliated with the great business he founded, died yesterday afternoon of chronic myocarditis in his apartments in the Langham, Central Park West and Seventy-fourth Street, in his sixty-eighth year. With him when he passed away were his wife, who was Miss Marguerite Erskine Walker before her marriage in 1867; his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse, Jr., and his brother, H. H. Westinghouse, and Mrs. Westinghouse.

Three days ago Mr. Westinghouse became unconscious and continued so to the end. He had not been out of his room since the first week in December. He was first stricken with heart trouble some fifteen months ago at his home in Pittsburgh. Through all has active and hard-working life he had not been ill seriously at any time, and this sudden breaking of his health came as a great shock to his family and his associates. He was compelled by the advice of his physicians to withdraw from active participation in his vast business interests.

Accompanied by his wife and Dr. Alvard Stewart of Pittsburgh, his family physician, Mr. Westinghouse went to his country home at Lenox, Mass., where they remained until December, and then came here. His malady, which had its inception from indigestion, showed some improvement, but shortly after arriving here he had a relapse and his life was threatened for several days. Two specialists assisted Dr. Stewart in the care of the patient, Drs. William H. Van den Burg and Samuel W. Lambert.

The funeral services will take place in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street to-morrow at 2 P. M. The interment, which will be private, will be at Woodlawn.

Business Trusteeship Provided.

The will of Mr. Westinghouse provides for the continuation of his large business interests under a trusteeship. It is officially stated that his death will not cause any change of policy or operation in connection with any of the Westinghouse industries. A plan which long ago he had carefully thought out for their continuance and direction goes immediately into effect with the aid of able and experienced lieutenants who had long worked with him.

The men he had chosen to carry on this work are his brother, Henry Herman Westinghouse, who is President of the American Brake Company, and Vice President and General Manager of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, the entire management of which has devolved upon him in the last two years; Charles A. Terry, Vice President of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and W. D. Uptegraft, Director of the Westinhouse Air Brake Company.

To this Trusteeship will go the voting power in all the corporations in which George Westinghouse was interested here and abroad. The individual wealth and holdings of Mr. Westinghouse have been estimated at more than $50,000,000.

His Constructive Work.

Richard H. Swartwout, who is indirectly interested in a number of the Westinghouse concerns and was active in the reorganization programme in 1908, said of Mr. Westinghouse last night:

"The United States has lost one of its very great men, in that he developed his fortune along constructive lines, creation of industry and manufacturing, rather than through gain by creation of securities values."

The aggregate capital of the corporations he founded amounts to $200,000,000, and gives employment to more than 50,000 workmen.

He was a member of the Union League, the Metropolitan, Railroad, and Lawyers Clubs here, President of the Society of Mechanical Engineers, and a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Sleepy Hollow Country Club of Tarrytown, Lenox Club of Lenox, Mass., and the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh.

WESTINGHOUSE'S CAREER.

Its Beginnings and Its Progress Traced by a Close Friend.

By ARTHUR WARREN.

George Westinghouse was born in the village of Central Bridge, Schoharie County, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1846. A few years later his father, a Vermonter by birth, who was a manufacturer of agricultural machinery, moved to Schenectady. The boy, without neglecting his school studies, spent all the time that he could get before and after school hours, and the whole of his vacations, learning how to handle machinery, learning mechanical drawing, learning, in fact, how to make things with his hands. These were voluntary tasks. He was enthusiastic about them. He was fond of mathematics. Power problems attracted him. When he was 13 or 14 he designed and constructed a rotary engine. He worked at rotary engine problems all his life, a zeal to which may be attributed his success with the geared steam turbine, one of his latest undertakings.

When the civil war came on he was all for enlisting, but enlisting was out of the question; he was much too young. But when he was 17, younger, of course, than the age for the enlistment of combatants, he gained his point. The authorities thought him older than he was, and did not ask. He was a strapping fellow. He first joined a cavalry regiment, but his preference for engineering obtained, under the usual examination, a transfer to the navy, in which he entered the engineer corps. He served until August, 1865, as third assistant engineer.

Then, the war being over he returned to Schenectady and entered Union College. Although he did not graduate it was not because he neglected his studies, or was sent away for any fault. Before he had entered on the graduation year he had the strange experience of being advised by the President of the college to something like this effect:

"You are wasting your time here. You are a faithful student, but the classical course is not likely to be serviceable to your bent of mind. You know as much of mathematics, if not more than we can teach you. And you have a genius for invention. That is your absorbing interest. Continue as you are going and you will become a great engineer. The college work is holding you back."

His First Patent.

Wise teacher! There were no high-grade technical institutes in this country in those days, at any rate there was none that could have taught young Westinghouse more than he already knew about mechanical theory and practice. For he had studied theory and gained practice ever since he had entered his "teens." Now he put the college President's advice to practice and took out his first patent. He had seen a crew of railroad men slowly and tediously working to replace a derailed car on the tracks. He thought their primitive methods were wasting time. He invented a simple device for the operation, and undertook to sell it to the railroads.

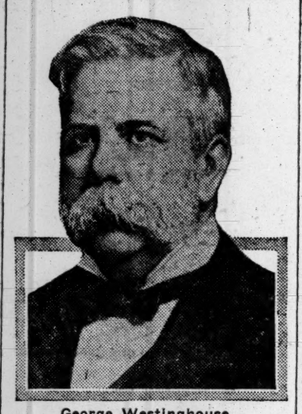
On one of his journeys "frog selling," as he has called it, he was close to a collision of trains. The brakemen, tugging at their handbrake wheels, did their best, but the best of handbrakes were primitive affairs, and in emergencies usually useless. He conceived the idea of instantly braking an entire train with some form of power apparatus controlled by the locomotive engineer. In a year or so, after much experiment, he was satisfied that he had made a practical design. But he was without capital to manufacture the equipment of even a single train and to get the invention tried. He went to Pittsburgh, where he obtained encouragement enough to begin in a small way. A train equipment was made and a train for trying "the thing" was obtained. The first trial of the brake came in September, 1868. It was a success, and then fame began and fortune followed. But it took hard work to win them. They were not won with a rush and a wish

Vanderbilt Story Untrue.

A good many stories about George Westinghouse have been printed. All of them are interesting and some of them are true. One of the most popular stories is one of the most interesting, but it is not true—the "celebrated interview with Vanderbilt, the railroad king." According to this amusing anecdote, Westinghouse called upon Vanderbilt and explained how trains could be stopped with air, but the amazed and skeptical railroad king dismissed him peremptorily with the remark:

"Go away, young man! I haven't time to talk with fools!"

The story has gone around the world many times. It is printed somewhere every day. Westinghouse, who liked good stories as well as any one, and



George Westinghouse.

could tell them, has often said that this was a good story, but that it hadn't the merit of possessing a grain of truth. His denials never caught up with the interesting yarn.

Compressed Air Signals.

Having shown how to control the movement of trains he proceeded to devise means for showing when to stop them. He invented a system of signals in which compressed air was the moving factor. He made these signals automatic. Later he used electricity to bring the pneumatic contrivances into play. He was led to the electrical work by the interest aroused in the early days of the telephone success. The methods for establishing communication through the telephone exchanges were wasted time, he thought, as well as labor and patience. He constructed and took out patents for a complete automatic telephone exchange system. It worked successfully, but the telephone people could see no necessity for employing it. Nor could they believe that telephonic communication could be carried on without switchboard operators. Westinghouse was a quarter of a century ahead of the time. Nobody would take up the invention. His automatic exchange patents expired before the telephone people could see the necessity or advisability of an automatic system. But Westinghouse was not daunted. Nothing ever discouraged him. Electricity had begun to fascinate him. He applied it to his railway signals. And the more he worked with electricity the deeper grew his interest in it.

Got Edison Gold Medal.

He had become an electrical engineer, and he knew what he was about. He gathered around him other electrical engineers. He brought Tesla to Pittsburgh and backed him with every requisite resource. The alternating current motor was developed there. Alternating current apparatus of all kinds was invented. The growing laboratory became a manufactory. The Westinghouse Electric Company was born in 1886. Efforts were made to discredit the alternating current. The high voltages, its opponents said, would imperil life and property; the current could not be controlled. The alternating current war lasted fifteen or twenty years. The animosities naturally engendered by the contest have passed away. But it was only late in his life that Mr. Westinghouse received anything like official recognition of the valor and the value of his fight. At the banquet following the annual convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, in June, 1912, the Edison Gold Medal was presented to him for his "meritorious achievement in connection with the development of the alternating current system for light and power."

It is not easy in this narrative to confine oneself to a chronological account of Mr. Westinghouse's activities, his inventions, and enterprises. They come so fast they tread on one another's heels. But he kept them clear enough, distinct enough, even if onlookers might be puzzled by their rapidity and number. He had established the Union Switch and Signal Company in the 80's, a very prosperous and still growing enterprise. And it was in the 80's that he founded the Westinghouse Machine Company for the construction of high-speed steam engines. In the factories of that company followed the construction of gas engines for driving electrical generators, and later still, in the same establishment, the improvement of the Parsons steam turbine. Later still, in the same works, the now well-known turbine reduction gear which Admiral Melville and his partner, John H. Macalpine, had invented, and Westinghouse's own hydraulic self-adjusting "frame" for keeping the gears and pinions in perfect alignment with the propeller shaft of a ship. Here, too, in the machine company's works he developed the air spring for motor vehicles.

Seventeen-Hour Work Day.

He thought in flashes, and his action seemed almost as quick as his thought. He could and did outwork many men. He never seemed to realize that his energy and endurance were exceptional, perhaps unique. He was untiring. Every day but Sunday was a working day, and every day was long. His energies were directed upon his daily labors from the time he got up in the morning, say from 6 to 6:30, till bedtime, usually 11 P. M. No day was long enough for all that he wished to do in it. Illness was happily a stranger, fatigue unheard of. He had a rare faculty of concentration of mind, and with it the rarer faculty of switching his concentration from one undertaking to another. His memory was astonishing, and it was accurate. It was as quick as Macaulay's in absorbing and classifying details, and it was so retentive that he was scarcely ever known to make a note, and he did not use a memorandum book.

One of his early works was the utilization of natural gas for domestic and industrial fuel. This preceded his switch and signal, his electrical and engine work. In pipes of very large diameter he enabled natural gas to be brought into Pittsburgh, and, by the aid of his devices for controlling and making safe the use of this fuel, it was employed everywhere throughout the city. He changed the sky of Pittsburgh from black to blue. Years afterward, when the gas supply became much diminished, the industries of that region returned to the use of coal, and the smoke clouds resumed their former habit. But natural gas is still the favorite domestic fuel of the city.

"Not more money, but more work," might have been his motto. Years ago he had made money enough for all the personal gratification to which a man might aspire. But money was only one of his tools. His thought regarding it is best illustrated by a remark he made to the writer a dozen years ago. He had just sold a property which he had built up, and for which he had no further use. It was not a manufacturing concern and it no longer related closely to the range of his activities. The transaction cleared for him about $300,000.

"That will give me a little ready cash to carry on such-and-such experiments," he said next morning at breakfast.

Of course "such-and-such experiments" resulted in establishing a new line of industry. There are now between thirty-five and forty Westinghouse companies in Europe and America. They employ 50,000 persons and a total capital of $200,000,000.

Rescue of the Pittsburgh Company.

The great Electric Company at Pittsburgh became involved. He had controlled it absolutely. Now he sacrificed millions of his own money. He was determined that others should sacrifice nothing. That company was reorganized. George Westinghouse originated a plan of reorganization and urged its adoption. It brought to the Electric Company millions of new money —$13,000,000 at least; it protected all the interests of creditors and stockholders; it secured the continuance of a huge and profitable business, it maintained without interruption the employment of thousands of men, and it has won recognition as a great work in constructive finance.

The great strain upon him had begun to show its effects. It would have killed any other man six or seven years before. But he worked on as hard as ever, as cheerily, with undiminished foresight and enthusiasm. Between three and four years ago one heard him say for the first time: "I am tired to-night." But next morning he was up and at things with his usual energy and skill. Incidentally, it was during this period of stress that he reorganized the Machine Company, brought it new capital, and filled its big workshops with new work.

Honored by Kings.

Years ago Union College made him a Ph. D.; a President of France enrolled him in the Legion of Honor; King Humbert conferred upon him the Order of the Iron Crown of Italy; King Leopold decorated him; he was the second recipient of the John Fritz Medal bestowed by the leading engineering societies of the United States. His friend of many years, Lord Kelvin, had been the first, after John Fritz himself, to receive it. The Royal Technical High School of Berlin gave him the degree of Doctor of Engineering. He was one of the two Honorary Members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and an Honorary Member of the National Electric Light Association. In 1905 he was chosen with ex-President Cleveland and Justice Morgan J. O'Brien as one of a Board of three Trustees of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, at a time of general unrest concerning insurance affairs and the financial situation.

Physically he was a big man. Character was crowded into him, a great, fine, sturdy character that makes a great man. His mind was big. So was his good-heartedness. He did not suffer fools gladly. If patience ever snapped, he controlled his temper. Angry he might become, but he kept the brakes on anger. He did not show it but once in his life did he ever show the white feather. There was not a mean streak in his nature. He despised pettiness. But within that big physique, with its powerful will and unbreakable spirit, there was a sensitiveness which he strove to conceal. Never was his honor tarnished. As he grew older his consideateness grew broader. He mellowed well. And men became more and more loyal to him, if that were possible in the case of a man who had a rare capacity for inspiring loyalty and achievement in other men. It has often been said that he dominated. It was true, but he did not domineer.

He was married under 21 when he married Miss Marguerite Erskine Walker, who survives him. At 22 he was unknown, and with no resources that could aid him, except the resources within himself. In the outstanding, sympathy, and affection of his wife he found, from the beginning of his career, his best counsel, his comfort, his rest in trials, and his reward in victories.

His estate and his business interests pass into the direction of trusted hands, long experienced in their duties, and selected by him for their fulfillment.

Sum up the man in this: George Westinghouse, what he was, no less than what he did, must be remembered as one of the best assets of a nation.

MAJOR, PET COLLIE, SOUGHT

Miss Tripp, His Owner, Tells of His Devotion to Her Mother.

A reward has been offered through the Lost and Found Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES by Miss E. Tripp of 416 West 118th Street for the return of a tan and white Scoch-Irish collie she lost one week ago. The dog answers to the name Major. He was given to Miss Tripp and her mother about eight years ago.

"I know Major would be returned if the circumstances were known," said Miss Tripp yesterday. "At the time of my mother's death in 1912 Major, who was as devoted to her as any human being could be, hung about the door of the sickroom and refused to eat anything except when I fed him. He tried to follow the hearse to the graveyard, and had to be carried back into the house.

"Since that time he has seldom left the house except when I was with him, and it is difficult for me to explain his disappearance unless he was stolen. I will pay the reward gladly, and ask no questions, if he is returned."

SEND CHAUFFEURS TO JAIL.

Two Men Convicted in Special Sessions of Reckless Driving.

Two chauffeurs were sent to the Tombs yesterday on charges of reckless driving, one for thirty days and the other for twenty. Justices Herrmann, O'Keefe, and Russell of Special Sessions, who imposed the sentences, said they were lenient because of extenuating circumstances in each case.

In sentencing William Bonitz, 29 years old, of 375 West Twelfth Street for driving an automobile while intoxicated and crashing into another car on the night of Dec. 11, to thirty days, the Justices took into consideration the probation officer's report that the man was the sole support of his aged mother and that his previous record was good.

Henry Fine, the other chauffeur, was driving on the wrong side of the street on New Year's night at Third Avenue and Seventy-second Street, but asserted that he did so to avoid striking a girl who was crossing the street. The auto hit a pillar of the elevated railroad and, glancing off, the girl's dress was caught in the fender, and she was thrown to the ground.

To License Theatre Ticket Agents.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—Assemblyman Stoddard has introduced a bill for licensing theatre ticket agencies in New York City. The fee is placed at $250 a year for each place of amusement for which tickets are sold. The bill does not apply to box office sales. Violation is made a misdemeanor.

Bill to Double Traffic Squad.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—Edward J. McGouldrick, Deputy Corporation Counsel of New York, has prepared a bill which will be introduced to-morrow permitting New York to increase the number of policemen in the traffic squad from 550 to 1,000. The measure is urged by the Highway Protective Association.

Forty-seven Deported in One Ship.

Shortly before the one-cabin steamer Scharnhorst of the North German Lloyd Company sailed yesterday for Bremen the immigration officials placed forty-seven persons on board, who had been ordered deported by the Board of Special Inquiry at Ellis Island. They had been brought over by vessels of the same company and were excluded as liable to become public charges.

FRANK CASE YIELDS NEW BRIBE CHARGE

Parents Accuse Detectives of Trying to Induce Their Daughter to Give False Testimony.

PASTOR PLEADS FOR FRANK

Conley, the Negro, Ready to Talk to Burns—More Georgia Newspapers Urge a New Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 12.—More evidence to support their charge that the detectives and Police Department of Atlanta "framed up" the evidence on which Leo M. Frank was convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan was obtained to-day by the attorneys for the condemned man. The new charges against the detectives are made voluntarily by W. S. Jenkins and his wife, and relate to alleged efforts by Detective John Black to induce their young daughter, Lulu Belle Brown, by bribes and threats, to give false testimony against Frank. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins volunteered their evidence, saying they were moved by a desire "to prevent the execution of an innocent man."

Mrs. Lulu Belle Brown has been married since the Frank trial, and is now in Milledgeville. Last Spring she was 16 years old, unmarried, and living with her parents. About one month after Frank was arrested, the Jenkinses assert, John Black came to their home and asked to see Lulu Belle.

"You are the girl who went with Mary Phagan to the factory the day she was killed, aren't you?" the detective is said to have asked. When the girl told him no, he pressed the assertion, and added:

"You went there with Mary Phagan, and Frank sent you away and kept Mary Phagan there, saying she had some work to do."

The girl, according to her parents, denied this assertion also, and after some more questions by the detective, he went away. But, the parents said, the detectives came back next day and one of them told the girl he would give her part of his salary if she would swear she was the "girl in the red dress" who was supposed to have gone to the factory with Mary Phagan and to have been told by Frank that she need not wait for Mary, because she would be detained at the factory for some time.

Didn't Know Mary Phagan.

Mr and Mrs. Jenkins both said their daughter told the detectives repeatedly that she was not the girl in the red dress; that she did not know either Mary Phagan or Frank, and that she had not visited the factory. Nevertheless, they assert, the detectives were insistent in their demands that she say she was the "girl in the red dress."

The detectives returned a third time and told the girl that a Mrs. Moody had told them Lulu Belle was the girl in the dress. Then they all went to Mrs. Moody's home, according to the story, and there Mrs. Moody denied ever having made any such statement. Jenkins and his wife both insisted to-day that the detectives were overbearing and threatening in their manner, and said they had good grounds for tracing the movements of Lulu Belle.

Asking only that some disinterested white man, particularly not a friend of Frank, be found to hear what they got fair play, Jim Conley, the negro accused of Frank, said to-day that he not only would be glad to see Detective William J. Burns but that he would tell again all he knew about the case. Conley said he would answer any question put to him by Burns. The detective is expected to arrive in Atlanta on Friday, and one of his first moves will be to interview the negro.

Frank and his attorneys are convinced the negro is the real murderer. They believe that Detective Burns will be able to get the true story of the tragedy from Conley or penetrate some weak point in his testimony that will cause the whole fabric to collapse.

Despite the willingness of the negro to see Burns, it is not improbable that his attorney, William M. Smith, will attempt to prevent an interview. Mr. Smith did not take a definite stand, but intimated that the detective would not be allowed to have a free rein with the negro.

Fears Third Degree.

"I don't propose to stand for any third degree work," said Mr. Smith, "but further than that I can make no statement now. My client must be protected, but I want to do anything that is fair and right in the matter, and I certainly won't say at this time that I will attempt to prevent an interview."

In the opinion of Newport Lanford, Chief of the Atlanta Detective Department, Burns will fail to get any results if he does question Jim Conley.

"Conley has told the truth and all the truth," said Chief Lanford to-day "I don't care what methods Burns uses, he won't get anything more out of the negro than has already been obtained by the men who worked the case."

It was reported to-day that the Grand Jury which indicted Frank might be called together informally to discuss certain matters incident to the indictment. It has been repeatedly charged that certain illegal things occurred in connection with the deliberations of the Grand Jury. One member of the jury said to-day that it should be called together, the veil of secrecy lifted, and the public informed of just what had occurred. He insisted that the interests of justice demanded that the public be informed of what occurred in the Grand Jury room.

Letter from a Rector.

The Rev. C. B. Wilmer, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, and regarded as one of the clearest thinkers in Atlanta, made public a card to-day, demanding a new trial for Leo M. Frank. The card, which was addressed to The Atlanta Journal, follows:

To the Editor of the Journal:

I beg to congratulate you on your editorial in Monday's Journal, headed "Frank should have a new trial." I am only one man, but I believe that everybody who feels about the matter as I do should come out and say so.

I have not arrived at this double conclusion that Frank should have a new trial and that those who think so should say so publicly without giving thought to a very serious phase of the matter on the other side—viz., the danger and wrong, in general, of saying or doing anything that can tend to weaken the confidence of the public in our courts. I do not mean to reflect on the jury that convicted Frank. To the best of my information and belief they were honest in their verdict and not consciously swayed by hostile public opinion. I am not even questioning the correctness of the conclusion at which they arrived. It may be that this same conclusion would be arrived at by any honest and intelligent jury listening to all the evidence and viewing it in the "dry light of reason." Nevertheless, the question remains: Ought Atlanta to stand for a trial conducted under the conditions surrounding this trial and which you so vividly picture? On this question Atlanta herself is on trial before the bar of enlightened public opinion all over the country and perhaps all over the civilized world.

Moral Point of View.

I know, of course, that our Supreme Court has passed on the question of a new trial and refused it, although not unanimously. It is not in conflict with our duty to respect this decision to say that it was a legal decision, and that legal decisions, that is, on points of law, do not always go to the bottom of the moral questions involved, or even profess to do so. Looking at the matter, then, from the moral point of view, it seems to me that there should be a trial of this case conducted in what one might call a more judicial atmosphere; especially in view of the fact that the trial Judge himself was not convinced either way.

Furthermore, the very strong pressure of public opinion, or the opinion of at least a portion of the public, having been brought to bear against Frank, is not the opinion of those who are in doubt as to the guilt of the accused in this case entitled to be heard and the conviction of those who thoroughly disapprove of the conditions under which an adverse verdict was arrived at?

Then there is another reason in favor of a new trial, which I beg to mention without at all desiring to argue the case. I refer to the point made by Mr. Alexander in his pamphlet analyzing the note written admittedly by Conley, that it is exceedingly improbable that this note, so full of negro superstition, should have been dictated by a white man. This point was not brought to the attention of the jury, and is certainly worth considering.

Satisfy the Public Mind.

Finally, the moral value of an execution must depend in great measure, in these democratic days, on the satisfaction of the public mind with the justice of the verdict of guilty.

For all these reasons I beg to join with you in expressing the wish that some way might be found for a new trial of the accused in this case. As you so well point out, if guilty, he can be found guilty again, and under circumstances to carry along with that decision the concurrence, or at least the acquiescence, of the whole public. If innocent, he can be acquitted, and judicial murder be prevented.

In the meantime, Mr. Editor, you have rendered a public service by bravely calling attention to certain things in connection with the trial that were not right, and in so doing you have given an illustration of what is possible for journalism when it sets itself to be more like the pole star and less like a weather vane.

Yours truly,
C. B. WILMER,
Rector St. Luke's Church.
Atlanta, Ga., March 12, 1914.

Other Press Opinions.

As indicating the trend of sober public sentiment in Georgia in regard to the Frank case, editorials from The Albany Herald and The Rome Tribune are significant. The Albany Herald is published in Southwest Georgia and The Rome Tribune in North Georgia. Each is the leading paper in its territory. The Albany Herald says:

Contending that Leo Frank did not have a fair trial and without entering into a discussion of facts referring on the condemned man's probable guilt or innocence, The Atlanta Journal, in a leading editorial demands, in the name of public opinion, a new trial for the man convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan. The Journal treats the Frank case as "a finished case" so far as the courts are concerned, and one which a newspaper, may, therefore, discuss with entire propriety.

We believe The Atlanta Journal's position is correct. The Herald has given expression to similar views since the Supreme Court handed down its decision in the celebrated case, and subsequent developments have strengthened our conviction.

We do not believe any twelve men in Georgia are so immune to the influences of passion, prejudice and the spirit of mob law, as manifested in Atlanta at the time of Frank's trial, that they could fail to be swayed by them as to be incapable of fairness to the accused. There was never a trial in Georgia like the Frank trial, and the sober second thought of a people who are above all things fair minded now demands that the injustice hastily done be undone while there is yet time. It is not within the province of a newspaper to tell the courts what they should or should not do, but it has a right and privilege to speak for fairness and justice when both are being forgotten or ignored.

The Rome Tribune says:

We are pleased to note that The Atlanta Journal comes boldly out and demands a new trial for Leo Frank. That is right and proper from the fact that the crime was committed in the city of Atlanta, its home.

On last Sunday morning, believing it to be our duty, The Tribune made a similar demand, requesting the press of the State to speak out and prevent the execution of Frank if possible from the lack of reliable testimony as submitted in the trial and under the excited condition of the people at the time.

We have maintained from the first that the character of the evidence was not sufficient to convict any man for the crime of murder. By all means give the unfortunate man a new trial, that justice may prevail.

LITTLETON QUITS CLUB.

Tells President O'Dwyer Democracy Never Rested on a Technicality.

A difference of opinion arose yesterday between Chief Judge O'Dwyer of the City Court, and President of the National Democratic Club, and Thomas F. Smith, chief clerk of the City Court, and a member of the club's Board of Governors, as to how many members ought to be dropped, if the same ruling as to the non-payment of dues was enforced against them as had been made against Charles F. Murphy and his associates. The Judge thought that 65 members were in jeopardy, while Mr. Smith was certain that at least 125 must consider their membership a doubtful quantity.

To the undesirables, who would not be permitted to pay up their arrears, Judge O'Dwyer added yesterday a new name, that of Henry Siegel, the indicted merchant and banker. He said that all the sixty-five delinquents could regain their membership by settling except the Democratic leaders and Mr. Siegel.

"They are undesirables," was how he put it.

Martin W. Littleton thus expressed his opinion of the way in which Judge O'Dwyer has been fighting Murphy in a letter to the Judge as President of the club. Here it is:

To the President of the National Democratic Club, New York, N. Y.

My Dear Sir: I see that Mr. Murphy and others have been expelled for non-payment of dues. I am sure that I am most guilty in this particular, and must also be put out; but before I go I would like to say that Democracy never rested upon a technicality nor good government upon a formula. I have disagreed with Tammany Hall from the beginning, and I disagree with it or them now, but I would never regard delinquency in club dues as a sufficient offense to put it or them on trial. I can think of many more things which I wish them to explain, transcending in importance mere non-payment of club dues. I do not approve of your action in expelling Mr. Murphy and the others. If you wish to fight, fight hard and fight fair and big. This will insure respect for your cause. As it is your friends are busy trying to make your case respectable. Very truly yours, MARTIN W. LITTLETON.

Mr. Smith expressed again his views of the action of Judge O'Dwyer.

"My knowledge of Judge O'Dwyer," he said, "is that he has been one of the most faithful and fawning of men to the bosses of Tammany Hall. It was not until Mr. Murphy had refused his aid to attempt to land for O'Dwyer the nomination for a higher judicial office that the Judge decided Murphy was a wicked boss."

WHY IDA LEVINE LEFT SCHOOL

Education, Mother Held, Would Make Her a Suffragette.

Mrs. Jacob Levine of 719 Vermont Street, was asked by Magistrate Hylan in the New Jersey Avenue Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, why she did not send her fourteen-year-old daughter Ida to school.

"Judge," said she, "I don't want her to get too smart. If she goes to school and gets a whole lot of education she becomes a suffragette. I want her to get married some day, and she doesn't have to know a lot to be a good wife. All she has to know is how to cook and sew, and take care of a house and children. That's what a woman is for. Now, what happens if she gets too smart and becomes a suffragette? She will run around to meetings and all that business."

Magistrate Hylan gave Mrs. Levine until March 20 to send Ida back to her studies.

MITCHEL SAYS BILLS WILL KILL 'SYSTEM'

Tells the Press Club He Has Col. Goethals's Word of Honor to Come

IF LEGISLATURE WILL ACT

Agitation Over the Unemployed Is Practically Over, Mayor Says Means Only "Unrest."

Mayor Mitchel declared plainly yesterday at the weekly luncheon of the New York Press Club that he depended upon the Goethals Police bills to smash the "system." He did not wish it to be understood that if he could not get the legislation he would not try to give an efficient police administration, he said, but he did not believe that his time should be taken up in hearing complaints about the system, when it should be given over to constructive plans of government

He had advocated the police bills now before the Legislature, he said, for two reasonos. In the first place he considered it essential that the Police Commissioner and Mayor should have the power to establish an effective control over the police, and, in the second place, because Col. Goethals would not come here unless he received the powers he considered essential to his success.

"Don't get the idea," went on the Mayor, "that I should not be supporting these bills if it were not for Col. Goethals. He is merely an additional reason for getting them, and we have his word of honor that he will accept if they pass the Legislature. He is standing on his word in a letter he wrote to me, and nothing has happened to change his mind."

Going on then to discuss the amendments to the police bills, the Mayor said one of them provided that in case it was considered an injustice had been committed by removing a man from the force, a public hearing might be demanded before the Commissioner within one year of the removal. The second sets up a Board of Review to be appointed by the Board of Estimate. The final determination would, however, be left in every case with the Commissioner, although publicity would be assured as a protection to the men from injustice.

"I expect," said the Mayor, "that these amendments will be reported favorably by the Cities Committee this afternoon. It will then be up to the Legislature to decide what kind of a department the city is to have. By this I do not mean that if the bills are defeated I shall not do my best to give the city an efficient Police Department, but I do believe that we should not take our time in hearing complaints of the system when it should be devoted to constructive matters of city government."

Mayor Mitchell also referred to the problem of the unemployed, and denied that there was any special significance in the recent outbreaks. They were, he said, simply symptoms of unrest.

"The police," he said, "have been compelled to take some action on one occasion, as they must when property rights are infringed. It is a dangerous thing to bottle up free speech and a mighty good thing to permit free expression of opinion, whether that opinion be true or not. I have instructed the police not to interfere with free speech or free criticism, even if it extends to calling names, just so long as it does not incite to the destruction of property or person or to treason against the United States."

The agitation was practically over, the Mayor said, and then he went on to reply to those who had asked the city to open its treasury and give the people relief in money or work or out of work, or to establish public works for the unemployed. The first proposal, he said, would be unlawful, and the second, wherever it had been tried, had resulted in bankrupting the treasury. So neither would be tried here. At the same time the Mayor expressed the hope that if the same crisis arose next Winter the city would be in better shape to meet it, as there would be more subway work and the study of the present troubles would be of considerable assistance.

Mayor Mitchell, in talking to reporters in his office, denied absolutely the statement that Commissioner of Licenses George R. Bell, who is a close friend of his, had ever said to any of the Assemblymen that if they did not have Col. Goethals as Police Commissioner they would get George W. Perkins.

"Mr. Bell," he said, "tells me that the statement is a lie and that some of the Assemblymen to whom he is reported to have made the statement say it is a lie. Mr. Bell did not get to Albany until Monday, and it was common talk up there on Saturday and Sunday."

Asked about his policy with regard to police enforcement of the law, the Mayor said that he instructed the police first to clean the streets of disorderly women, then to drive them out of the gambling houses. After that they were to turn their attention to the residential districts and then to look after the Raines law hotels and the commercialized disorderly houses. As for gambling, that was to be suppressed wherever and whenever it could be detected.

"The problem of the disorderly house," he said, "was a very difficult one under present economic conditions and the City Government did not want to try anything that was impossible.

GILLEN CHARGES READY TO-DAY

Josiah Stover Will Prosecute Demoted Inspector.

The charges against Inspector Gillen, who was demoted a few days ago and suspended, will not be ready until this afternoon. When Police Commissioner McKay was asked about them yesterday he said:

"The drawing up of these charges involves going over a great deal of material. It has to be examined carefully and then put into shape. The trial will take place on Monday or Tuesday of next week, and the prosecution will be in the hands of ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Josiah Stover, who served under Commissioner Baker and prosecuted ex-Inspector John J. O'Brien."

Commissioner McKay denied that the suspension of Gillen was in any way due to the exhaustion of the money voted for the purpose of securing evidence against gambling and vice.

"There is," he said, "an annual contingent fund of $50,000 for the purpose of getting this evidence. Lack of appropriations cannot be taken as an excuse for inefficient work on the part of a police officer."

The Commissioner also denied that the alleged gambling in hotels in the White Light district had anything to do with the suspension of Gillen. The general conditions in his district were alone responsible, he said.

Without explanation, Detective Sergts. George Beck and Charles Savage of the Mercer Street Station were transferred back to patrol duty by Commissioner McKay. Beck was sent to the Mulberry Street Station and Savage to the Herbert Street Station, Brooklyn. Sergt. Cornelius W. Williams of the West Twenty-second Street Station and Patrolman Henry P. Oswald of the Elizabeth Street Station were sent to the Mercer Street Station as second-grade detectives.

Leaves $12,000 to Charity.

Aside from a bequest of $100 to an employe, the estate left by Mrs. Elizabeth N. Andreas of 429 Third Street, Brooklyn, whose will was filed for probate in that borough late yesterday afternoon, is to go to charity. About $12,000 is to be divided equally among four institutions, the Stony Wold Sanatorium, St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, New York Medical College Hospital for Women, and the Seaside Home of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society.

AMERICANS CLAIM FORTUNE.

Fight in English and Australian Courts by Kansas City Residents.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 12.—Claims by Kansas City residents to a fortune of half a million dollars amassed in Australia provided the High Court to-day with a romantic story.

Stanley Thomas Guy Presby of 56 Campbell Street, Kansas City, avers with three others that he is entitled to a fortune left by W. H. S. Osmond, who died in Australia in 1901. Presby claims the fortune as Osmond's next of kin, being, he says, his first cousin. A previous claim had been made by Charlotte Moule, who died recently in America. She said she was Osmond's niece. When the case was discussed in the Chancery Division to-day, it was mentioned that the father of Miss Moule was the natural son of Lady Hamilton, mistress of Admiral Nelson.

It was decided by the courts in Australia last year that Miss Moule was Osmond's next of kin, but now that she is dead Presby and others lay claim to the fortune. The question whether Presby will get the Osmond dollars will be fought out soon in the English and Australian courts.

GETS ARGENTINE CONTRACT.

Cleveland Bridge Company Wins Over Foreign Competitors.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 12.—Against competition from the leading American, Belgian, and German structural engineering firms the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company of Darlington has obtained from the Argentine Government a contract for the erection of a great new reservoir at Caballito, in connection with the water supply of Buenos Aires.

This reservoir, which will consist of three tiers of wrought iron tanks on columns, will be 117 feet from the ground level. It will have a capacity of 16,000,000 gallons of water and rank as by far the largest elevated reservoir, built or building, in any part of the world.

A somewhat similar but slightly smaller structure is nearing completion at Buenos Aires by the same engineers. The cost of the reservoirs is more than $3,000,000.

GERMANS AT ODDS OVER US.

Societies Formed to Push Trade Here Can't Agree About It.

BERLIN, March 12.—The organization was completed this afternoon of the new German-American Economic Association, which is to devote its efforts to the cultivation of the business and economic relations of Germany and the United States. About 150 men prominent in various interests were present.

Albert Ballin, director general of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the association, which consists of forty members, including Dr. Gustav Stressmann, former member of the Reichstag and well known as an economist.

A sharp colloquy between the organizers of the association and representatives of the Central Association of German Manufacturers occurred during to-day's meeting and the latter element, representing Western and coal interests, decided not to participate in the new association but to push their American interests through the so-called German-American Institute organized a fortnight ago. The German-American Economic Association is purely German.

A member of the recently organized German-American Chamber of Commerce of New York made overtures to the new organization looking to cooperation, but the leaders of the association have not yet indicated whether they will accept the proposals.

The American Association of Commerce and Trade to-day published a statement saying that the use of its name by the organizers of the German-American Chamber of Commerce of New York was unauthorized.

A banquet in celebration of the formation of the new association was held to-night. It was attended by Dr. Hermann S. Paasche, Vice President of the Reichstag; Ernst Bassermann, National Liberal member of the Reichstag, and other members of Parliament.

ACTIVE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Germans to Follow Up Visits of Royalty and Warships.

BERLIN, March 12.—The systematic effort to extend the German propaganda throughout South America was extended to-day when it was announced that a party of German agriculturists would leave for that continent on a "study trip" in the Autumn. The travelers are members of the German Agricultural Society, and will be under the leadership of Prof. Alexander Backhaus of the University of Goettingen, who was formerly director of the Agricultural High School of Montevideo.

The party will pay particular attention to conditions in Argentina, but will also visit Chile, Uruguay, and Paraguay.

The scheme is a sequel to the voyage of Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, now on their way to South America, and to the cruise of the German superdreadnoughts Kai

Loeser's
Good Morning!

An Easter Store

That is Loeser's now—an Easter Store filled with spring merchandise of choice and beautiful and useful sorts.

Many have said within the past two or three days that New York has never seen such beautiful windows as the Loeser windows on Fulton Street. We know they are beautiful and that (which is more important) *they are just a fair index of the Store.*

Bedroom Furniture

$35,000 Worth for $27,000

Discontinued patterns account for some of the reductions—purchases by special contract for others.

The collection shows as fine a variety of Bedroom Furniture as could well be assembled, and the prices are lower than may be expected to prevail again for several months at least.

Included are Chiffoniers, Dressers, Dressing Tables, Princess Dressers, and a variety of matched Suites. Practically all desirable woods, and a large variety of designs.

Prices range from $15.50 for a $21 golden oak Dresser to $945 for a $1,400 satinwood Suite.

Lace Curtains

Marie Antoinette and Cluny Lace Curtains which sold for $2.25 and $2.50 are now $1.45. At $2.45 are other designs in the same laces and in Renaissance which were $3.75 and $4.00. Novelty Scrim and Nottingham Lace Curtains formerly $1.50 and $2.00 are 98c; five hundred pairs, white and ecru, in thirty attractive patterns. Ruffled Renaissance and Marie Antoinette Bed Sets in white and ecru, fifteen beautiful patterns, $3.98 and $4.85; formerly $5 to $7.

FASHIONS

Spring modes fill the Store, and seeing them is infinitely better than reading about them. You will surely be interested, for example, in the

Crepe Waists

of which we have over a hundred styles, at prices from 50c to $58.

Crepe has an almost unexampled vogue this season, and the new Blouses of crepe which the Loeser Store has assembled show every conceivable weave, from the heavy, serpentine cotton crepes to the sheer Georgette crepes. Not only tailored, but dress styles, trimmed with laces, hand embroidery, or bead work.

Silk Dresses

$25 Value at $17.50

Picture the prettiest $25 Silk Dresses you have seen anywhere this spring. Then come here tomorrow expecting to find Dresses of just such fine quality in a Sale at $17.50.

Taffeta, crepe de chine, crepe meteor and other pretty and fashionable silks in new colors.

Trimmed with soft laces, with ribbons, with artificial flowers. The new flat puffs and quillings appear in some form or other. The skirts have ripple or puff tunics, some in peg-top drapery.

Fabrics Research Bureau

Subway to Hoyt Street—17 Minutes from Grand Central Station.

DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

HOMEWARD BOUND ON THE IMPERATOR

Well-Known Americans Aboard Great Liner in Which Many Changes Have Been Made.

MRS. MORSE'S UNIQUE TOY

Ant Hill with Lively Colony for Her Young Son—Her Husband Hale and Hearty.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 12.—The Hamburg-American liner Imperator sailed to-day from Southampton on her first trip since her overhauling. Among her passengers are Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Morse, who have been spending four weeks at Wiesbaden, where Mr. Morse took the cure. He said it had been highly satisfactory, and he felt in excellent health and spirits. The financier looked the picture of health and showed not the slightest trace of the malady which procured his pardon from Atlanta Prison. He had nothing to say about business conditions in America nor about his plans for the future.

Mrs. Morse seemed supremely happy at the success of the Wiesbaden cure. Incidentally she is taking back with her a unique educational toy for her young son which she purchased in London. In spite of Mr. Morse's humorous protests that it wouldn't interest THE NEW YORK TIMES readers, she insisted on unwrapping a small parcel which she had been holding gingerly on a horizontal plane, and showed the toy.

At first glance it appeared to be a futurist picture in a frame. Close examination, however, showed that it was an ant's nest complete with the queen. In the centre little ants were running about in a labyrinth of passages—a cross-section of an ant-hill in a glass case. Mrs. Morse explained that they had to be fed once a month by introducing a little water and honey under the glass.

Mrs. John Astor said she had no plans for the future and did not know how long she would remain in America. "You ought to know by this time that I never give interviews," she said.

John Hays Hammond for once had nothing to say. He admitted that he had spent a month on the Continent and in London, but said it was merely a vacation. He beamed with pleasure when a copy of a morning newspaper containing a long extract from a New York magazine concerning John Hays Hammond, Jr.'s, experiments in directing ships by wireless was shown to him. He kept the article to read on the boat train.

John A. Stewart of the American Peace Centenary Committee said that every American abroad felt a thrill of pride on reading President Wilson's speech to Congress on the Panama tolls.

Others on the Imperator were Franklin Coe, who has been spending a vacation of ten weeks on the Continent; Louis R. Chazal, Walter Stevens, Charles Thorley, Mr. and Mrs. Pennelly Herrick, Walter Stokes, Warren D. Robbins, attaché of the Paris Embassy; Dr. Carl Vollmoeller, the German dramatist, whose plays have been produced by Reinhardt, and Charles A. Whelan and family, who occupied the imperial suite.

BIG LINER MUCH IMPROVED.

Fire-Fighting Facilities Have Been Greatly Increased.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 12.—The Imperator, which left Cuxhaven yesterday on her first west-bound trip in 1914, will arrive in New York in command of a new Captain, Commodore Thomas Kier, who succeeds Commodore Hans Ruser. The latter will command the Vaderland, which will make her maiden voyage across the Atlantic on June 4. The third ship of the Imperator and Vaderland class, which will be launched in June or July, may be named the Panama.

According to the official version, the "reconstruction" of the Imperator consisted in "thoroughly overhauling and cleaning and in several important respects improving her." The vessel's fire-fighting facilities have been largely increased. The grillroom has been removed to make room for a new "look-out house" with a staff of six men constantly on duty in shifts.

All alarm signals throughout the ship are connected with the fire alarms and sprinklers. Innovations have been made in the first and second cabins, and the quarters of the crew also have been much improved by the installation of better lighting and ventilation. There is no official confirmation of the report that the Imperator's funnels have been shortened 10 feet each because the ship was topheavy. It is stated by the company that the funnels have been "better isolated" so as to insure a better temperature in the ship in hot weather. The tops of the funnels also have been equipped with large motors, whose eight ventilator "wings" suck up the air from the boiler rooms.

Little effort, the line explains, has been made to increase the "de luxe" attractions of the Imperator, the only attempt in that direction being the installation of a "Summer garden" on the promenade deck with growing palms and flowers.

WIDENER PURCHASE DENIED.

Doesn't Want Wallace Collection, Financier's Son Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 12.—The report that P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia was negotiating the purchase of art objects remaining in the Wallace collection, at a price near $4,000,000, was discredited emphatically to-day by discredited emphatically to-day by the agent who has represented Mr. Widener in all his purchases.

"I am utterly amazed at this report," he said, "and I don't believe it possible. Mr. Widener might buy a few pieces, but not all the remaining portion of the collection. It is not worth $4,000,000, for it contains considerable rubbish. Four millions of dollars may be nothing to Mr. Widener if he wants something, but I am sure that if he were dickering for this, we should have heard it first."

Although the collection here is on the market, Lady Sackville-West stated at the time of the recent legal action against the Scott family to upset Sir John Murray Scott's will that the Paris collection was valued at only $750,000.

Insist Negotiations Were On.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, March 13.—In reply to an inquiry concerning the report that P. A. B. Widener is negotiating for the purchase of that part of the Wallace collection of art objects which remains in Paris, and that the Philadelphian had offered $4,000,000 for this collection, Lord Sackville telegraphs:

"I have no information to give as to the rumored offer by Widener."

The exact nature of the items comprised in the Wallace collection contained in the residence in the Rue Laffittee, which belonged to Sir John Murray Scott, is not known, but the chief treasures are understood to consist of a splendid series of Boucher tapestries, some remarkable pieces of French sculpture, and a quantity of fine French furniture.

The Daily Telegraph's Paris correspondent, writing yesterday, says:

"Seymour Dericel, the art critic of the Gil Blas, to whom I spoke this evening, confirms the rumor that Mr. Widener, through an agent in Paris, has been trying to negotiate for the last fortnight the purchase of the entire Murray Scott collection for his mansion in Philadelphia. M. Dericel will publish the report in the artistic review, La Renaissance, to-morrow.

"He already had mentioned in a previous number a week ago that there were various rumors, first of a British peer, then of an American amateur, offering to buy the collection, which is stored in a flat in the Rue Laffitte. The sum which Dericel has been told Mr. Widener offered is £800,000, but there is no certainty as yet that it has been accepted.

"I learn from Jacques Seligman that the rumor which credits him with having purchased the Scott collection is unfounded. 'We are all anxious to get it,' he informed me, 'and I myself made an offer of a certain number of million francs for it some time ago, but that was as far as the affair went with me.' M. Seligman further told me that he, too, had heard that Mr. Widener had offered £800,000 for the collection.

"M. Seligman considers the Scott collection immensely superior in range and value to the famous Doucet collection, which fetched a very respectable number of millions when it was sold some years ago. There is no comparison, he says, between the two.

"From another source I learn that a combination of dealers was formed some short time ago for the purchase of the collection."

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—A denial of the report that P. A. B. Widener, who recently bought the "Panshanger Madonna" for $750,000, was about to purchase the remnant of the Wallace collection in Paris, was made to-day by Joseph E. Widener, son of the financier, and art collector.

"We are not in any way interested in the Wallace collection," Mr. Widener said, "and never thought of buying it. Furthermore, we never negotiated for purchase and certainly have no thought of doing so."

SIX MONTHS IN JAIL FOR HACKING 'VENUS'

Militant Told by Judge He Wished He Could Give Adequate Sentence.

SHE STARTS HUNGER STRIKE

More Public Buildings in London Closed — Scottish Mansion Burned by Suffragettes.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, March 13.—Strong comment is made by the London newspapers this morning on the fact that the sentence of six months' imprisonment passed yesterday upon May Richardson, the militant suffragette, who damaged the Velasquez painting in the National Gallery known as the "Rokeby Venus," was the extreme punishment permitted by the law.

Under the Act of 1861, to destroy or damage books, works of art, &c., in public museums is made a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment not exceeding six months. On the other hand the act provides that malicious damage to real or personal property exceeding £5 in amount is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment not exceeding two years.

Thus a $225,000 picture belonging to the National Gallery can be chopped up with a hatchet for a penalty of six months, while the destruction of a cheap watercolor belonging to a private individual carries a penalty of two years' imprisonment.

LONDON, March 12.—The case against May Richardson, the militant, who slashed the "Rokeby Venus," was disposed of in record time. She was arrested Tuesday, taken to Bow Street Police Court, and committed for trial by the magistrate the same day; the Grand Jury yesterday returned a true bill against her, and to-day she was tried and convicted by a jury at the London Sessions.

The Public Prosecutor, in addressing the jury on behalf of the Government, said that one might well doubt whether the prisoner was in her right senses. There was, however, no medical evidence to show that she was a person not responsible for her actions.

Miss Richardson, who had been on a "hunger strike" since her arrest, in replying to the charge, said it had been premeditated, and she pleaded guilty.

Addressing Judge Robert Wallace, who presided over the court, Miss Richardson said she had been an art student, but cared more for justice than for art. She believed firmly that when the nation had shut its eyes to justice and preferred to have women who were fighting for justice maltreated and tortured, such an action as hers should be understandable.

She added that the slow and premeditated murder of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst was an ultimatum which brought about the outrages. The nation, she continued, seemed dead or asleep, for the women had knocked vainly at the doors of Ministers, Bishops, and Archbishops and even of the King himself. She concluded:

"I know that you will sentence me, but it will make little difference not only from the fact that I can stand a few months' torture but from the fact only that I am really a grateful and happy woman because I have been able to live in a century in which Mrs. Pankhurst lived, and because in a slight measure I have tried to carry out what I believe in."

As Judge Wallace was about to pass sentence the following colloquy occurred:

The Judge—If the picture had been destroyed no money could have replaced it.

Miss Richardson—Do you realize that no money can replace Mrs. Pankhurst? She is being slowly killed.

The Judge—You have pleaded guilty and have gloried in your crime.

Miss Richardson—I don't say that. I think it a shame I had to consider it my duty to do it.

The Judge—With the greatest regret it is my duty to pass sentence of six months' imprisonment.

Judge Wallace added that he recognized the sentence to be totally inadequate, but it was the maximum sentence for damaging works of art. If it had been window-breaking, he said, he could have given the prisoner eighteen months' imprisonment.

Miss Richardson looked ill, and it was suggested in some quarters that the precarious state of her health had been the reason for taking the unusual course of hurrying the trial.

The charge entered against the prisoner was "malicious damage to picture to the extent of $500."

The vandalism of the militant suffragettes caused the closing to-day of a great many public buildings in addition to those which locked their doors yesterday. The Victoria and Albert Museum, the crypt and galleries of St. Paul's Cathedral, the royal stable attached to Buckingham Palace, and the Charterhouse were among those affected.

Popular resentment in connection with suffragette outrages was reflected again to-day in Parliament by a number of questions on the subject, especially urging Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary, not to release such a dangerous character as May Richardson. Premier Asquith announced that he was making an inquiry into the question of the best way of protecting the national art treasures.

Militant suffragettes to-day set fire to and burned to the ground a large unoccupied mansion belonging to the Free Church of Scotland at Stewarton, in the northern part of Ayrshire. A message was left in the vicinity stating "Revenge for the brutal arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst."

LEGACY FOR SUFFRAGETTES.

$2,500 from Son of Sir Almroth Wright, Foe of Cause.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 12.—The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies received notification to-day of a legacy of £500 left by the late Edward Wright, son of Sir Almroth Wright. It will be remembered that last year the suffragists were greatly incensed by certain passages in a book published by Sir Almroth Wright under the title "The Unexpurgated Case Against Woman Suffrage."

In 1912 the National Union received a legacy from Lady Wright, sister of Miss Dupré Wilson.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Unusual Offering of

Fine French Ratine

One of the most Fashionable fabrics for Spring and Summer, full 43 inches wide.

Light weight and soft finish; in sky, pink, helio, grey, cadet, taupe, mignonette, tango, maize, coral, purple, navy. Leather, also black and white. Regularly 85c yard — 58c

Brocaded Voile — 40 inches wide, in a variety of designs and colors. *Regularly $1.50 yard* — 85c

Tosca Crepe — Beautiful quality of white French Tosca crepe, 38 inch. *Regularly 75c yard* — 45c

Spring Dress Fabrics

At Very Special Prices

FRENCH SERGES—50 inches wide. Fine imported quality. Navy, white, cream, and black. *Regularly $1.50 yard* — 95c

CORDUROYS—30 inch. Spring weight. The latest colors, including tango, turquoise, Copenhagen, emerald, tan, orange, maize and white. *Regularly 60c yard* — 45c

WOOL CREPE—French, 42 inches wide. Colors cream, sky, Copenhagen, navy, tan, brown, green, grey, helio; also black. *Regularly 85c yard* — 68c

Two Exceptional Values in Women's New Spring Model

Tailor Suits

A smart tailor suit of the new weave serge, with the latest "*Bernard*" model coat and medium length tunic skirt in black and navy blue. Actual value $35.00 — 29.50

A most refined model tailor suit of fine imported serge, new short coat of "*Callot*" model, with latest triple tunic skirt, in black and navy blue. Actual value $40.00 — 32.50

Corsets

A Special Offering of a Late New Spring Model

Made of an extra fine grade broche; the latest cut low bust and long skirt giving the corsetless effect and embodying all the fashionable features with the utmost comfort and correct contour. Regular price $5.00 pair — 2.50

A Sale of Fifty

Unmade Robes

Of lace and crepes; shadow lace effects on Brussels net, with touches of pastel colorings. A choice assortment of colors and in designs especially for the new draped effect dresses. Value $22.50 — 16.50

Children's Dresses

Early Spring models of Pique and Rep, in 2 and 3 year sizes.

WHITE REP OR PIQUE DRESS—French model, plaited skirt, hand feather-stitched, crochet buttons. *Regularly $3.50* — 2.25

NORFOLK MODEL—Hand embroidered cuffs and collar. *Regularly $4.50* — 3.00

"MONCEAU" MODEL—Hand embroidered panels and sleeves; suede leather belt. *Regularly $8.75* — 6.75

ANDERSON GINGHAMS—English model; hand feather stitched; dainty pearl buttons. *Regularly $3.25* — 2.50

ENGLISH MODEL—White pique trimmed; hand embroidered. *Regularly $4.25* — 3.25

RATINE (COTTON) PICKWICK MODEL, with trousers. *Regularly $4.50* — 3.75

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Originally Priced at $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.50, $2.75, $3, $3.50, $4 and $5, in the 2-Day Clean-Up Which Begins Today, at.... 79c, 98c & $1.65

William G. White Jewelry

WHITE'S 25c to 50c SCARF PINS, TIE CLASPS, CUFF LINKS—at. 15c
WHITE'S $1 PEARL VEST BUTTONS—set of 6; at. 25c
WHITE'S $1 to $1.75 STERLING SILVER CUFF LINKS — ENAMELLED SETS OF LINKS AND TIE CLASP TO MATCH SCARF PINS—at 50c
WHITE'S $2 ENAMELLED LINKS AND SCARF PINS—at. 75c
WHITE'S 50c to $1 COMBINATION SETS, LINKS AND SCARF PIN TO MATCH—at.. 25c
WHITE'S $3 SOFT SLEEVE LINKS—at. $1.25
WHITE'S $5 STERLING SILVER SETS—links, scarf pin and tie clasp; at. $2
WHITE'S $1.50 to $3 SOLID GOLD CUFF LINKS, SCARF PINS AND TIE CLASPS—at. $1

William G. White Finest Neckwear

WHITE'S 50c AND 65c NECKWEAR—at. 15c
WHITE'S 75c AND $1 NECKWEAR—at. 39c
WHITE'S $1.50 & $2 NECKWEAR—at 65c
WHITE'S $2.50, $3 AND $3.50 NECKWEAR at. 95c
WHITE'S 35c AND 50c FULL DRESS TIES—each. 17c

William G. White Men's Best Hosiery

WHITE'S 35c AND 40c LISLE AND CASHMERE HALF HOSE—at. 19c
WHITE'S 50c AND 65c SILK, CASHMERE AND LISLE HALF HOSE—at. 29c
WHITE'S $1 TO $1.50 SILK HOSIERY—at. 49c

William G. White Collars—Popular Makes

WHITE'S 15c AND 25c COLLARS—including "Arrow," "Redman," "Lion" and other standard brands; all sizes; each. 5c

William G. White Underwear of All Kinds

Combination Suits, Shirts and Drawers at ½ and Less Than ½ White's Original Prices

WHITE'S 50c NAINSOOK AND FINE COTTON UNDERWEAR—at. 25c
WHITE'S 75c AND $1 NAINSOOK LISLE THREAD AND HEAVY UNDERWEAR—at. 39c
WHITE'S $1.25 NAINSOOK, BALBRIGGAN AND LISLE UNDERWEAR—at. 49c
WHITE'S $1.50, $1.75 AND $2 NAINSOOK, LINEN AND LISLE UNDERWEAR—at. 69c
WHITE'S $2 COMBINATION SUITS—at 98c
WHITE'S $2.50, $3 AND $3.25 FINEST GRADES OF WINTER AND SUMMER UNDERWEAR—at. $1.25
WHITE'S $1.50, $1.75 AND $2 SANITARY LIGHT AND HEAVY WOOL UNDERWEAR—at. 69c
WHITE'S 85c, $1, $1.25 AND $1.50 FINE COTTON AND LISLE COMBINATION SUITS—at. 69c
WHITE'S $2.50 AND $3 MERCERIZED SILK AND FINEST LISLE THREAD COMBINATION SUITS—at. $1.35

William G. White Men's Furnishings

Miscellaneous Articles in Great Variety

WHITE'S $1.25 AND $1.75 PAJAMAS—at 65c
WHITE'S $2, $2.50 AND $3 PAJAMAS—at. $1.35
WHITE'S $1.25 AND $1.50 NIGHT ROBES—at. 65c
WHITE'S 50c AND 75c BELTS—at. 25c
WHITE'S 25c AND 50c SUSPENDERS—at. 19c
WHITE'S 75c AND $1 SUSPENDERS—at. 39c
WHITE'S $6 AND $7.50 BATH ROBES—at. $3.95
WHITE'S $8 TO $12 BATH ROBES—at. $4.95
WHITE'S 50c AND $1 KNITTED REEFERS—at. 15c
WHITE'S $3.50 AND $5 KNITTED REEFERS—at. $1.50
WHITE'S $1.50 AND $2 WOOL AND SILK REEFERS—at. 49c

William G. White "Balmacaans" and Overcoats

Swagger Garments—Positive Beauties—

White's Values to $25. Here at $10.95 | *White's Values to $35. Here at* $13.85

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Tweeds, homespuns and miced cheviots, also fine Scotch, English and American fabrics, Plain colors in big variety, also colors. Medium and Spring weights—AND BEST OF ALL—SIZES FOR MEN AND YOUTHS OF EVERY BUILD. (Choice of all the latest extreme and conservative models.)

OTHER SPECIALS FROM THE WILLIAM G. WHITE PURCHASE

White's Finest Full Dress Vests and Tuxedo Vests, at $1.50 (William G. White's original prices up to $8.)

White's Fancy Vests, at 59c (William G. White's original prices up to $3.)

White's Lounging Robes, at $10.75 (William G. White's original price was $25) These lounging robes are in plaids and plain colors. Only a matter of thirteen robes left—so PLEASE COME EARLY!

White's Raincoats, at $3.95 (William G. White's original prices up to $7.50.) This lot of raincoats is in broken sizes only.

White's Raincoats, at $11.85 (William G. White's original prices up to $20.)

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Original models, identical styles and refined adaptations; Hats conspicuous for their etreme smartness. New and charming styles in Watteau plaques, bicorn, tricorn and four-cornered effects, together with individual styles in the modish Lisere and other new straws, with trimmings of fruits, flowers, foliage, burnt ostrich, glycerined ostrich, tiny wing novelties, satin-verni ribbons, etc.

Tailleur Hats—$18 up. Dress and Demi-dress Hats—$25 up.

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The boiler capacity in these houses is 425 h. p. and the gain is $6.00 per h. p., as compared with other houses of the same builder where they use ordinary boilers and burn anthracite coal.

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Credit will be given for ability to consult scientific journals in French and German.

Minimum age, 21. Usual salary, $1500 to $1800. Subjects and weights of examination are: Technical, 6; Experience, 4; 75% required on Technical, 70% on Experience.

For Application Blanks apply Application Bureau, Room 1417, Municipal Building, Manhattan, *or sent by mail on receipt of stamps.*

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PLAYWRITING TRADE POOR--BROADHURST

Successful Author Lucky if He Gets a Decent Living, He Tells the Court.

FIRES BURN DIM IN AGE

Playwright, Answering Wife's Plea for Alimony, Says "Man of the Hour" Made $138,000.

George Broadhurst, the playwright, had an opportunity yesterday to answer the complaint of his wife, Ida Raymond Broadhurst, who is suing him for a separation, and took ample advantage of it. In her application for alimony and counsel fees, pending the trial, Mrs. Broadhurst said that in two years her husband earned $204,514.37 in royalties from some of his successful plays, chief among them being "Within the Law," "The Man of the Hour," and "Bought and Paid For." Justice Cohalan allowed Mrs. Broadhurst $10,000 a year alimony and $3,000 counsel fees.

In his defense Mr. Broadhurst told a good deal about the vicissitudes of the life of a maker of plays. He said that the best work is done during youth, for after that peroid the fires that kindle imagination burn dim, and the work lcses its brightness and its interest. Also, he said that many men, once famous from work they did in their youth, are now but a memory that one has to cudgel his brain to recall. He said that for a period of twenty years he has worked at the heavy trade of playwrighting. It was unlike all other trades or professions, he said, because a physician, a lawyer or an engineer, by ability, attention to duty and thrift, could build up a clientele that would serve him throughout all the years.

But with play writing it was different, he said. A man could beat out on the anvil of his brain a perfectly finished piece of workmanship, trimmed to every rule since the time when William Shakespeare wrote, and yet it might not catch even the fleeting fancy of a city audience and would fail, dragging down with it thousands of dollars spent in its setting, the reputations of a number of players, and filling the soul of the maker of the play with the deepest anguish. Of his trade he said:

"It is one of the most precarious methods imaginable for the earning of a livelihood."

He said that the prevalent idea seemed to be that the minute a playwright finished a play his income was at once enormous, while the fact was that even a successful writer of plays can deem himself lucky if his work provides him with a decent living and the opportunity to lay half of his earnings aside for a competency in his old age.

"Each play," said Mr. Broadhurst, "stands on its own merits. If it appeals to the public, it is successful; if it does not, it fails. Generally it fails to appeal. A playwright may earn from successful plays $20,000 a year for three or four years and then never write another play that succeeds. But if a member of one of the so-called learned professions reaches the point where he can earn $25,000 a year he can, by strict diligence and strict attention to his work, keep on earning it."

Mr. Broadhurst said that a playwright who turns out a successful play may consider himself as lucky as a man who stakes out a lucky claim and gets pay dirt from the start. A manuscript of a play was in the same sense a claim that has been staked out and that may yield pay dirt and may serve to wreck the fortunes and the reputations of men.

"The most experienced man," he said, "relying on his own judgment, may be wildly enthusiastic over a play only to discover after he has invested his money in producing it that the public regarded it in an entirely different light.

"One characteristic that is absolutely essential for the playwright is inspiration, and that is the attribute of youth. As I grow older I have become more conservative, and my imagination is not so vivid as it used to be. All of the greatest works of imagination have been produced by young men. I am in my forty-eighth year, and while I do not say that my days of activity are over, and I surely prefer to think that they are not, I am fearful that they may be. So, having such a contingency in mind in the past few years, I have endeavored to reconcile thrift with a certain amount of prodigality."

Then Mr. Broadhurst went into the matter of his work from the beginning, and how each play yielded a profit or a loss. His first play, he said, was "The Speculator," which was written twenty years ago while he was a clerk in the Chicago Board of Trade and earning a meagre living. In 1895 he wrote "The Wrong Mr. Wright." From these plays he reaped $20,000 in two years, and now both of them are in stock and yielding a very small return. Then he wrote "What Happened to Jones," which he and his brother produced, and the next play was "Why Smith Left Home." Then came a few other small works. From 1897 to 1900 his share of the profits of his works was $10,000, and from 1900 to 1906 his profits amounted to $29,079.

In 1901 he organized the firm of Broadhurst & Currie, and as a result of this partnership he lost $4,756 from 1902 to 1908. In the eleven years from 1895 to 1906 his total earnings amounted to $55,464. "The Man of the Hour" was written in 1906, and from that time until 1913 it earned $138,000 for him. Then he produced "The Duke of Duluth," and lost $10,000. In an effort to recover this loss he wrote "The Dollar Mark," and produced it and lost $30,000 more. Then he wrote "The Girl and the Drummer," and added $24,000 to his losses.

Mr. Broadhurst said that up to 1911 he saved nothing, although he had earned in fifteen years $167,553. Between 1906 and 1911 he wrote nothing but failures, he said, except "Wildfire," in which he collaborated with George V. Hobart. He said that "Bought and Paid For," one of his most successful plays, is now in stock. It has been exploited to the limit like some of his other plays. He said that one of his smaller plays, "Don't Weaken," resulted in a loss of $7,000. Mr. Broadhurst said that by the end of next year all of his plays will have been fully exploited, and that revenue from them will practically cease. All that he is sure of in the way of an income, he said, is what he can derive from a total of $125,000.

"The history of the drama," he said, "shows that a playwright's limit is twenty years."

Then Mr. Broadhurst dropped the story of his work and told about meeting his wife in Chicago while she was employed as a saleswoman in Fair's. He was a clerk. They were married seventeen years ago, and shortly afterward separated. They were never really happy together, he said. His wife is supporting three of her sisters, Mr. Broadhurst says, and he believes she is supporting four of them, but as he is not sure he is content with fixing the number at three. He said that in September last his wife served him with papers in the present action, and to save the notoriety he expressed himself as being willing to give her a yearly allowance. He denies all of the charges his wife makes against him, and especially he denies that he ever gave her any reason to think that he had given her any cause for a divorce.

Mrs. Broadhurst has added to her complaint, inserting into it a copy of this letter, which she says her husband sent her from London on Feb. 3, 1912:

Dear Ida: I am sorry, but I do not agree with you about discussing matters by mail. To discuss them in person means unnecessary pain. For years our married life has been a sham, bringing no happiness to you and none to me. I suggest that we end the sham by divorce. The question is, Will you agree to that or will you not? If you will agree, the matter can be settled in a dignified, quiet manner and with no attendant notoriety. Please let me know what your verdict is, because, as I said in the beginning, I do not write without having given the subject great consideration.

GEORGE.

Mrs. Broadhurst says she refused to enter into any agreement on the divorce suggestion. She says that her husband promised to set aside $100,000 in order to give her an assured income, and that he would add enough to the income to increase it to $10,000 a year. She said that he also promised to permit her to will away $25,000 of it to her daughter and $15,000 to any other person she pleased. The remainder was to revert to his estate. But to none of his suggestions would she agree. She wants a legal separation, she says, and no other arrangement will be satisfactory.

$200,000 FOR PROF. HERRON.

Mrs. Carrie Rand Herron's Will Recalls Socialistic Wedding.

The will of Mrs. Carrie Rand Herron, founder of the Rand School of Socialism, was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' office by Morris Hillquit, who is himself a prominent Socialist. The residuary estate, estimated to be worth $200,000, is left to Prof. George D. Herron, the widower, while the farm and villa at Florence, Italy, where the testator died, is left to the two minor children, E. Rand Herron and George David Herron, Jr. The amount of the estate in this city is valued at $5,000. Prof. Herron and Mr. Hillquit are named as the trustees of the estate.

Mr. and Mrs. Herron were married in this city in 1901 without the exchange of the usual vows. They lived at Metuchen, N. J. There was a good deal of public criticism over the marriage. The ceremony took place in the apartments of Dr. Charles Brodie Patterson, at 59 West Forty-fifth Street, and it was performed by the Rev. William T. Brown, pastor of the Plymouth Church of Rochester. Only this announcement was made:

"We intend to live together as man and wife hereafter."

The pastor said as part of a long speech:

"Inasmuch, therefore, as George D. Herron and Carrie Rand are thus united together by the bond of reciprocal love, I announce that they are husband and wife by every law of right and truth, and I bespeak for them the fervent benediction of all true souls and the abiding gladness that dwells in the heart of God forever."

Mrs. Herron was Miss Carrie Rand when she met Prof. Herron. He was teaching in an independent church in Chicago. This was before he was called to the chair of Social Science in the Iowa College. Prof. Herron's first wife obtained a divorce in order to leave the way clear for his marriage to Miss Rand.

Dinner to Henry Worth Thornton.

The President and staff officers of the Long Island Railroad Company will give a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday evening, March 24, to Henry W. Thornton on his departure for England to take up his work as manager of the Great Eastern Railway.

B. Altman & Co.

The Initial Display of New Ribbons

is of unusual interest, anticipating the Spring and Summer demand for sashes, girdles and other varieties of ribbon adornment. Many striking novelties are included in the selection, among them being Ribbons of embossed velvet in Pompadour designs; of taffeta, embossed with gold and silver; and of gold and silver gauze imprime in floral effects. Other choice importations are Pompadour Ribbons overshot with gold; Shantung Ribbons in Oriental and Futurist designs; Reversible Ribbons showing surface of Roman stripes with reverse of plain color; and a very liberal assortment of Ribbons in Bayadere stripes and clan tartans.

Another interesting feature of the Ribbon Department is a collection of Ribbon Flowers, appropriate for corsage bouquets, hair ornaments, etc.

Table Decorations of ribbon and flowers prepared to order at short notice.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

RUMPUS ENLIVENS POISON PEN TRIAL

Judge Breaks Gavel in Pounding for Order When Lawyers Spat in Pollard Case.

THE DEFENDANT TESTIFIES

Denies She Wrote Scurrilous Note of Which Her Neighbor Complained—Case May End To-day.

Mrs. Nelson L. Pollard, on trial in Elizabeth, N. J., charged with having sent a scurrilous letter to Mrs. Charles F. Jones, her neighbor, testified in her own defense yesterday afternoon, and denied all the charges made against her. She arrived at the Court House with her husband, her mother, Mrs. Dunn, and her brother. For the first time since the trial began she appeared without her veil. She showed no agitation, and answered questions in a loud clear voice.

The proceedings yesterday were enlivened by a tilt between Prosecutor Stein and Samuel Schleimer, counsel for Mrs. Pollard. Judge Connolly had to rap so hard for order that his gavel broke, and the head flew out into the courtroom. It just missed Prosecutor Stein's head.

"Why didn't you throw it at me?" he asked the Judge.

The court told the lawyers that they were acting like schoolboys.

Mrs. Pollard not only denied having written the letter to Mrs. Jones for which she was indicted, but she said that she had received a "poison pen" letter in August, 1911. She said that she had complained to the Postmaster, but had never ascertained who sent the letter.

The case of the prosecution hinges upon the typewriter upon which it is said the objectionable letter was written. Mrs. Pollard testified that she owned but one typewriter, which was purchased in 1913. She said that she had had considerable experience with typewriters and it was true that she had refused to allow her typewriter to be inspected by Deputy Sheriff Carey at the time of her arrest. She said that Mrs. Thomas Jones and her sister-in-law had called frequently at her home. They always used the back door, she said.

"Why did they visit you?" counsel asked her.

"They always seemed anxious to find out things concerning the family of Dr. Jones, my next door neighbor," replied the witness. Mrs. Pollard admitted that she had "fallen out" with Mrs. Thomas Jones, but she said she was still friendly with Mrs. Ernest Jones. She denied having written other letters about which she was questioned. She denied also that her brother, Dr. Dunn, offered Deputy Sheriff Carey a bribe to release her from arrest.

The first witness called yesterday was Minné Schler, for the State. She was formerly a servant in the Pollard home. She had testified on Wednesday that she had seen Mrs. Thomas Jones, sister-in-law of Mrs. Charles F. Jones, use Mrs. Pollard's typewriter. She admitted under cross-examination yesterday that Mrs. Jones might have been simply tapping on the keys and not writing.

Mrs. H. H. Oberly, wife of the rector of Christ Episcopal Church of Elizabeth, was a character witness for Mrs. Pollard. Walter Wetton, cashier of the National State Bank, was asked to identify a check cashed by Mrs. Pollard on May 31, but the purpose of this testimony was not shown.

The tilt between the lawyers came when Mr. Schleimer attempted to introduce photographs of typewriting specimens without having them approved by the court. To this Mr. Stein objected. The court ordered the photographs withdrawn.

It is expected that to-day the State will call Mrs. Thomas Jones and Mrs. Ernest Jones to rebut some of the testimony offered by the defense. In the afternoon it is probable that counsel will sum up and the Judge will charge the jury. The case may go to the jury late in the afternoon.

SULLY'S EFFECTS SOLD.

Former Cotton King's Carved Poker Table Brings $80.

Personal and household effects of Daniel J. Sully, once known as the "cotton king," brought $11,000 yesterday at the second session of the auction dispersal sale in the Thirty-third Street auction rooms of Darling & Co. According to the auctioneers, most of the prices at which goods were sold were insignificant in comparison with real values. A man giving the name of Sam Wolff, who it is thought is a former Wall Street friend of Mr. Sully, paid $420 for a mahogany bedroom set.

Louise Dresser was one of the most enthusiastic buyers at yesterday's sale. Miss Dresser bought a large quantity of silverware and a number of mahogany tables, chairs, and a teakwood hall set.

What was considered the greatest bargain of the day was Mr. Sully's mahogany poker table, which, it is said, was carved by hand in Europe. About it many famous persons, it is said, have played. It brought $80. The buyer declined to give his name, but it was said that he was a personal friend of Mr. Sully and intended making a present of the table to its former owner. Several handsome chairs, Mandarin robes, and vases brought from $5 to $125 each.

The sale will continue to-day and Saturday. Mr. Sully's collection of paintings and Oriental rugs will be sold on Saturday evening.

Moose State Committeeman Resigns

Dr. Thurston H. Dexter, a well-known Bull Moose worker in Brooklyn, announced yesterday that he had resigned his seat in the Progressive State Committee as the delegate from the Seventeenth Assembly District. He said that he wished to confine his political activities to local affairs. Dr. Dexter was an unsuccessful candidate for Coroner on the Bull Moose ticket last Fall. It is expected that Edward H. Wilson will succeed him.

CITY BREVITIES.

A meeting will be held in the Playhouse, in Forty-eighth Street east of Broadway, on Sunday evening in support of President Wilson's Panama Canal policy under the auspices of the American Peace and Arbitration League. Ex-Senator Clark of Montana will preside. The speakers will be Madison C. Peters, Henry Clews, and Oscar S. Straus.

An exhibition of work done in the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, Second Avenue and Fifteenth Street, was held yesterday at the home of Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, 9 West Fifty-seventh Street. The exhibition of the commercial work of the girls included examples of stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, and other useful employments. The departments of millinery and dressmaking furnished pleasing examples of the skill and taste of the pupils. The various stages of embroidery work, manufacture of waists and other garments were illustrated. The school now has 319 pupils in the commercial and 240 in the manual department, and 700 applicants for admission had to be turned away recently because of want of space.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Distinctive Millinery

Original French Hats and Reproductions

Made of Specially Imported French Materials

Chapeaux Crin

Those sylvan and pastoral masterpieces of Watteau and Fragonard have suggested these exquisite hats of crin. Designed on shepherdess and Bo Peep lines with garlands of flowers and pendant ribbons.

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY
"Trotteur" & Dress Hats
10.00
Value 15.00

Only one hat of a kind in milan hemp in the new Watteau and other fashionable types, trimmed with velvet or moire ribbon, flowers, fruits and wings. Black, tete de negre, blue, chartreuse, sulphur, moutarde, ashes of rose and other smart colorings.

NO C. O. D'S. NO CREDITS NO APPROVALS

Season's New Books

The Spring Book Number of The New York Times Review of Books, Sunday, April 5

Classified list of five hundred books arranged according to subject selected from Spring publications of leading publishers, with brief description of each book.

Special articles and reviews by leading writers and latest news of authors and publishers from all literary centres.

Best book review of the season.

ORDER NOW

MEDALS FOR SAFETY WORK.

Southern Pacific Officials to Receive Harriman Awards.

The presentation of the E. H. Harriman Memorial Medals to the Southern Pacific Railroad for safety work by the American Museum of Safety will take place at A. A. Anderson's studio, 80 West Fortieth Street, at 8:30 o'clock next Saturday evening. Two of the medals are to go to officials of the road—Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and William Sproule, President. The third medal is to be presented to an employe, William Schwab, a conductor on the Sacramento Division, whose practical suggestions for safeguarding life and limb have been of value to the road. Arthur Williams, President of the American Museum of Safety, will present the medals.

This is the first award of the Harriman medals which were donated by Mrs. E. H. Harriman to stimulate a direct effort for the conservation of human life and were to be awarded annually to the American steam railroad making the best record in accident prevention and industrial hygiene affecting the public and its own employes. The announcement that the first award would be to the Southern Pacific was made at the annual meeting of the Museum of Safety last Dec. 8.

The Harriman Memorial Medals are the fifth of the series of medals which the American Museum of Safety now awards annually. The first, the Scientific American Medal, has been given five times, for conserving life and limb in the process of productive industry. The Travelers' Insurance Medal has been presented for the last four years to the American employer, individual, or corporation achieving most for the safety of employes. The Louis Livingston Seaman Medal has been presented three times for the greatest achievement in the promotion of hygiene and sanitation and the prevention of occupational disease. The Rathenau Medal, donated by the Allgemeine Elektricitaets Gesellschaft of Berlin, has been twice awarded for the best device or process in the electrical industry as safeguarding life and health.

Another baking the sixth of the series, to be known as the Anthony N. Brady Memorial Medals, has just been donated to the Museum of Safety to award annually to the American electric street railway which does the most during the year for the prevention of accidents to the public and to its own employes.

WHEN you feel the need of some real shore 'nuff consolation thar ain't no better consolers than good tobacco an' a good dog. I says *good,* cause, 'twouldn't help none ef you was jes' gettin' ready to be consoled, an' one of 'em hauled off an' bit you.

Velvet Joe

FOR STATE WATER CONTROL.

Velte Committee Asks for Repeal of Acts for Diversion of Power.

ALBANY, March 12.—The policy of having the State develop its own water power resources, instead of leaving that work to private enterprise, is recommended strongly in the report of the Velte committee submitted to the Legislature to-day.

The committee demands the repeal of acts under which the privilege of water diversion is claimed by various operating companies along the Niagara River and that the diversion of water by the Hydraulic Power Company be stopped. It wants all companies of this class placed under the Public Service Commission's jurisdiction and suggests an informal agreement, pending legislation, with the Hydraulic Company as to the amount of water that may be diverted.

The creation of a State Waterways Commission is the purpose of a bill introduced to-day by Senator Peckham. The commission would consist of Henry W. Hill, President of the New York State Waterways Commission; John Claflin, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce; George S. Swain, President of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and Robert H. Treman, President of the New York State Bankers' Association. The salary of the President would be $5,000 and of each of the other members $3,000, the bill carrying an appropriation of $42,000. It is specified that the commission shall make an investigation and report to the Legislature of 1915 what legislation is advisable to conserve the waters of the State.

GIMBELS

Telephone Madison Square 8200

Looking Ahead to Spring

This GIMBEL Clean-Up On Men's and Boys' Clothing

Spring Clothing for Men and Boys is splendidly represented in this annual March event, because it is a clean-up of our fine wholesale tailors' new Spring stocks, as well as our own remaining Winter stocks.

Average price-reductions are 33⅓%, ranging in many cases up to half.

Selection is the best ever offered in one of these sales—$150,000 worth, to begin with, to sell for $90,000; so that in spite of most active buying there will be fine choosing today.

Many a man has bought two Suits, as well as an extra Overcoat—some men have even bought more. And wise parents are picking up Boys' Overcoats, woolen and washable Suits by the half dozen. Principal groups:

Men's Spring Suits and Overcoats at $19.50, regularly $30 to $40.
Men's Silk-lined Spring Overcoats at $15, regularly $25.
Men's Spring and Winter Suits at $16.75, regularly $25 to $30.
Men's Suits at $14.50, regularly $25 and $28.
Men's Spring Suits and Overcoats at $11.75, regularly $20 and $22.
Boys' Overcoats, 10 to 18 years, at $3.50 to $6.75, regularly $6.50 to $15.
Boys' Norfolk Suits, 8 to 18 years, $3.95 to $5.50, regularly $6.50 to $10.
Boys' Spring Top Coats, 8 to 18 years, $4.75 and $6.75, regularly $10 to $15.
Boys' Wash Suits, 2½ to 10 years, $1.35 and $1.85, regularly $2 to $5.

Fourth Floor

These Silk Shirts for Men, $3.50

The maker exercised very good judgment when he introduced the slightest cotton threads in the weave—for he probably added a dozen more launderings to the life of the shirts.

They have the appearance of rich Taffeta-like Silk and there is a goodly selection of shades in candy stripes, soft French cuffs, and the best possible workmanship has been put into every garment. In fact, this manufacturer makes the majority of GIMBEL high grade shirts. Sizes 14 to 17. Main Floor

A Sale of Men's and Women's Most Seasonable Hosiery

Pure silk, lisle thread and cotton Hosiery of standard GIMBEL qualities, with purchases of equal grades from good mills, comprise this offering of 24,400 pairs of Hosiery at average savings of a third.

Women's Lisle Hose in black and white only, usually 50c	22c pair	Women's Heavy Black Silk Hose, usually $2...	$1.15 pair
Women's Highly Mercerized Lisle Hose, duplex heels and toes, in black, usually 50c	28c pair	Women's Black Silk Hose, embroidered in black or colors, usually $3 and $4.50	$1.95 pair
Women's Silk Hose, double soles, heels and toes, in black and new colors, usually $1	65c pair	Men's Imported Black Cotton Socks, usually 25c	$1 for 6 prs.
Women's Heavy Silk Hose in black and desirable colors, usually $1.25 and $1.50	85c pair	Men's Silk Socks in 20 shades, usually 50c.....	28c pair
		Men's Black and Colored Silk Socks, usually $1.25..	75c pair

Main Floor

The Silks Adopted by the Callot Soeurs Now Displayed at GIMBELS

If you have seen the Callot models now displayed in New York and desire to match the silks, you will find them in the GIMBEL Silk Salon—we imported them direct from the most famous weavers of Europe.

Taffetas—Changeant, Striped, Figured and Plain
Souple Satins, Silver Broche effects

In the New Mid-Blues, Chartreuse, the Light Tones of the Exquisite Spanish Colors, and many other Beautiful Shades.

Second Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

VANDERBILT ESTATE TO WIDOW AND CHILD

Biltmore and $5,000,000 Trust Fund in Daughter's Share of $50,000,000 Fortune.

OTHER HOMES GO TO WIFE

She Also Gets 80,000 Acres of Land, $250,000 Cash, and $1,000,000 in Trust—Text of the Will.

George W. Vanderbilt, who died a week ago to-day at his home in Washington, D. C., left practically his entire estate, estimated at $50,000,000, to his wife, Mrs. Edith Stuyvesant Vanderbilt, and Cornelia Stuyvesant Vanderbilt, his thirteen-year-old daughter.

The only other beneficiaries under his will, which was filed for probate yesterday, are Fredericka Pulitzer and Maria Louise Schieffelin, who receive portraits, and Charles McNamee, Talbot Root, George V. Caeser, and Bernhard V. Eckhout, to whom are left small annuities. No bequests are made to Mr. Vanderbilt's brothers or sisters, William K. and Frederick Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly.

Mr. Vanderbilt left to his wife his real estate of about thirty acres at Bar Harbor, Me.; his home in Washington, his jewelry and other personal effects, including carriages, horses, and automobiles; the 80,000 acres known as Pisgah Forest in North Carolina, a portrait of himself by Whistler, $250,000 in cash, and a life estate in a trust fund of $1,000,000.

To his daughter Mr. Vanderbilt left the principal of a $5,000,000 trust fund, held for him under the will of his father, William K. Vanderbilt, and over which he had the power of appointment. He also bequeathed to his daughter a portrait of her mother by Whistler. The residuary estate, including Biltmore in North Carolina, is left to Mr. Vanderbilt's executors, who are to hold it in trust for his daughter until she reaches her twenty-fifth year.

Provisions of the Will.

Mr. Vanderbilt named as his executors his wife and his brother, William K. Vanderbilt. The will was filed by Anderson & Anderson, attorneys. It was dated Dec. 18, 1913. The text follows:

I, George W. Vanderbilt, of the City, County, and State of New York, make, publish, and declare this my last will and testament, as follows:

FIRST—I direct the executors of this, my will, hereinafter named, to pay out of my estate all expenses incident to my funeral and all my just debts as soon after my decease as convenient.

SECOND—I give, devise, and bequeath to my wife, Edith Stuyvesant Vanderbilt, absolutely, all my real and personal property at Bar Harbor, in the State of Maine, comprising and consisting of about thirty acres of land, and property and equipment of any and every nature and character on said land or in said houses and other buildings, excepting only money, stocks, bonds, and other securities.

I give, devise, and bequeath to my said wife all my real property in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, known as No. 1,612 K Street, N. W., and being 100 feet in depth, more or less, and the house and garage and other improvements thereon, together with all the silver, linen, pictures, bric-a-brac, and other contents of said house and the contents of said garage, and all other personal property of whatsoever character on said land or in said house or garage, excepting only money, stocks, bonds, and other securities.

Also I give and bequeath to my said wife all my automobiles, carriages and horses, and all my clothing, jewelry, and other personal effects, whatsoever the same may be.

I give and bequeath to my said wife the some of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($250,000.)

THIRD—I give and bequeath to the executors of this, my will, hereinafter named, the sum of one million dollars ($1,000,000) in cash, or, in the discretion of my said executors, in securities to be selected by them from those owned by me at the time of my death, of the then full market value of one million dollars ($1,000,000) in trust nevertheless, to hold the same or to sell the same, and invest and reinvest the proceeds thereof as hereinafter provided, and to pay the net income thereof to my said wife, Edith Stuyvesant Vanderbilt, quarterly in each year, computing the same from the date of my decease, for her own use and benefit during the term of her natural life, and upon her death to pay over and distribute the principal of said trust in such manner and to such persons as she may appoint and direct in her last will, or in default of such direction and appointment, then to pay over, transfer and deliver the principal of said trust to and make the same part of my residuary estate.

FOURTH—I give and devise to my said wife, Edith Stuyvesant Vanderbilt, absolutely, my real property situated in the Counties of Transylvania, Hayward, Henderson, and Buncumbe, in the State of North Carolina, now commonly known as Pisgah Forest. [Here follow the metes and bounds of Pisgah Forest.]

I hereby direct that the foregoing provisions made in this will for my said wife are, and are to be taken by her in lieu of all dower or thirds or other distributive share in or of any allowance in or out of my estate.

Old Vanderbilt Trust to Daughter.

FIFTH—Exercising the power of appointment therein given to me, I give and bequeath the principal of the trust fund created by and held for me under the Seventh Article of the will of my father, William H. Vanderbilt, as follows:

If my daughter, Cornelia Stuyvesant, survives me, and I do not leave another child or other children surviving me, then and in that event I give and bequeath the whole of the principal of said trust fund to my said daughter.

If I leave sons or a son surviving me, in that event I give and bequeth $1,000,000 of the principal of said trust fund to each of my surviving children, except my oldest son, and to him I give and bequeath the balance of said principal.

If I leave two or more daughters but no sons surviving me, in that event I give and bequeath $1,000,000 of the principal of said trust fund to each of my surviving daughters, except the oldest daughter, and to her I give and bequeath the balance of said principal.

SIXTH—I give and bequeath to my niece, Fredericka Pulitzer, the portrait of herself by Porter, now in my house at Biltmore, N. C.

I give and bequeath to my niece, Maria Louise Schieffelin, the portrait of my sister, Mrs. Shepard, by Sargent, now in my house at Biltmore, N. C.

I give and bequeath to my daughter, Cornelia Stuyvesant, the portrait of my wife by Whistler.

I give and bequeath to my wife, Edith Stuyvesant Vanderbilt, the portrait of myself by Whistler.

SEVENTH—I give and bequeath to the following-named persons annuities as follows:

To Charles McNamee, the annual income or the sum of $2,000 during his life.

To Julia Lord McNamee, wife of said Charles McNamee, the annual income or sum of $2,000 during her life from and after the death of said Charles McNamee if she survives him.

To Talbot Root the annual income or sum of $1,000 during his life.

To George B. Caeser, son of Philip V. Caeser, the annual income or sum of $1,000 during his life.

To Bernhard V. Eckhout the annual income or sum of $1,500 during his minority; which annuity I direct shall be paid over to his mother to be applied by her in her discretion to his maintenance, education, and support.

I direct that each such annuity shall be computed from the date of my decease, and shall be paid quarterly in each and every year.

EIGHTH—I direct that there shall be paid out of my estate every inheritance, transfer, or succession tax, or duty chargeable upon or on account of or in respect to each gift, devise, bequest, or provision made by me in, or right of inheritance or succession arising under Articles 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 of this my will.

Residue Provisionally to Cornelia.

NINTH—All the rest, residue and remainder of my property, real, personal, and mixed, of every description and wheresoever situated, of which I may die seized or possessed or to which I may be entitled at the time of my decease, together with all lapsed legacies and any and all property becoming a part of my residuary estate under the provisions of this my will, or otherwise, the whole being hereinafter referred to as my "residuary estate," I give, devise, and bequeath unto my executors hereinafter named, in trust nevertheless, to invest and reinvest the same as hereinafter provided, and to pay or otherwise dispose of the net income and the principal of the said trust as follows:

If my daughter, Cornelia Stuyvesant, survives me and I do not leave a son surviving me, then, and in that event, to apply said net income, or so much thereof as said executors in their discretion shall deem proper, to the maintenance, support, and education of my said daughter during her minority, to accumulate and invest any balance of said net income not so applied during the minority of my said daughter, to pay over, transfer and deliver the amount of said income so accumulated to my said daughter upon her attaining the age of 21 years, to and for her own absolutely, and thereafter to pay the whole of said net income to her quarterly in each year for her use and benefit until she shall attain the age of 25 years, and then to convey, transfer, pay over, and assign the principal of said trust to her, which principal I then give and bequeath to her absolutely.

If I leave a son or sons surviving me, then, and in that event, to apply said net income, or as much thereof as said executors in their discretion shall deem proper, to the maintenance, support, and education of my oldest son, or of my son if I leave but one son, during his minority, to accumulate and invest any balance of said net income not so applied during his minority to pay over, transfer, and deliver to him the amount of said net income so accumulated, upon his attaining the age of 21 years, to and for his own use absolutely, and thereafter to pay to him the whole of said net income quarterly in each year for his use and benefit, until he shall attain the age of 25 years, and then to convey, transfer, pay over, and assign to him the principal of said trust, which principal I then give, devise, and bequeath to him absolutely.

If my daughter, Cornelia Stuyvesant, does not survive me and I do not leave a son, but do leave one daughter surviving me, then, and in that event I give, devise, and bequeath my residuary estate to my said executors, to hold the same in trust, as aforesaid, for such surviving daughter.

If my daughter, Cornelia Stuyvesant, does not survive me and I do not leave a son, but do leave two or more daughters surviving me, then, and in that event, I give, devise, and bequeath my said residuary estate to my executors, to hold the same in trust, as aforesaid, for my eldest surviving daughter.

If any child for whom the principal of my residuary estate is held in trust under the terms hereof shall die before attaining the age of twenty-five years, then I give, devise, and bequeath said principal so held in trust for him or her in such manner and to such persons as he or she may by last will appoint and direct.

Widow and William K. Trustees.

TENTH—I nominate and appoint my wife, Edith Stuyvesant Vanderbilt, and my brother, William K. Vanderbilt, the executors of this, my will, and Trustees of each trust hereby created, and I direct that no bond or other security be required of them or either of them to qualify them, or either of them, to act as such executor or Trustee in the State of New York or in any other State or country.

I authorize each of my said executors and Trustees to appoint and designate by will, or by an instrument in writing executed in manner and form as a deed of real property to be recorded under the laws of the State of New York and filed in the court in which this will shall be probated, a successor as such executor or Trustee, and any executor or Trustee so appointed shall have like power to appoint an executor or Trustee as herein provided.

Should either of my said executors fail to qualify or act as executor or trustee, or should either of them be incapacitated or die without having appointed a successor under the terms thereof, then and in any such event I nominate and appoint the Union Trust Company of New York executor of and trustee under this my will, and I direct that all provisions of this will in respect to the powers and duties of my executors and trustees shall apply to such executor and trustee.

I hereby give to my executors full power and authority, in their discretion, to continue to completion and finish any building or improvement in process of construction upon property owned by me at the time of my decease, and also in their discretion to continue to completion any and every enterprise and undertaking of whatsoever character in which I have been concerned or to which I have been a party at the time of my decease, and to defray cost and expense of so doing out of my estate, and I direct that said executor shall not be in any way liable for any loss resulting therefrom.

I hereby give to my said executors full power and authority to compromise, settle, and in any manner they shall deem advisable to deal with and dispose of any and every claim, demand, charge, and suit at law or in equity made, urged, or brought against me or my estate or any property belonging thereto, or against any other person on my account, or by reason of any account of mine, and to defray all cost and expense of so doing out of my estate.

Trustees Empowered to Sell Estate.

I hereby give to said executors and the trustees of any trust hereby created full power and authority, without notice to my heirs or next-of-kin, or to any beneficiary under this my will, to sell, at public or private sale, at such times or places, in such manner, for such prices and upon such terms as they, in their discretion, may deem advisable, or in their discretion to lease or rent or otherwise dispose of or to permit the use or occupation of, in such manner, for such period and upon such terms as they may deem advisable, or to mortgage or otherwise encumber as security for a loan or loans made for the purpose of conserving or developing the same, any and all real estate, wheresoever situated, constituting a part of my estate or of said trust, as the case may be, and to execute any and all deeds, leases, mortgages, or other conveyances, or instruments necessary or proper for the accomplishment of such purposes; said executors or trustees being hereby empowered to retain any of said real estate for so long as they may deem advisable or proper and to permit the use thereof by any beneficiary under this my will, upon such terms as they shall deem proper, also to make partition of any lands I may hold jointly or in common with others, at such times, upon such terms and in such manner as they may deem advisable. All divisions or distributions of property made by said executors or trustees to accomplish the purposes of this my will shall be final and conclusive as to the beneficiaries thereunder.

In each instance in which by this my will I have given, devised, or bequeathed a sum of money or property of any kind to any persons, in trust, nevertheless, to hold and to invest and reinvest the same and to pay or apply the net income to or for the benefit of a person or persons named, it is intended that the trustees shall be fully authorized and empowered, and I hereby expressly authorize and empower them, the survivors and survivor of them, in their or his or her discretion, to retain and continue as an investment of the principal of the trust any and all securities and other investments which they as trustees received, and as for the principal of the trust, or to sell, dispose of, or convert the same or any part thereof, at such times, in such manner, and upon such terms as they shall deem advisable, and reinvest the proceeds thereof and all funds or moneys that shall at any time form part of the principal of the trust, in any form of investment or security authorized or designated as a legal investment for savings banks under the laws of the State of New York, and to collect and receive all income and profits from and of the principal of the trust, and to pay therefrom all proper expense of administering the trust and all taxes of any kind properly payable upon or in respect to the trust fund or the income therefrom, the remaining balance of said income and profits to be the net income referred to.

The said trustees or trustee shall not be required in any event to reserve or set apart any portion of the income from any investment made or continued in exercise of the powers hereinabove conferred upon them or to create or maintain any sinking fund from such income to meet or provide for diminishing premium or to offset depreciation of any kind in the value of such investment.

ELEVENTH.—I hereby revoke all former wills by me made.

In witness whereof, I, the said George W. Vanderbilt, have to this my last will and testament subscribed my name and affixed my seal, in the City, County and State of New York, this 18th day of December in the year 1913.

GEORGE W. VANDERBILT. (L. S.)

The witnesses of the will were Henry B Anderson of Lewisboro, N. Y.; Emery L. Ferris of 600 West 114th Street, and Roy C. Gasser of Plandome, L. I.

Since Mr. Vanderbilt died without male heirs, certain property, valued at about $6,000,000, which includes the Vanderbilt mansion at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, in which Mr. Vanderbilt had a life interest under the will of his father, reverts to Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. Vanderbilt's nephew. Besides the Vanderbilt mansion, this reversion includes property in West Fifty-second Street, $1,000,000 in cash, and all the art works collected by William H. Vanderbilt. Mr. Vanderbilt's father provided in his will that his residence and his art collection should be retained and maintained permanently by a male descendant of his bearing the name of Vanderbilt.

MRS. M. M. PERRY'S ESTATE.

It Is Valued at $296,922 and Goes to Her Three Sons.

Mrs. Maria Moore Perry, who was the widow of Oliver Hazard Perry, grandson of Commodore Perry of Lake Erie fame, left an estate valued at $308,320, according to affidavits filed yesterday with the Transfer Tax Appraiser of Queens County. Included in the estate is an old-fashioned farmhouse in Elmhurst once occupied by Dr. Clement Moore, who wrote "The Night Before Christmas." Mrs. Perry was a relative of Moore. The old homestead is one of the show places of Elmhurst.

Mr. Perry died in Elmhurst on April 11, 1913, leaving his entire estate to his wife, who survived him only two weeks. She left personal property valued at $51,808.71, the interest in her husband's estate valued at $76,988.46, and real estate valued at $179,515, which includes the old Moore homestead, which is valued at $56,000.

The debts of the estate amount to $11,397.49, leaving a net estate of $296,-922.98. Under the terms of her will this is to be equally divided between her sons, John Moore Perry and Oliver H. Perry of Elmhurst and Franklin Perry of 1,977 East 116th Street, Cleveland, Ohio. Her personal estate consists of money in banks and stocks and bonds.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $1 from Evelyn May L. for Mrs. Theresa Scavella, who was found wandering in the streets with her baby and weakened from exposure and hunger.

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"The World's Best Tire"

THE SOLUTION OF YOUR TIRE PROBLEMS

New Principles of Construction.

The most obvious way of protecting a pneumatic tire from punctures is to thicken its tread. Heretofore this has meant the setting up of such excessive counterstrains in the rubber tread-mass that it soon overheated, broke loose and tore off. And this difficulty has remained apparently unsolvable until the advent of the Overman *Cushion-Tread* Pneumatic Tire. In this tire, although the tread is *very much* thicker than in the conventional pneumatic tire, and is, therefore, to all intents puncture-proof, nevertheless it *stays on* and is *compelled to stay on* as a result of the peculiar shape, depth and arrangement of the tread openings characterizing the Overman Tire. (See illustration.)

Further, these patented tread openings also act to prevent skidding. They do this, not only by the grip which their sharp edges take on the surface of the road, but also by imparting such deep flexibilities to the tire that skidding forces are so quickly absorbed that there is not enough of them left by the time they reach the tread to make the tire skid. The fact is, the Overman *Cushion-Tread* Pneumatic Tire is so absolutely non-skid that no chains need ever be used with them.

Moreover, the Overman is *permanently non-skid.* The ordinary non-skid tire depends on *surface* knobs, ridges and corrugations. These are insufficient at best and soon lose their non-skid quality as they wear down. The non-skid property of the Overman, on the other hand, depends on the above *essential, deep-seated* causes and lasts as long as the tire is in use.

These tread inserts insure comfort as well as safety. They make a true cushion tread, which may be inflated to maximum pressure and still ride easily.

The side walls of the tire are graduated to distribute the bending tendency and prevent the rupture of the fabric. This obviates all danger of blow-out and rim-cut.

The Overman Cushion Tread Pneumatic Tire is the costliest tire in the world to make—but the cheapest in the world to use. The best and most expensive compound of Para rubber is used. The side walls are some 20% to 40% thicker than the usual types. More time and more care is expended on each individual tire than any other manufacturer thinks necessary.

The first cost of the Overman Tire is more, probably, than you have ever paid for a tire. But it will prove true economy in the long run. Safety and freedom from the annoyances of tire trouble are worth something, but you do not have to pay for these. The Overman Tire will give you more miles for your dollar than any tire you ever put on your car. And give you as a bonus the comfort and security and freedom from annoying tire troubles.

Ask the driver of any car equipped with Overman Tires. And write us for a catalog and price list.

Permanently Non-Skid

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Cushion-Tread Pneumatic

TIRES

The Overman Cushion-Tread Pneumatic Tire is a new tire. It is constructed on a new principle, a principle which the severest tests have shown to be scientific in theory and sound in practice.

In offering this tire to the Public, our claims for it are based not on what we believe the tire will do, but upon *what it actually has done and is doing* in daily use on the cars of hundreds of private owners.

DURABILITY—We guarantee the Overman Tire for 5,000 miles. If any Overman Tire fails to give that mileage, we will make good the difference to the purchaser. 5,000 miles is what we guarantee but the Tire itself is *better than our guarantee* and with any kind of proper care will give greater mileage.

RELIABILITY—While not absolutely puncture-proof, punctures with the Overman Tires are very *rare* occurrences, so rare indeed that this fundamental and disagreeable weakness of all pneumatic tires has been reduced to a minimum. In fact, it has been almost eliminated. *Blow-outs and rim-cuts are practically unknown*

Read the story of Overman Tire in the column at your left and send for a catalog.

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"The World's Best Tire"

Beginning this morning, a Sale of

Saks Norfolk Suits

for Men and Young Men

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Formerly $35, $33 & $30 } **$22**

¶ Two garment Norfolk Suits, consisting of coat and long or knicker trousers. Both London-made and Saks-made, in the season's approved models, and in those fabrics which are peculiarly suited to Norfolk styles, full and half lined. The selection also includes a number of knitted Norfolks.

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The Globe

78 Dey Street
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AERO CLUB SANCTION FOR WORLD AIR RACE

Time Limit Extended to 120 Days—Aviators Need Not Fly Across Atlantic.

TO PUT PRIZE CASH IN BANK

$355,000 Already Offered—Panama-Pacific Fair Authorities Reach License Agreement with Wright.

At a conference between Arnold Kruckman, representing the Panama-Pacific Exposition and the Aero Club of San Francisco, and Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, all differences of opinion as to whether the Panama-Pacific Exposition's aeroplane race around the world ought to be sanctioned were disposed of yesterday afternoon.

President Hawley received substantial assurances that the exposition authorities were making an entirely sincere effort to conduct a real aeroplane race, and would offer prizes on such liberal terms that it would actually be possible for fliers to capture them.

At the close of the conference it was announced that the Aero Club of America would sanction the race upon receipt of word from the Panama-Pacific Exposition that the $150,000 in prize money offered by the exposition was actually on deposit in a San Francisco bank.

The Aero Club officials insisted upon this only because the club's sanction carries with it the sanction of the International Aeronautic Federation, and also makes the Aero Club of America responsible, morally at least, for the payment of prizes to all foreign fliers competing.

The time limit for the around-the-world race has been extended from 90 days to 120 days, and if no aviator wins the race before the expiration of that time all still pushing ahead then will be allowed to continue flying and will be credited as winners in the order of their arrival, with certain penalties for each day they fly beyond the established limit.

Supply Stations on Route.

In addition to this liberal plan for allowing fliers to stay in the race in spite of temporary accidents, Mr. Kruckman said that the exposition officials had already arranged for gasoline of two qualities, castor oil and mineral oil to be distributed along the route of the flight at supply stations 300 miles apart. He said that after returning to San Francisco for a brief conference with the exposition officials he would start on a personal tour of the world over the route of the flight, and that on this tour he would attend to all details of providing supply stations and organizing local committees to take charge of flight preparations.

On his way to New York Mr. Kruckman held conferences with the Governors of Utah, Wyoming, and Colorado, and with the Mayors of Salt Lake City, Cheyenne, Denver, Kansas City, Chicago, and St. Louis. He announced that one of these cities had offered prizes amounting to $25,000 provided it could be named as a control city for the flight, and that another of the cities had offered $15,000 for the same privilege.

Mr. Kruckman exhibited messages from the German Aerial Association, the Aero Club of France, the Imperial Russian Aerial League, and the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain, all promising their full support and co-operation in making the race a success across their respective territories. The only one of the messages which contained a qualification was that of the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain. It stated that its support would be forthcoming only on condition the race should be sanctioned by the International Federation.

Agreement with Wright.

An important pledge brought to New York with him by Mr. Kruckman was one he said he had obtained at Dayton from Orville Wright. Under the recent patent decisions of the Court of Appeals Mr. Wright would be able to prevent any foreign aviator from competing except on payment of $1,000 for a Wright license to fly in this country. Mr. Kruckman said, however, that Mr. Wright had met this situation in a liberal spirit and had agreed to accept a sum from the exposition authorities in lieu of license money, this sum being entirely satisfactory to the authorities. The amount called for will be based, he said, upon the amount of prize money provided.

"This adjusting of matters with Mr. Wright is very fortunate," said Mr. Kruckman, "as it disposes of the whole patent question, and allays all fears that may arise in the hearts of foreign fliers at the very outset."

Mr. Kruckman said Mr. Wright had told him that he doubted the possibility of flying across the Atlantic, but believed the rest of the race's route was a practicable one.

"Do not the Panama-Pacific Exposition authorities fear that the problem of the Atlantic is too much for them to solve," Mr. Kruckman was asked.

"Yes, they do," he answered, "and so they have decided to solve it in a unique way. They will permit the shipping of aeroplanes over the Atlantic provided any of the contestants feel that they do not care to tackle that part of the race. They don't want to keep contestants out by this big obstacle. But if any fliers want to tackle the Atlantic they will have a chance to do so and will be given large credit for that feat, which will count in the final distribution of prizes. In other words, a flier who ships his machine will be heavily penalized for each day he is out of the contest."

Original Route Changed.

Mr. Kruckman also told of another change in the plans. He said that the original route from Asia to the western coast of North America had been abandoned, and that in place of it a route by way of the Commander Islands had been decided upon, with Sitka, Alaska, as the first landing place on the North American Continent after leaving Asia.

To organize the race and provide supply stations at proper intervals the Exposition authorities have appropriated $50,000, according to Mr. Kruckman, and this money is now available. He said that one of the objects of his visit here was to find out in just what form the Aero Club of America wanted the prize money guaranteed, and that, now that he knew the club's wishes, the money would be placed in a San Francisco bank in the form of a cash deposit within ten days.

"Besides the supply stations," said Mr. Kruckman, "we will establish controls at distances of 1,000 miles wherever practicable. In Siberia this will not be possible, but there a single control will be established at Tomsk, half way between Moscow and Vladivostok.

Cities Offering Prize Money.

"On my way East I stopped at Salt Lake, Cheyenne, and Denver, because one of these cities will be named as the first control east of San Francisco. Then either Kansas City, St. Louis, or Chicago will be chosen as the second control, and a city on the Eastern seaboard will be named as the third. I have let the Mayors of the Western cities know the situation, so that each can offer what inducements it wishes in consideration for being made a control city. Already $40,000 has been offered from cities in the two groups. In San Francisco special prizes have been offered by business men, amounting to $40,000, to be divided among the aviator attaining the greatest height in the race, the aviator attaining the greatest rate of speed in any given day, and the aviator making the longest non-stop flight.

"Besides these prizes, a San Francisco citizen, who does not wish his name made public, has offered a prize of $100,000, supplemental to the $150,000 offered by the Exposition authorities. We expect, of course, that in foreign countries liberal prizes will be offered, so that there need be no fear that aviators entering the race will be doing something futile and empty of all rewards except honors."

Mr. Kruckman said that all aviators entering the race would be permitted to ship parts of aeroplanes to any one of the control of supply stations in advance of the race, and that a special air meet would be held in San Francisco for a week preceding the race's starting day. For this meet prizes amounting to $25,000 have been provided, to be competed for only by entrants for the around-the-world flight.

Before returning to San Francisco Mr. Kruckman hopes to have conferences with Gov. Glynn and Mayor Mitchel and to obtain permission from the War Department for the use of Governors Island as a control station for the Eastern seaboard. Permission had already been obtained, he said, for the appearance of army and navy aviators at the San Francisco meet preceding the race's start.

SEEKS DELAY FOR HASSETT.

Lemuel E. Quigg Contends Panel Was Drawn Illegally.

Lemuel E. Quigg, attorney for Thomas J. Hassett, former Secretary of the Board of Water Supply, and more recently confidential agent of State Engineer Bensel, appeared before Justice Davis in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court yesterday in an effort to delay the trial of Hassett for attempted grand larceny growing out of the Whitman graft hunt. The trial was to have begun on March 16.

It is charged that Hassett attempted to get $50,000 from Anthony C. Douglas, a Niagara Falls contractor, by making false representations. Hassett refused to plead to the indictment when he was arraigned before Justice Davis, and it was ordered that the plea of "not guilty" be entered.

A special panel of 100 talesmen had been ordered for the trial. Mr. Quigg contended yesterday that the panel was illegally drawn, interposing technical objections. Justice Davis, District Attorney Whitman, Assistant District Attorney Embree, and Mr. Quigg spent some time in conference in Justice Davis's chambers, but the outcome of the conference was not announced. It is decided that the panel was illegally drawn the trial will be delayed until April.

SUBWAY LINK BIDS PUZZLE COMMISSION

Interborough's Estimate Is Third from the Lowest for the Times Square Job.

SERVICE BOARD IN DOUBT

Short Stretch Must Be Built Without Interfering with the Operation of Old Subway's Trains.

There was much surprise, accompanied by perplexity, yesterday at the offices of the Public Service Commission when the bids were opened for the construction of the short stretch of the Seventh Avenue subway from a point a little north of Forty-second street to its junction with the old subway between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets. It had been thought that as this work involved the alteration of the present Subway without interference with the operation of the trains, it would be to the advantage of everybody if the work was undertaken by the Interborough itself. But as it turned out the bid of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, the Interborough subsidiary, was only third on the list.

There were five bidders, and the unofficial figures of their offers are:

Oscar Daniels Company	$305,261
Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation	471,331
Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company	496,933
Smith, Hauser & McIsaac, Inc.	739,852
Underpinning & Foundation Company	787,835

In any ordinary case bids such as these would result in awarding the contract without question to the Oscar Daniels Company as the lowest bidder. This firm has the contract for one of the sections of the Lexington Avenue line and has made more rapid progress than any of the other contractors.

Chairman McCall said yesterday that except for the unusual features of the case the award of the contract probably would have been made yesterday instead of delaying action until this morning's meeting.

This is," he said, "the most dangerous and difficult piece of construction on all the new subways. We have complete confidence in the Oscar Daniels Company, but we have referred the matter to the Chief Engineer for his report on the engineering questions involved."

The discrepancy in the bids is caused partly by a wide difference between the amounts estimated by the competitors as sufficient to cover the cost of protecting the present line. This item in the official specifications reads: "For support, maintenance, safety, and protection of the existing rapid transit railroad and for safety and protection of all passengers and other persons therein."

Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the Interborough, assured the commission that his company had made the estimate on this item as low as experience would justify.

Its estimate was $135,000, whereas the Oscar Daniels Company wants only $12,000 for this part of the work, the Underpinning and Foundation Company $25,000, and the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation $38,000. The only higher bidder on this item is the newcomer in the subway field, Smith, Hauser & McIsaac, Incorporated, which asked $200,000.

The successful bidder will have to give the Interborough a bond of $300,000 to safeguard its line against accident while construction is in progress, and this is in addition to the regular $250,000 bond to be given to the city for the execution of the work. If the Oscar Daniels Company gets the contract it will be on a bid of only $305,261 for work which it must cover by $750,000 bonds.

Regret was expressed yesterday at the probability that the contract would not be awarded to the Interborough on the ground that if the Oscar Daniels Company received it it would mean the sinking of an additional shaft in Seventh Avenue, near the Times Building. As the Interborough has the contract for the section running right up to the Times Building, the debris which will have to be excavated to the north of it easily could be brought to the surface through a shaft sunk somewhere near Forty-second Street, but if the extra piece of work is to be under a separate contractor he will have to build his own platform and sink his own shaft right in the heart of the busiest section of Times Square.

Four men in your employ but on our payrolls

THE four experts in the Equitable Efficiency Corps are employed for the guidance of Equitable tenants, but their salaries are included in the Equitable payrolls.

They hold us responsible for their compensation, but their own responsibility is to you, and they serve us only in so far as they serve the best interests of Equitable tenants.

Their work is to figure how little space a tenant actually requires and to so advise the tenant, without regard to where their salaries come from.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

LOVERS KILLED TOGETHER.

Man Dies Trying to Save the Woman, Caught on a Trestle.

WILLIAMSON, West Va., March 12.—While attempting to save the life of Miss Dixie Blackburn, his sweetheart, whose foot was caught in a railway trestle near here to-day, William McCoy was struck by a train and tossed into a ravine fifty feet away.

Miss Blackburn was instantly killed, and McCoy was dying when picked up by the train crew.

Corry's Estate Worth $34,690.

William Corry, stove manufacturer, who died in Douglaston, L. I., on Nov. 13, 1913, left an estate worth $34,690, consisting of real estate valued at $13,450; cash in bank, $20,640, and a life insurance policy of $1,000. There are debts due the estate amounting to $115, 162. The property is left to his four sons and a granddaughter.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1914.

THE STATE BANKING BILL.

The opposition to the State Banking bill which is most noticeable is not of a sort to enlist sympathy. Certainly, private banking seems just now to need regulation in the interest of a class which is suffering from the lack of what the bill is designed to supply. Suggestion of better methods would be more convincing than opposition alone.

The authorization of a system of acceptances is closely associated with the fact that there are to be four Federal reserve banks on the eastern coast. That makes it sure that the Federal reserve bank in this city will not be worthy of the nation's financial metropolis. This is no accident. It is calmly calculated that the business now done here shall be transferred to the other banks, to which the reserves shall be transferred. If the State authorizes a system of acceptances there will be an escape from this punitive design, and New York can transact with greater ease the banking business which belongs to it, and on equal terms. This would not be the case if the modern method were confined to the Federal reserve system. It would be anomalous to find the State banking institutions overshadowing the national, but it would be better than that the premier State and city should be forced into an inferior position.

The savings bank resistance to the surplus requirement is more natural than meritorious. In support of this it is not necessary to deny that the banks are good in the same sense that their bonds and other investments are good. But bank deposits are not payable at the maturity of investments. It is true that savings banks are protected against the worst results of compulsory sales to meet depositors' demands by the ability to ask delay. But that is a last resort. The bank which takes that method of making good a deficiency in its surplus or its reserves not alone invites a run upon itself and damages its prestige. It thereby exposes all other banks to some reflection of its own embarrassment. Particularly excellent is the general assimilation of banking reserves to the new Federal requirements. The rigor of principle might require total exclusion of promises to pay money from masquerading in reserves which ought preferably to consist exclusively of the real thing. It is odd that national banknotes should still be acceptable according to the old custom and Federal reserve notes be made ineligible, although really better. Still, the standard is raised, and New York banks are put on approximate equality with the best in the nation, and with the national system itself. This is worth while.

The State banks and trust companies have deposits nearly double those of the national banks within the State. Adding the savings deposits, the deposits of New York are two-thirds of the total of individual deposits in all national banks in the United States. To raise the quality of this portion of the nation's banking is comparable only to the institution of the new Federal system. It is well that both reforms should proceed together. There should be nothing like rivalry, and no comparison which is odious is intended. But New York's banks should be the best. This bill is at least a step toward that result, and makes friends for itself in some degree by the nature of the opposition to it.

THE CORONERS.

The statement made at the hearing on the bill to abolish the office of Coroner in New York City, that it is in the interest of the medical profession, is an audacious and injurious misstatement. The doctors have no more interest in the matter than any other citizens of like intelligence and information. They know, of course, rather more about the abuses and evils of the present system than do most of us, and as they are, as a class, sincerely concerned for the welfare of the public, they are naturally eager to correct these, and to establish a rational and effective mode of performing the functions which the Coroners are supposed to perform and do not.

It would be much more plausible to say that the opposition to the bill is due chiefly to the politicians who have enjoyed the profits and the patronage of offices which have almost wholly been treated as spoils. Indeed, it would not be easy to find any nest of spoils in this city that more nearly completely answers the greedy purposes of the politicians without even indirect service to the public. So far as the latter are concerned, it ought to be conclusive that the Coroners do absolutely nothing that does not have to be done over, or completed, by other officials. More than this, the work undertaken by the Coroners is often so done that it interferes with the rights of the public or of citizens. It impedes or confuses the task of tracing crime and criminals in cases where murder may have been committed, and in cases of fatal accidents the carelessness and ineptitude of the Coroners interfere with securing the evidence necessary to the administration of justice.

The objection that the bill now before the Legislature applies only to the City of New York is not valid. It doubtless is true that in the rest of the State reform is needed. That is no reason for rejecting the demands of this city. New York has a population well worth legislating for on its own account. Remedy for abuses here will not prevent remedy for abuses elsewhere. It is more likely to aid it, because the influence of successful reform here will reach public opinion in the rest of the State. On the other hand, to try now to amend the bill and extend it would be almost surely to defeat it. It is a good bill, carefully prepared after close and impartial study, and it ought to be enacted.

STILL TOYING WITH GUNPOWDER.

Before she was taken to prison yesterday to serve that small part of her sentence to six months' imprisonment for slashing the painting by VELASQUEZ which the British Government will dare to inflict upon her, MAY RICHARDSON and the Bow Street Magistrate had a colloquy that would have done credit to the invention of BERNARD SHAW. To the Magistrate's remark that no money could replace the injured painting the prisoner at the bar replied that no money could replace the life of Mrs. PANKHURST, and that the British Government was slowly killing that female agitator. The killing process is assuredly slow. The argument of Miss RICHARDSON, whose sanity was questioned in court, is that the Government is persecuting Mrs. PANKHURST. But all that has been done in punishment for the crimes of violence she has committed or induced others to commit has been brief imprisonment from time to time. She has been in France and the United States in the intervals and has seemed in the enjoyment of vigorous health, and if she would hold her peace and stop stirring up riot and plotting crimes she would not be molested.

Six months' imprisonment for attempting to destroy a famous painting in the public possession is, of course, a totally inadequate punishment, as the Magistrate admitted. Great Britain is in a state of panic. The Prime Minister seems to be at his wits' end. In reply to agitated questioners in the House of Commons yesterday Mr. ASQUITH said he was "making an inquiry into the question "of the best way to protect the na-"tional art treasures." The best way would be to send to prison for long terms the persons who try to destroy those treasures, and keep them there. The only other way is to give in before all the treasures are destroyed and much other damage inflicted. If the Government is too weak to protect, not only the art treasures but itself, the sooner it admits its weakness the better the outlook will be for peace in England. Why should any one worry about Mexico and speculate as to the possibility of people with Indian blood forming a stable Government?

THE PASSING EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The American Express Company announced yesterday the reduction of its dividend, and the United States Express Company announced its intention of retiring from business to preserve its assets from disappearance under the stress of unfair competition instituted by forms of law. But the express companies are sufferers only in the first place. Behind them there is a waiting line of sufferers. The railways will lose their income from such companies as give up the unequal competition with the postal parcel service, which, despite its deserved popularity, neither pays its way nor supplies the service hitherto done by the express companies.

Behind the railways in the bread line are the customers of the express companies. They have rebeled against the charges of the express companies and now are to lose their service. The loss is a real one, as may be shown best by the fact that the United States Express Company's business extended over 33,000 miles of railway. The express company was the intermediary between its patrons and every station along that entire route. Daily it filled its cars and sent them on their way faster than freight, and more carefully and surely than the mails. Not only was the service better than in either of the other two methods, the remedying of faults was much facilitated.

It may turn out that the service of the express companies will be replaced for less money. In that case the policy which has killed their business, will be stimulated, and the process will be extended to quarters not now expected. If that tendency is to be checked it can only be by discovery that service cannot be cheapened or bettered by making it costlier, and by destroying the instruments of the service. That is the reason for insisting upon the integrity of Government accounting with the same severity and exactness as in the case of other public utilities. The unfairness of the competition between the express companies and the postal parcel service cannot be proved so long as the Government does not pay for what it takes, and even under such conditions makes deficits which it conceals by providing for expenses in separate appropriation bills.

The postal parcel service is losing more money than the express companies, and yet it is proclaimed that it is making profits. Some of the loss is taken from the tills of the railways and the pockets of the underpaid postal clerks, who are petitioning and protesting against the exaction of more work without more pay. This is not regulation by law. This is not economic competition. It is not common honesty, and cannot be the best policy for either taxpayers or patrons of public utilities. As an example of present tendencies toward going further and faring worse by the same policy of Government operation it leaves little to be desired.

PARK INVASION AGAIN.

Once again we have been told that the Arsenal site in Central Park is the only logical one for a great building in which exhibitions of the fine arts can be held. A new municipal administration has come in and the old project of park invasion has taken on fresh life. The defenders of the parks knew that the scheme had not been killed. It was defeated twice, once in a slightly disguised form, and will be defeated again, but it will survive defeat and assert itself frequently until the park invaders learn that the people of New York intend to preserve their few parks as parks for all time.

The admission to Central Park of such a building as the National Academy of Design desires to erect there would be the beginning of the end of the Park. That some of the most influential backers of the plan know that may be inferred; there are other plans afoot for invasion of the Park, and those interested in them are anxious to have the artists establish a precedent. The present Park Commissioner, Mr. GEORGE CABOT WARD, has shown a comprehension of the park idea. We do not believe that he will permit himself to be made a tool in any scheme of park encroachment, like some of his predecessors. He may be confident that he will have strong support in opposing the new conspiracy.

If the ancient Arsenal is, at last, to be removed, the land it occupies should be used for the construction of new lawns and flower beds. It is not large enough for the site of an art gallery, such an art gallery as is in the minds of the promoters of the National Academy scheme, and much more land than that now incumbered by the Arsenal would be taken for the new building if the invaders should triumph. They will not triumph now, but they have not come out into the open with their revived scheme to be put back without a fight. The citizens must be aroused again, as they have been nearly every year or so since Central Park began to take shape, to combine vigorously to preserve their splendid Park from destruction.

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE.

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE was more than an American; he belonged to the world, and had been a conspicuous figure in it for nearly fifty years. He died comparatively young—only four months over 67, but he was still a youth when his career began. The air-brake, with which his name will always be associated, was in successful use when he was only 22. It is said of that invention that it has saved more lives than centuries of warfare have destroyed. It has made possible the development of railroad traffic as it is known to-day—the trains of great length, high speed, large capacity, and increasing frequency. For this contribution to the service of mankind WESTINGHOUSE received great reward and world-wide recognition.

He made many other contributions to industrial progress. If any of these deserve mention more than another it is probably his work in introducing and developing the alternating-current system for electric light and power. In the early days of the electrical industry it was soon found that the direct, or continuous current, could not be transmitted economically and efficiently beyond a short distance from the generating stations. Mr. WESTINGHOUSE, always alert for new ideas and new methods, found that in Europe apparatus had been devised for utilizing the alternating current. By these devices current generated at high pressures could be transmitted over long distances and lowered in pressure at any desired point. He bought the patents, undertook to improve and develop them, and labored, against much opposition, until the alternating system became universal. His career was a happy illustration of what TYNDALL called "the scientific use of the imagination." He had a wonderful faculty for transforming visions into acts. He became eminent as an engineer, as an inventor, and as a manufacturer. Fifty thousand employés and $200,000,000 of capital were needed in the many organizations which he founded in America and Europe. And he himself worked as hard as any of the men.

His genius was never shown in brighter light than when he took up some task which other men described as impossible. He must have heard frequently that the air-spring for motor vehicles was impossible. But he made it successful. The world told him that the geared turbine for driving ships' propellers, and especially his application of it, could never succeed. But he made it succeed, and just before his fatal illness he learned that two new battleships and a repair ship for the United States Navy are to be fitted with these inventions. He seems to have been an unconquerable man.

THE FEEBLE-MINDED IN SCHOOLS.

If the policy recommended by the Board of Education's committee on ungraded classes had been sensibly adopted in the beginning, a good deal of money might have been saved for teaching sound-minded children that has been wasted on mental defectives who could not be helped. The report says:

> Most imbeciles and all idiots can in no way derive any lasting benefits from attendance at the public school. Their mental condition cannot be improved either by the course of study or discipline. The only practical and humane solution is institutional care.

The Board of Education has no facilities for meeting this problem. The committee inclines to the belief that the Governor should appoint a commission to solve it in all parts of the State, dealing with it in all its phases. Something can be done in the schools with backward and slightly defective children to win them back to normality. But their cases, too, can be diagnosed competently only by specialists in nervous disease. Provision should be made for them by the State, and their places should be taken in this city's schools by the children with normal minds who are now excluded from the full benefits of their training.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Jailed for Exercising His Right.

Just how queer the law can be when it tries was illustrated in the Court of General Sessions, this week, when one JOHN SUPPER, a porter, was sentenced to serve a year in the penitentiary.

It seems that in October last Mr. SUPPER had occasion, as he thought, to shoot and kill CHARLES GRAFF, an acquaintance of his. The jury before whom the facts as to that unpleasant, even painful, episode in the careers of both Mr. SUPPER and Mr. GRAFF was placed decided that the former had acted with judgment and discretion—in other words, that the killing of Mr. GRAFF was in self-defense, and therefore fully justifiable. But did the verdict of acquittal end the law's dealings with Mr. SUPPER? By no means. In the law's view the shooting was innocent, and even commendable, but in possessing and carrying the instrument with which the deed was done it held that Mr. SUPPER had committed a grave offense and would have to pay the penalty. And in due time and process the penalty already mentioned was imposed.

Now, accepting as correct the decision of the jury in the murder trial—and of course one must do that unless there exists a remarkably good excuse for rejecting it, and there seems to be not even a poor excuse in this instance—Mr. SUPPER is condemned to a year in jail for doing what failure to do would have resulted in his prompt and permanent sequestration in a cell much smaller and darker than is the worst in the penitentiary—to wit, the cold and silent grave. That conclusion is inevitable as well as logical, since justification of a killing on the ground of self-defense rests on the contention and admission that not otherwise could the killer have escaped being killed himself.

To prohibit the carrying of deadly weapons except for special license, granted for an avowable and adequate reason, has always seemed to us good policy and conducive to public interests, and yet—well, one's acquiescence in that prohibition would be less academic, more sincere and thoroughgoing for one's self as well as for other people, if the protection which society gives to its virtuous members were so nearly perfect that only by a chance small enough and remote enough to be negligible will any of them ever be put in the situation that confronted Mr. SUPPER. As a matter of fact, the protection is considerably less than that, and hence is it that the narrative of his experience leaves the impression that he has been treated with something like injustice and cruelty.

Phrases Much Alike in Significance.

"Not guilty by reason of insanity," is a verdict with which we are all so discontented, and the effort now making in the Legislature to find for it a substitute that will not result in so many scandals and so much danger to society will have general sympathy and approval. The task is not easy, however, and it is not plain why "guilty, but insane," will insure either the punishment of the criminal or the protection of society from homicidal maniacs.

Both expressions involve, and to about the same extent, the admission that insanity and irresponsibility are inseparable, and a denial of that proposition is, in fact, impossible under the usual definitions of the two words. The insane are irresponsible, and to "punish" them for what they do is illogical and therefore wrong. On the other hand, it is difficult or impossible, as there are recoveries from some forms of madness, as from other diseases, to argue that the man no longer insane should continue to suffer a legal penalty for what he did while mad.

For this dilemma the remedy seems to be a readjustment of ideas as to the relation of the sane and the insane, and a clearer realization of the truth that irresponsibility is not necessarily prohibitive of dealing with madmen much as if they were of normal mind. In some circumstances the general safety might demand that they be put to death, for exactly the same reason as is the equally irresponsible dog with rabies—not as a punishment, but that intolerable dangers may be removed.

This, in the case of human beings, is not needful where the protective facilities of developed communities exist. Then sequestration suffices, or at least seems preferable to resort to extreme measures, but it must not be regarded as "punishment," and that is implied by the suggested phrase, "guilty, but insane." Possibly it would be better to say "dangerously insane," and let it go at that as a sufficient reason for lifelong confinement when the form of insanity is authoritatively pronounced incurable.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the insane are often able to recognize deterring influences, much like other people. The asylum attendants know this only too well, and constantly use the knowledge in controlling their charges.

Approaching Stability at Culebra.

According to the latest reports from Panama, the descent of earth into the canal at the Cucaracha "slide" has ceased at last, and the great cut will remain clear as soon as the dredges can remove the deposits already in it—a task of no great magnitude.

This prophecy is probably a little rash, and it may meet the fate that has befallen others like it, made in the past, but those troublesome hills cannot keep on sliding down forever. Their inclination to do that has far exceeded the expectations of the engineers, but the possibilities of displacement have been recognized and admitted from the beginning, and no real mistakes have been made. If the engineers had known exactly what the composition of the hills was and how their materials would act when exposed to the tropic rains, the figuring would have been close, for "angles of stability" can be calculated like any others, and it has been done for scores of substances, subjected to as many influences.

The conditions in Panama were really new, for increase of size has qualitative as well as quantitative effects, and the magnification of a little thing often produces, not only a big thing, but a thing in many respects quite different. That is what happened at Culebra, and it explains why the cut as first planned has had to be widened so enormously and at such terrible expense.

WORK AT THE ISTHMUS.

There Were Giants, Too, in the Days of Engineer Wallace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is of interest to read in your issue for this morning that there has been of late some public acknowledgment of the fact that some work was done at Panama previous to the arrival of those at present in control.

Col. George Goethals dates the beginning of efficiency from 1908; Mr. Shonts carries back the date to 1905; it is possible that some day it will be recognized that the preliminary work done during the preceding year, under the first commission, was not all bad.

In justice to it and to Mr. Wallace, its chief engineer, it should be noted that it initiated and carried to a practical conclusion the construction of water works and sewers in the City of Panama. This work was done during the time previous to the suppression of yellow fever and under difficulties not encountered in later years. When the second commission took active charge, after the worst of the yellow fever epidemics, water had been introduced in Panama and the sewer construction was well under way, as well as the building of roads and quarters.

It is not a detraction from those at present in charge of the canal to state that their predecessors provided a fit place for them to work in.

H. W. DURHAM,
Formerly Resident Engineer in Charge of Municipal Improvements in Panama.
New York, March 11, 1914.

WIFELESS BREAKFAST TABLES

Follow Recruitings to Marriage from Late Dances and Card Parties.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is the same old problem, this one of the wifeless breakfast table, resurrected by "J. M. B." in his letter to THE TIMES. The fault is only partly with the woman. If she was chosen for her looks she must preserve them, and sleep is necessary after a strenuous day of social functions. Besides, if she is up late at night she is not likely to be as pretty at the breakfast table as her husband would wish her to be. It is possible also that he shows his preference for his newspaper over conversation with her.

That is not the only type of marriageable woman, however, though the majority of men of a certain class seem to prefer them—at least before marriage. There are many women who are essentially domestic and who have a high sense of the reciprocal duty that goes with love for another; who would make excellent wives, in short, and who yet are spending the days of their best years in an office or schoolroom, and not in the home. They are not illlooking, either. They may be blessed with brains and education, and the necessity and ability to earn their own livings. It does not always follow that they prefer their careers to marriage and home life. They have acquired the exhilarating habit of getting up early for breakfast. They are too busy and too much interested in worth while things to waste time, energy, and nerves on dances and card parties.

Yet, to return to the original proposition, this latter type of woman, who would gladly grace her husband's breakfast table if she had one, is not the kind that men oftenest seek to know and make their helpmeets.

P. A. E..
New York, March 12, 1914.

JOBS DE LUXE.

Church Raiders Who Ask Them Are Treated Better Than Actual Workers

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly publish this letter as a protest against our ministers encouraging lawlessness and anarchy? It almost makes one ashamed to belong to their churches. I firmly believe in helping the poor, that is, the deserving poor, but not hoodlums who simply want graft, as these church raiders do. They themselves acknowledged that "St. George's was the easiest graft yet."

I have been working, and working hard, for the past ten years, (for which I am thankful,) and have saved a nice little sum, but if I refused all work except just what pleased my fancy I, too, could be among the unemployed. Where would the world be if we all refused any kind of work until some job came along that was perfectly agreeable to us? Those men do not want work when they refuse to accept less than $3 a day, which is a good salary for skilled labor, and the majority of those men would not take the trouble to even try to learn a trade. How many men here are working for less and saving a little, too?

ALFRED GORMLEY.
New York, March 12, 1914.

The Old-Fashioned Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was truly inspiring to read THE TIMES'S account of the remarks by Mrs. John Jerome Rooney in defense of the home and in answer to the feminist attacks of Miss Wise and George Middleton. From my heart I say Thank God for such women as Mrs. Rooney! It is they alone who keep alive in men their belief (acquired in the old-fashioned home) in pure womanhood, and prevent them from degenerating into brutes.

New York, March 11, 1914. W. C. C.

A NIGHT COURT.

Municipal Justices Would Create It If Permitted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Gates calls attention to the bill before the Legislature providing for night sessions of the Municipal Court. This measure was up at the 1913 session, where it was advocated by the Legal Aid Bureau of the Educational Alliance, the North American Civic League for Immigrants, the Legal Aid Society and other bodies, but the political questions then uppermost doubtless had much to do with its being sidetracked. After the close of the session the Legal Aid Bureau of the Educational Alliance came forward with a proposal that a test be made to ascertain whether there was a real necessity for such night sessions, and to that end offered to provide such funds as would be necessary for extra services of janitors, &c., if the authorities would open the Madison Street Court House one night a week.

In this matter the Legal Aid Bureau had the co-operation of Judge Lauer and of other Municipal Court Justices, and there would have been no difficulty in securing the voluntary attendance of sufficient court officers. Unfortunately the law limited the sessions of the court to 6 o'clock in the afternoon. This would, therefore, have hardly been a fair test, as the experimental night court would not have been more than voluntary arbitration and there would have been no way of disposing of the numerous cases, where to-day there are defaults and inquests have to be taken. The matter of a night court has since been advocated by us before the commission to revise the practice in the Municipal Courts, and I desire to call attention to the following parts of the report of that body.

X.

Providing that the Board of Justices may establish by rule a "conciliation docket," whereby cases may be submitted to a Justice to be informally heard and determined, and a system of arbitration whereby judgment may be entered upon the award of arbitrators.

XI.

Giving the Board of Justices the power to establish by rules parts of the court for the trial of special classes of cases; thus permitting the trial of jury cases or actions by or against the City of New York in separate parts of the court devoted solely or primarily to such cases in so far as necessary or convenient.

XII.

Eliminating from the act the provisions fixing the hours of holding court and relegating that subject to the rules, thus enabling the Board of Justices to establish a night court if it be found expedient to do so.

In the circumstances the necessity of special legislation upon the subject will be no longer of importance if the bill proposed by the commission becomes a law. Undoubtedly the Board of Justices will create a night branch. The only obstacle to doing so at once is the statutory regulation as to court hours. This could be modified at once, but it would seem better policy to leave the further details to the Judges, as is now proposed.

SAMUEL SOBEL,
Attorney for the Legal Aid Bureau of the Educational Alliance.
New York, March 12, 1914.

FACTORY VS. HOUSEWORK.

Some Girls Prefer the Shorter Hours and Greater Freedom of the Mill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To the numerous and varied articles appearing in your valuable paper almost daily let me add a few words in behalf of the servant problem. We wonder why girls prefer to work in factories instead of homes. I, as a householder, would ask, Did it ever occur to you and your readers that the factory work is given preference on account of shorter working hours and more time for recreation and relaxation, coupled with the knowledge that every young woman is paid for actual time given to her duties downtown, while the householder, who is compelled to arise at 6 A. M. (Sunday included) and "allowed" to retire sometimes at 10 P. M., (sixteen hours per day,) is paid a monthly salary, her employer being careful to mention her board is included, which at times does not measure in quantity to that required by a child?

The factory worker, with shorter hours, receives remuneration for fifty-two weeks' service through the year, while the poor home worker, who is really so often mistreated by her unthinking mistress, gives fifty-two weeks' hard service and receives remuneration for forty-eight weeks only, making a gift of four weeks' labor, with sixteen long hours each day, to her rich employer, who ought to be glad to pay for all honest service rendered. I believe it high time to enlist the interest of honest thinking people in trying to right some of the wrongs practiced on the home worker. The corporations and business houses are compelled to pay their employes every week or two. Why not pass a law to pay every worker for every week's service rendered? Surely the poor servant needs the money badly enough, or she would not be where she is forced through unfortunate circumstances.

PATIENCE.
New York, March 11, 1914.

Traffic Signaling Devices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noted a communication from C. W. Estes relative to the use of signal devices in the regulation of street traffic. Signaling devices of this general order are employed in the City of Philadelphia, whether extensively or not I do not know, but such an equipment may be noticed at the intersection of Broad and Chestnut Streets, of that city.

A. J. MARSHALL.
New York, March 11, 1914.

LIGHT WANTED.

From The Hartford Courant.

THE NEW YORK TIMES follows up the clarifying statement of the Morgan house by asking Mr. Elliott to make a similarly clear and full statement as to what became of the millions raised by the New Haven Road. If we are not mistaken, this information has been given in annual reports bit by bit. There certainly can be no reason why the facts should not be revealed.

It is the belief of The Courant that no railroad board in the country has a cleaner record than that of the New Haven. If any Connecticut member of the board were charged with having made money on the side for himself through negotiations made for or by the company, the charge would fall when investigated. We've never heard it made. They are not men of that sort. Moreover, if we are not misinformed, the large holders in the board, knowing better than others could what was coming when the slide began, still held the thousands of shares they held back toward 200. Bring out the facts. Also, it would be well to show up what shares Directors from other States have sold, and when; perhaps that would show why.

The one thing that sticks with inquirers and critics hereabout is that Westchester deal. The statement of how much money was paid, and to whom, has been given out. What is wanted here is what became of it after that. Who got it in the final divide? Millions can evaporate through the gradual decline of securities, but a plump $12,000,000 disappearing at one swoop calls for further information.

ART NOTES.

Paintings by Chase, Inness, Weir, and Eastman Johnson on View.

A number of highly entertaining canvasses are on view at the American Art Galleries until the morning of March 17, when they will be removed for the sale, which begins at the Plaza Hotel that evening.

Among the paintings by contemporary Americans the two early pictures by William M. Chase are prominent. One is a portrait of the artist's wife with their first child, the baby seated in a high chair in front of a Japanese screen and the mother standing behind the chair bending over to look at the child. The mother is young and smiling, the baby solemn and bald, the color scheme of black and white and orange and gray and green as beautiful as any created by the artist. The spots of light made on the dark green floor by a couple of fallen toys are perfectly placed, and the whole design has a Japanese freedom, while the execution is that fine, close, brilliant painting which marks an early Chase as related to an early Whistler. Some day these pictures that hold an imperishable bloom of youth will bring great prices, but not yet. And what of it? The principal thing is that they shall go to people who will appreciate them and enjoy them. The other picture by Mr. Chase, "A Mysterious Corner," shows a quaint old building jutting out upon an ancient street, with evidences of crime on its stained cobble-stones. It was painted in Munich, and the bricks and stones and straggling bits of vegetation are depicted with a conscience! One sees the young student getting up at daybreak, and toiling as youngsters do toil over their masterpieces in Munich.

Passing by a couple of landscapes by Inness, one a very fine green picture of an orchard back of the artist's studio, and the lovely "Wilimantic Thread Factory," by J. Alden Weir, a couple of Bierstadts, some Wyants and Giffords and Cranes, one comes to an Eastman Johnson that has a pretty history that will be the joy of catalogue makers so long as it endures. The picture is that of a pretty child seated on the floor looking at a ring on her finger and the title is "The Freedom Ring." A few people may remember the enthusiasm aroused in February, 1860, when in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, "Little Pinky," the colored child of a white father, was sold at auction by Henry Ward Beecher to prevent her being sold in the Far South by her owner. "Rain never fell faster than the tears of the congregation," and the price of the child was paid many times over. Into the basket of payments Rose Terry Cooke threw a valuable ring and Mr. Beecher placed this on the child's finger, saying, "With this ring I do wed thee to Freedom." Later the child was taken to Eastman Johnson's studio in University Place in order that this picture might be painted, commemorating the incident.

Other pictures in the collection are by William H. Beard, R. F. Blum, W. A. Bouguereau, Gustave Courbet, Fromentin, Diaz, Daubigny, Isabey, Jacque Thaulow, Troyon, Van Marcke, Ziem, &c. There is one of the beautiful little marines that form so distinguished a part of Alfred Stevens's accomplishment, and there is a strong little sketch called "The Baker," and signed on the back "François Millet," which one seems to remember as hanging in precisely the same spot at a previous sale.

In the other galleries are blue and white, single color and Famille Verte porcelains, a collection formed by an amateur, and containing some pieces of imposing shape and distinguished color. These will be sold on the afternoons of March 19 and 20.

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At the Durand-Ruel Galleries Claude Monet is shown in a retrospective exhibition that takes us back to the seaside terrace of 1866, when he paints a flaming garden of flaming gladioli and a sturdy ocean lapping hungrily in the distance, and ladies and gentlemen in the voluminous costume of the period. It was a glorious period with Monet. He built up his forms with color so solidly and with such gusto for his material. There is a fine gravity, also, in his "Mill at Zaandam" of 1870 and in the "Snow Effect" of 1874. The painter is normally not sentimentally sympathetic with the scene on which he gazes, he paints its character as well as its mood, its structure as well as its color. In some of the later pictures his mind was diverted from structure to the envelope of the air, but no artist who once has mastered form forgets it, and one can see in even the rose and yellow mist of Venice (1908) that this mighty colorist had studied the physiognomy of places and knew the honest face of the earth as well as Courbet did. The purple red haystack at sunset, how simple it looks to-day for the fuss that was made over it and its brothers in the early nineties. Art changes not at all, and even the methods of artists not nearly so variable as their little new fashions of touch and color make them seem, but we, how we change! That is what such an exhibition teaches us.

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A reception and tea will be given on April 3 at the Spring Exhibition of the National Academy of Design for the benefit of the School Art League. The patronesses are Mrs. Simon Baruch, Mrs. Robert Livingston Gerry, Mrs. Austin Gray, Mrs. J. H. Hammond, Mrs. Charles W. Ide, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. St. Clair McKelway, Mrs. W. C. Osborn, Mrs. R. L. Pierrepont, Mrs. W. A. Putnam, Mrs. Fred B. Pratt, Mrs. George D. Pratt, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, and Mrs. Alfred T. White. The principal clubs and societies of New York and Brooklyn will be represented among those receiving and a number of prominent actors and actresses will be present.

Exhibiting Results of Militancy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot see why the opposition side in England does not reap material benefit from the destruction of Velasquez's work of art. Naturally in an abstract way such villainies on the part of the suffragettes add the anti-suffragists considerably. Still, why not come right out in a business-like way and hold exhibitions of such destruction, giving the proceeds to help carry on this much needed opposition work?

In this way we could more thoroughly bring to the attention of the public just what type this ultra lawmaker will be if unthinkingly or ignorantly given the chance.

Lord Curzon, who is said to be one of the Trustees of this picture, is the President of the Anti-Suffrage League, and could, I imagine, arrange to exhibit the damaged masterpiece, and turn the proceeds back into the work in which he shows tireless interest. I think, too, if the suffragists were to feel that the opposition gained materially by such outrages there would be fewer of them.

TOMAS H. LEWIS.
New York, March 12, 1914.

THE MANY ROADS.

Although the Gift of Gifts was offered to her keeping,
Her eyes were blinded to its priceless worth;
For she was young and gay, her man a merry scamp
Whose roving eye would seek a comelier sight
Than shapeless wifehood sitting dull at home.
Life's many roads stretched out, from gold to gray—
They chose a pleasant avenue, with Youth and Laughter:
"Keep we these glad companions while we may!
Why dim with cares these first bright years?" they said.

Alas! her man is dead, her beauty gone;
She lies alone and listens to the rain—
The sighing winds around her silent house.
She hears outside her window, sobbing fitfully,
Sad little voices asking her the way to go;
"O little wandering souls," she cries,
"God pity you!—I cannot tell!
I only know the road my feet have trod
Leads downward to the Hell of Childless Age,
To darkening years of utter loneliness, and vain regret!"

E. H. WOLFF.

PRESIDENT SIGNS ALASKA ROAD BILL

He Uses Silver and Gold Pens and Expresses Gratification in a Brief Speech.

LEASING BILL TO FOLLOW

Lane and the President Confer About Engineers to Carry Out $35,000,000 Project.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—President Wilson to-day extended what he termed "the hand of real helpfulness and brotherhood to Alaska," when he signed the bill authorizing the expenditure of $35,000,000 for the first Government-owned railway constructed by the United States.

Secretary Lane, a group of Senators, and Representatives, and members of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce stood beside the President as he affixed his signature to the act which passed both houses of Congress by substantial majorities. He used two pens, a gold one supplied by Charles J. Heifner of Seattle, former Democratic State Chairman, and a silver pen brought by Representative Houston, Chairman of the House Committee on Territories.

"Guess I'll change engines," said the President with a smile, as he switched from one pen to the other as he affixed his name to the bill. He then made a short speech to the assembled group, saying: "I want to say how sincere my gratification is in the completion of this measure and its successful passage. I feel that we have at last reached out the hand of real helpfulness and brotherhood to Alaska, which will now link it to us by many bonds that will be valuable to both sides. This is a consummation that I have been hoping might arise in my Administration, and that it has come so soon is to me very delightful."

After the signing Secretary Lane had a long talk with the President about the selection of engineers for the building of the road. Though Col. Goethals has been mentioned for the work, it is unlikely that he will be through with the Panama Canal in time for beginning the present undertaking, which Mr. Lane intends to start at once. The President said the enactment of the Railway bill would be followed by the passage of the Alaska Leasing bill, which would mean the carrying out of the Administration programme for the development of Alaska in an incredibly short time. He added that an attempt would be made to gather the working force this year and that a map showing the various routes and conditions existing along each would be studied by the President.

To-day's law has had a comparatively short history, though the subject had been agitated for years. Early last year Secretary Lane gave his indorsement to the bill and obtained the support of the President to make it an Administration measure.

Administration leaders in Congress made it clear during the debate that followed that the bill was not to be construed as an indorsement of the principle of Government ownership of railroads, but was intended to fit a special case and bring to Alaska private capital and people who would develop its resources.

FINE AMERICANA ON VIEW.

Marshall Library to be Sold at American Art Galleries.

The fine library of Americana formed by the late Orasmus H. and Charles D. Marshall of Buffalo, N. Y., was placed on public exhibition at the American Art Galleries yesterday. Its disposal will occur there on March 16, 17, and 18. Orasmus H. Marshall was a founder and one-time President of the Buffalo Historical Society and Chancellor of the University of Buffalo. William L. Stone, the well-known American historian, ranked him with Bancroft, Parkman, Prescott, and Schoolcraft as a writer on historical affairs of the New World, particularly of that part of it which Mr. Marshall emphasized—the early explorers and the Aborigines of Western New York.

Among the many rare works in this library are Richard Blome's "L'Amerique Anglaise," Amsterdam, 1688, with all the maps in unusually good condition; Henry Bouquet's "Relation Historique," Amsterdam, 1760, giving an account of the first victory of the British over the Indians, after they had been taught the use of firearms; the Rev. John C. Ogden's "Tour Through Upper and Lower Canada," printed at Litchfield, Conn., 1799; William Smith's "History of Canada," the first edition, Quebec, 1815, with the slip listing the "Number of Souls in Canada in 1784"; D. McLeod's "Brief Review of the Settlement of Upper Canada," Cleveland, 1841, the first copy sold by auction in twenty years; David Cusick's "Sketches of Ancient History of the Six Nations," Tuscarora Village, 1828, the scarce second edition of which there appears to be only one auction sale record in this country, and a fine copy of the first edition of "Historiae Canadensis," by Franciscus Creuxius, Paris, 1664.

There are also George Bancroft's copy of Thomas Harriot's "Admiranda Narratio," Frankfort, 1590; Andrew Elliott's "Journal," first edition, Philadelphia, 1803; Comte d'Estaing's "Extract du Journal," Paris, 1782, the only other known public library copies of which are in Harvard University and John Carter Brown University; Louis Hennepin's "New Discovery," J. Long's "Voyages and Travels," London, 1790; Frederick Baraga's "Grammar of the Otchipwe Language," Detroit, 1853, presentation copy by the author to President Mill

EVANS TELLS OF SCOTT'S LAST DASH

Terre Nova's Commander Here to Lecture on Antarctic Expedition.

NEAR DEATH ON THE ICE

On Second Trip to Fetch South Pole Explorer Home He Learned of Scott's Death.

Commander Edward Garth Radcliffe Russell Evans, now in his thirty-third year, the youngest officer of his rank in the British Navy, who was second in command of the Scott antarctic expedition, arrived on the Oceanic yesterday from Southampton, to deliver a series of illustrated lectures on his experiences in search of the south pole. Commander Evans left New York by the noon train from the Pennsylvania Station for Washington, where he will be the guest of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador.

He will deliver his first lecture in Washington this afternoon before the National Geographical Society. Commander Evans will be introduced by Admiral Peary, the discoverer of the north pole. He will make his first appearance in New York at Carnegie Hall on next Tuesday night, and will be presented to the audience by Admiral Peary, who will accompany the antarctic explorer here from Washington on Monday.

While the Oceanic was coming up the bay from Quarantine Commander Evans told the reporters much that was new of his own narrow escape from death when he was stricken with scurvy and of the heroic conduct of Petty Officer Thomas Crean and Lashly, a seaman, who saved his life after leaving Capt. Scott.

He read the last entry in his diary, made just before he became unconscious 500 miles from his food base, after he had left Capt. Scott on the way to the pole. The entry, which has not been made public before, read:

"17 Jan., 1912—Up at 5:45; started off at 7:45; got into dreadful trouble, losing our way down the glacier in a fog. We found ourselves among a maze of ice falls, pressure ridges, and crevasses. Crean and I fell in to our necks many times. Lashly, leading on ski, more fortunate. I hit my shin going down one hole and made my mouth bleed very badly. We crossed some chasms so wide that the sleds would barely span them. However we escaped with our lives I do not know. The crevasses in places were big enough to put houses down, and some of the ice bridges were not wide enough for both sled runners to rest upon. I had to keep my goggles off all day, as it was a matter of life and death, and blindness must be risked."

In order that the figures and dates should be exact in the interview with the reporters, Commander Evans read the extracts from his log that he kept from day to day on the expedition until he was attacked with the scurvy, which has left its tell-tale scars upon his lips.

"On Jan. 4, 1912," the commander said in sailor language, accompanied by petty officer Thomas Crean and a seaman named Lashly, I left Capt. Scott in latitude 84-35 south and longitude 185 east, and started for our main base where food supplies and the rest of the members of the expedition were camped, 800 miles away. Capt. Scott took Lieut. Bowers, who was to have gone with me, to help him fight the remaining 100 miles to the pole.

"We started in a storm and for nearly two weeks fought our way, mile by mile, over the ice toward the camp. When I was taken ill with scurvy and could not keep up with my companions I urged Crean and Lashly to leave me and strike out for themselves. This the two men, who are the bravest fellows I have ever met, refused to do. They insisted on strapping me to a sled and hauled me over the ice. When it was not too rough a sail was rigged up on the sled and we sped along by the force of the wind, which was a relief to my companions, as it was heavy work hauling me day after day.

"On Jan. 17 I was in such a terrible condition from the effects of the scurvy that I asked them again to leave me, but they would not do so. I was writing my diary that night when I lapsed into unconsciousness. Crean then took charge of things, and, putting a few biscuits into his pockets, went out alone for the nearest station, forty miles away, where we had left Dr. Atkinson and several of the men.

"He reached that camp with great hardships in four days and arrived in the midst of a terrible storm. Dr. Atkinson was unable to leave because of the storm, but when he could start out he certainly made good time, as in some way he reached the place where Lashly was taking care of me in about eighteen hours.

"I was revived sufficiently to be fed fried onions, which helped my scurvy greatly, and in a day or so could eat a little fruit. I was then taken to Hut Point, where the Terra Nova, our ship, was lying, reaching the vessel on Feb. 19, 1912. I was taken back to England, where I believe it was thought I would die.

"I got home in June," the commander continued, "and careful nursing brought me back to health by December, although I will always have scars in my hips, where my flesh through the agony of my disease gripped me.

"In the meantime I had been made a commander by the King, and I set off again for the antarctic. We reached New Zealand late in December and steamed at once on the Terra Nova for Mac Murdo Sound and steamed up to Cape Evans, where Lieut. Victor Campbell was in command of some of the members of the expedition.

"When we reached Cape Evans we anchored, and standing on the bridge of the Terra Nova I looked ashore with the aid of the glasses. I could see but one man, who immediately rushed back to the tents and huts. A great crowd of men ran out and stood there on the shore. I did not see Capt. Scott, however, who I had believed had found the pole and had returned successfully. I therefore called to Campbell and asked where Capt. Scott was.

"There was a dreadful tense silence, and then Lieut. Campbell called out to me:

"'The Southern party reached the pole on Jan. 18 last year, where they were all kept on the homeward march. We have their records.'

"The shock we all received aboard the Terra Nova when we heard Campbell speak was terrific, as we were full of hope and joy that Scott had been successful. A splendid luncheon, that had been prepared for him and his men, was left untasted. Whe that had been brought up was sent back to the bin untouched, and bundles of letters from home to the men who had accompanied Capt. Scott, each tied up with ribbon and set by their plates, were put back in the lockers.

"The men silently came aboard, and, after leaving a year's supply of food and a great deal of clothing at the hut at Cape Evans, we went to the other bases and left food there. We then steamed to New Zealand, where I cabled the news of Scott's death to England. On the way from Cape Evans to New Zealand we passed through great ice floes and by many icebergs. One of these was twenty-six miles long, and in places was from 100 to 180 feet in height.

"As the result of the expedition, Crean and Lashly, who had saved my life, were presented with the Albert Medal by King George."

With regard to the financial side of the expedition, Commander Evans said that all the debts had been paid by the liberal funds subscribed in England, and that all the dependents left by those who perished on the expedition had been amply provided for. All of the surviving officers had received an extra year's pay from the Government, he added.

He declined to give any opinion regarding the Shackleton expedition to the antarctic regions, beyond saying that he understood the start would be made in August.

When a TIMES reporter called his attention to the date of his first lecture in New York—March 17, St. Patrick's Day—Commander Evans laughed and said:

"Well, I hope it will bring me good luck, then, because I am half Irish myself."

AID CHRYSTIE STREET HOUSE

Society Amateurs of Symphony Club in Concert—Alma Gluck Sings.

The annual entertainment in aid of Chrystie Street House, a temporary home for friendless young men, took place yesterday. It was a concert in which Alma Gluck sang, and the Symphony Club of New York, made up largely of society amateurs, was assisted by professionals from the Philharmonic and New York Symphony Orchestras.

The programme was opened with the Overture to the "Meistersinger," and followed by Charpentier's Aria from "Louise." A concerto in A Minor, by Vivaldi (seventeenth century,) was then played by the string orchestra with obligato, Miss Gertrude Field being first violin, Miss Mildred Woolworth second violin, Miss Melinda Rockwood viola, and Miss Edith Otis violoncello.

Mme. Gluck then sang a group of songs, Rachmaninoff's Peasant's Song and Rimsky-Korsakoff's Song of the Shepherd Lehli, and also an air from "The Czar's Bride," and Cottenet's "The Red, Red Rose." She responded to encores with a French song and "The Land of the Sky Blue Water."

The violinists of the Symphony Club who played were Miss Gertrude Field, concertmeister; Mrs. Howard Brockway, Mrs. Frederick Rhinelander Brown, Mrs. George C. Clark, Jr., Mrs. Carl Conway, Mrs. Harry Goldsmith, Mrs. John A. Hartwell, Mrs. R. O. Hayward, Mrs. R. B. Kimball, Mrs E. E. Loomis, Mrs. Boris Maruchess, Mrs. Alexander C. Morgan, Mrs. James Page, Mrs. J. Otis Post, Mrs. James McAlpin Pyle, Mrs. O. C. Steinhauser, Mrs. J. A. Strasser, Mrs. Arthur Teal, Mrs. Minturn Verdi, Mrs. Throop M. Wilder, and the Misses Clara Best, Antoinette K. Burke, Ida W. Davis, Emily Gilbert, Helen Hamilton, Florence Hawes, Alice Ives Jones, Selina Peck, Eunice Prosser, Harriet Rosenthal, Edna Ruppel, Jean Stockwell, Ellen Thomas, Margaret Underhill, Alice Wilson, and Mildred Woolworth.

Miss Melinda Rockwood and Victor Kolar played the violas, and the Misses Edith Otis, and Ethel Lee and Elias Bronstein and Effim Rosanoff the 'cellos. Moris Cherkasky played the bass.

Henry K. Drent's Bachelor Dinner.

Henry Kelly Brent, whose marriage to Miss Emily Rogers, will take place to-morrow at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, gave his bachelor dinner last night at the Harvard Club. His guests were Milton S. Barger, Charles S. Brent, Edward G. Burgess, Jr., William H. Conroy, Herbert Davis, Grenville T. Emmet, Samuel Fuller, Lawrence L. Gillespie, David M. Goodrich, W. E. S. Griswold, Louis H. Hosmer, Charles Howard, Thomas Kearny, G. Hermann Kimmiutt, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., Lansdon P. Marvin, Effingham Maynard, Norton Perkins, P. Stuyvesant Pillit, John W. Prentiss Beverly R. Robinson, H. Pendleton Rogers, John Shillito Rogers, Rutherford M. Shepard, St. John Smith, C. Chauncey Stillman, Guy Van Amringe, George Von Utassy, A. Stewart Walker, George Cabot Ward, Henry D. Whitfield, William H. Wheelock, William Woodward, Charles D. Whyte of Philadelphia, W. George Hynson of Baltimore, and Bartlett H. Hayes, John C. Rice, and Paul D. Rust of Boston.

Mrs. Wm. Alexander's Tea Dance.

Mrs. William Alexander gave a tea dance yesterday afternoon at the St. Regis. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Paul Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin 2d, Mrs. Allen C. Wellman, Mme. Gadski, Oliver Harriman, Bradish Johnson, Stephen B. Elkins, William S. Van Rensselaer and Theodosius F. Stevens.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Joan Sawyer and John Jarrott will give a Mi Careme Bal Masque at Miss Joan Sawyer's Persian Garden atop the Palais de Danse, on the evening of March 18.

Laurette Taylor and her associate players in "Peg o' My Heart," will give the second of a series of four special Friday matinees of their successful play at the Cort Theatre this afternoon. The playlets that are to be presented are "Just As Well," a twentieth century romance; "Happiness," a study, and "The Day of Dupes," an allegory.

The one thousandth performance of "Maggie Pepper," Charles Klein's play, in which Rose Stahl has starred since the initial production, will take place to-night at Winona, Minn.

Beginning the week of March 30 the Victoria Theatre will supplement the regular vaudeville programme with a special feature film condensed to vaudeville practicability, and changed weekly.

Three hundred members of the Fellowcraft Club of Architect Lodge, No. 510, F. & A. M., attended "High Jinks" at the Casino Theatre last night, after a dinner at the Hotel Wallick.

A third company of "Seven Keys to Baldpate" is being organized to tour the country.

Benjamin F. Blanchard, author of the American version of "Damaged Goods," now on tour with Richard Bennett, is soon to have a one-act farce produced, entitled "My Hero."

The New York premier of "Maids of Athens" will take place at the New Amsterdam Theatre next Wednesday night.

HOPPNER PAINTING SOLD FOR $2,400

'Portrait of Mrs. Penrose' Brings Top Price at Brandus Sale of Old and New Masters.

A DROUAIS BRINGS $2,275

Coello's Portrait of "Maria of Austria" Fetches $2,250—Total for 59 Pictures, $26,320.

There was a good crowd at Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries last evening at the sale of the paintings of Edward Brandus, of well known masters old and new. It was a slow sale, and it was late when the last of the fifty-nine pictures, "Portrait of Mrs. Coxe," a full-length view, by John Opie, was knocked down to the buyer of a number of paintings whose name was not given, for $700. "Portrait of Mrs. Penrose," John Hoppner, brought the highest price of the evening, going to W. T. Drew for $2,400. Following is a list of the pictures bringing the higher prices:

Young Girl—Jansens Van Ceulen; Dr. Leo Spiegel	$450
Ancient Italy—Richard Wilson; W. Y. Drew	410
Cattle in Pasture—Carleton Wiggins; H. D. Babcock	550
A Guard Room—David Teniers; E. H. Rathbun, agent	360
The Seasons—Nicolas Poussin; R. P. Evans	430
Portrait of a Lady—Thomas Sully; J. K. Montgomery	370
At the Window—(from the Yerkes sale;) M. Ryeroft	500
After the Hunt—Pedro de Moyer; H. P. James	500
Adoration—Innocenzo da Imola; I. L. Fannati	435
Madam de Montlucon—Robert Tournieres; Dr. Leo Spiegel	425
The Earl of Egremont—Francis Cotes; J. W. Marshall	500
Portrait of Miss Melville—Sir William Beechey; Marshall	460
Miss Elizabeth Phelps—Sir William Peters; Edson Bradley	1,350
Art and Science—Armand Dumaresq; Mrs. N. B. White	450
Moorish Woman—Benjamin Constant; James Elderon	1,000
Harvest at Barbizon—Aime Perret; J. W. Kiser	565
Comtesse de Dreux—Jean Baptiste Santerre	590
Mlle. Helvetus, Comtesse de Mun—Drouais	2,275
Portrait of Mrs. Penrose—John Hoppner; W. T. Drew	2,400
Portrait of la Marquise de Bethune—Van Loo; H. P. James	700
Princess of Schleswig—Antoine Pesne; Mrs. E. W. Baker	340
Portrait of a Lady—Sir Joshua Reynolds; H. S. Harkness	340
Landscape—Gainsborough; Harkness	460
Shaefer Valmondols—Daubigny; C.	1,300
Landscape and Cattle—Jules Dupre; L. L. Sennatt	700
Venice—Ziem; Stephen Birch	400
Port of Nimeguen—Van de Velde; Fred Bartlett	—
Elizabeth Beauclerk—Sir Thomas Lawrence; J. K. Montgomery	850
Duchess de Montpensier—Pierre Mignard	490
Portrait Maria of Austria—Coello	2,250
Portrait of Mrs. Coxe—John Opie	700

The returns for the evening were $26,320. The sale will be concluded this evening.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mirza Ali Kuli Khan, the Persian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, D. C., and Mme. Kuli Khan arrived at the Wolcott yesterday, and were the guests last night at the Metropolitan Opera of Mrs. Adolph Spreckles of San Francisco. Mrs. Spreckles is sailing for Algiers to-morrow, accompanied by Mrs. John D. Spreckles, Jr.; Miss Bessie Hooker of Washington, and Mrs. Spreckels's brother, Oscar de Betteville.

Mrs. Peter D. Martin and her son have arrived here from Newport, and will leave shortly with Mr. Martin for San Francisco.

Mrs. Henry M. Robertson and Miss Lily F. Robertson returned yesterday from Washington, and are at the Savoy.

A Spring dance for the benefit of the New York Diet Kitchen Association is to be given on Wednesday, April 15, at the Plaza, under the auspices of Auxiliary No. 1.

Braddin Hamilton of 61 East Fifty-fifth Street, who has been shooting in South Carolina, will return to New York on March 15.

Prince and Princess Paul Troubetzkoy and Mme. Groutich are leaving to-day for Buffalo to spend a week with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Schoelkopf, who are giving a large house party. Mme. Groutich arrived yesterday on the Oceanic.

Dr. and Mrs. Alfred N. Strouse of 79 West Fiftieth Street, are giving a dance to-morrow night at their house.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Wiener (Miss Rose Kurzman) of 45 East Eighty-second Street, are sailing on the Imperator on March 21 for a four months' trip in Europe.

Mrs. Harold F. Hadden lent her house, 7 East Seventy-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon for an illustrated lecture on the School of Horticulture for Women at Ambler, Penn. George Cabot Ward, Park Commissioner; George T. Powell, President of the Horticultural Society of this city, and Mrs. Charles Biddle of Philadelphia were the speakers.

Lispenard Stewart returned yesterday on the Arcadian from Bermuda.

Mrs. Henry White Cannon of 288 Madison Avenue has arranged for a dance at Delmonico's in April. Mrs. Cannon, who has been spending several days in Washington, returned back in town the first of next week.

Mrs. Harold F. Hadden, Jr., gave a dinner of ten covers last night, and afterward took her guests to a small subscription dance at the Vanity Tea Rooms, where fifty people danced until midnight, when a seated supper was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Peters, Miss Peters, and Miss Sterling of Garden City have been spending several days in Camden, S. C.

Mrs. Joel Ellis Fisher and Miss Vieva Fisher have returned from Palm Beach and Nassau and are at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick O. Spedden of Tuxedo are in Bermuda.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lewisohn and the latter's sister, Miss Viola Kraus, have returned from Palm Beach and are at 987 Fifth Avenue.

There was a meeting last night in the Waldorf apartment of the Thursday Evening Dancing Class, of which Mrs. Edward S. Knapp, Mrs. Pierre Mali, and others are patronesses.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watson are giving a dinner and theatre party this evening for about thirty guests.

Miss Emily Sloane is to be among this evening's dinner hostesses.

GIVE EVOLUTION OF DANCE.

Miss Pelton-Jones and Artists in French Costumes of 15th Century.

A picture salon and musicale, "Vigée Le Brun," was given last night in the Della Robbia room at the Hotel Vanderbilt by Miss Frances Pelton-Jones, harpsichordist, who was assisted by Mme. Florence de Courcy, Christiaan Kriens, and Mr. and Mrs. Murray Anderson, who appeared in an evolution of the dance from the fifteenth century to the modern tango.

The affair was a novel one. The room was made over into an old-fashioned garden. The programme began at 9:30, Miss Pelton-Jones and the assisting artists appearing in French costumes of the fifteenth century, also some of the hostesses. Supper was served afterward at small tables, and there was general dancing.

Among the patronesses, most of whom were present, were Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Reginald de Koven, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Lauterbach, Mrs. S. R. Guggenheim, Mrs. Frank Holbrook, Miss Juliana Cutting, Mrs. Frederick B. Pratt, Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr.; Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. O. Catlin Graves, Mrs. David A. McMichael, Mrs. William C. Demorest, Mrs. C. S. Berry, Mrs. Sidney Z. Mitchell, Mrs. John Claflin, Mrs. Bartlett Arkell, Mrs. Oscar F. Alleman, Mrs. Edwin H. Merkley, Mrs. K. M. Goodridge, Mrs. Samuel G. Estabrook, Mrs. Jourdan de Cauvin, Miss Rosamond Sherman, Mrs. Simon Baruch, Mrs. Anson Dudley Brannhall, Mrs. Mountfort Mills, and Mrs. Walter Pulitzer, who entertained Mr and Mrs. Frank E. Hadley at supper.

MME. ALDA IN BLUE WIG.

Sings in 'Tales of Hoffmann' at Metropolitan—'Butterfly' at Matinee.

There were two performances at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday, both of which were attended by large audiences. In the afternoon a special presentation of "Madama Butterfly" was given with Geraldine Farrar and Messrs. Martin and Scotti. In the evening the opera was, "The Tales of Hoffmann." The long cast included Mmes. Hempel, Alda, Bori, Maubourg, and Duchêne, and Messrs. Jörn, Didur, Rothier, de Segurola, and Reiss.

Mme. Alda, appearing as Giulietta, attracted some attention by wearing a blue wig, the effect of which was somewhat lost, however, by the lighting of the moonlight scene on the canal.

REV. DR. G. S. BISHOP DEAD.

Pastor Emeritus of First Reformed Church of East Orange, N. J.

The Rev. Dr. George S. Bishop, pastor emeritus of the First Reformed Church of East Orange, N. J., died at his home yesterday after an illness of three months. The fatigue incidental to work of translation, which he did in Greece during the Summer, undermined his health.

Born in Rochester, on June 28, 1836, Dr. Bishop was graduated from Amherst in 1858, receiving the senior prize in literature, and later was graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary, being licensed in 1863. In 1872 he became pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, East Orange. Three years later he lead 130 members from that church because his ideas differed from the accepted dogma of Presbyterianism, and established the First Reformed Church. Later, he built the large brownstone edifice which the church now occupies. In 1877 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Rutgers College. Among his literary works is "The Person and Work of the Holy Spirit."

Dr. Bishop is survived by his wife and son.

John Gott Dies in England.

John Gott, inventor, who had been chief electrician of the Commercial Cable Company since its organization in 1884, is dead at Brighton, England, at the age of 75 years. Mr. Gott entered the telegraph service in 1852, and from 1855 to 1864 he was employed on the cable-laying ships in the Mediterranean Sea. He was Superintendent of the first of the French Atlantic Cable Company's stations at St. Pierre, Island of Miquelon, in 1869. The crowning achievement of Mr. Gott's career was his invention by which the Morse dot and dash system could be used on long submarine cables.

Gen. Francis A. Osborn.

Gen. Francis A. Osborn, retired banker of Boston, died at his home in Hingham, Mass., on Wednesday at the age of 84 years. He was a classmate of Charles W. Eliot at the Boston Latin School. He served throughout the civil war, rising to the grade of Brigadier General. Gen. Osborn was for a number of years President of the Eastern Banking Company. He was a Trustee of the Commonwealth Land Trust and Mrs. Walter Schoelkopf, who are giving a large house party. Mme. Groutich arrived yesterday on the Oceanic.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY B. BONNELL, wife of E. Herbert Bonnell, President of the Second National Bank of Orange, N. J., died Wednesday night at her home in Great Hall Road. Mr. Bonnell is seriously ill from a nervous breakdown, and it is feared his wife's death will aggravate his condition. Besides her husband, Mrs. Bonnell is survived by a brother, A. J. Brunson, President of the First National Bank of Plainfield.

JANE DE FOREST SHELTON, a writer of historical romance, died suddenly yesterday at her home, Greystone, Derby, Conn. News of her death was received in this city by Col. Edward S. Cornell of the National Highway Protective Society. Miss Shelton, who was 71 years old, was educated at Miss Draper's School, Hartford, Conn. Her work, The Salt Box House," gave a quaint account of old queer custom of by-gone days. "By the Way" is another of her works.

FRANCIS W. JUDGE, a lawyer of 90 West Broadway, died on Wednesday night at his home, 805 St. Nicholas Avenue, in his fifty-fourth year. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Alexander Hamilton Camp, Sons of Veterans, Alexander Hamilton Post, and Harlem Republican Club. A widow, son, and daughter survive him.

Dr. THOMAS W. McMANUS, who was born in Brooklyn forty-eight years ago, died of pneumonia yesterday at his home, 465 Central Park West.

Mrs. BLANCHE M. HEPPENHEIMER, the wife of William C. Heppenheimer, President of the Trust Company of New Jersey, died yesterday at her home, at Jersey City Heights and Southern Street, Jersey City. Mrs. Heppenheimer was married to Mr. Heppenheimer twenty-three years ago. Her children are Mrs Duff Robinson of New York and Mr. Heppenheimer, Jr.

FREDERICK E. PALMER died suddenly at his home in Ridgewood, N. J., yesterday, in his eighty-ninth year. He was born and educated in Connecticut, and came to this city in 1857, going into the iron trade, in which he continued until 1880, when he started in the wholesale tea and coffee trade at 43 Harrison Street. He was President of the First National Bank of Ridgewood.

EDWIN MORGAN ADEE, 57 years old, formerly a prominent New York lawyer and resident at Cromwell Hall, Cromwell, Conn., died yesterday of a nervous disease in a private sanitarium. He was a brother of George H. Adee of Batchellor & Adee, brokers, of 38 Broad Street, New York.

CHARLES SCHAEFER, who, with his brothers, founded The Brooklyn Blade, a weekly newspaper, died on Wednesday at his home, 792 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. Mr. Schaefer was 47 years old and was born in Brooklyn.

JOHN GREGORY, a well-known builder, died at his home, 125 East Thirty-fifth Street, Flatbush, on Tuesday night. He was born in England seventy-four years ago, and left his widow and a son, George Gregory.

JAMES BRUCE MACDUFF, real estate dealer, died on Wednesday at his residence, 31 Linden Street, Brooklyn, aged 78 years. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and was educated at the Edinburgh University. Mr. Macduff was the inventor of a folding bathtub and of a machine which enabled him to travel over the ice at a great speed.

JOHN P. SCHONER, a teacher of music in Bayonne, N. J., died on Wednesday at the home of his daughter, in Cranford, N. J., at the age of 69 years. He is survived by ten children.

FRANZ SCHOLLE, a retired jeweler, died on Wednesday at Bayonne, N. J. He was 71 years old.

ALBERT VAN DYKE, a descendant of the early settlers of Kings County and one of the oldest farmers in Flatlands, died yesterday morning at his home, Mill Lane and East Fifty-third Street, aged 80 years.

WILLIAM S. ALEXANDER, retired stock broker, is dead at his home, 446 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 77 years.

Mrs. MARY CARR, widow of Gen. Joseph Bradford Carr, at one time Secretary of State of New York died in Troy yesterday, aged 85. Gen. Carr died Feb. 29, 1896.

GEORGE W. JONES, 58 years old, a clerk in the customs service for thirty-one years, died suddenly yesterday morning from heart disease at his desk in the Invoice Bureau at the Appraiser's Stores.

CHARLES W. TILDEN, a civil war veteran, who was brevetted Brigadier General for gallant services, died in Hallowell, Me., yesterday.

ROGER TIFFT HOLLOWAY, civil engineer, died at his home, 225 Upper Mountain Avenue, Montclair, N. J., yesterday, aged 38 years.

ASTOR TO WED ON APRIL 30.

Will Marry Miss Huntington in Staatsburg—Mother Coming Here.

The wedding of Miss Helen Dinsmore Huntington and Vincent Astor is to be celebrated on Thursday, April 30, at Staatsburg, N. Y., the home of the bride-elect's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Huntington. Announcement had been made that the wedding was to take place in April, but the exact date was not given out until yesterday.

Mrs. John Astor sailed yesterday from England, and will join her son at their home, 12 West Fifty-sixth Street, where he is convalescing from a bronchial cold. The plans for the wedding will not be announced until after Mrs. Astor's arrival. The ceremony will probably be performed in St. Margaret's Church at Staatsburg, where Mr. and Mrs. Huntington were married and Miss Huntington was christened. The subsequent reception will follow at Hopeland, the Huntington country home.

Miss Huntington has been with her parents in the country since the beginning of Lent, but has been in town frequently with her mother during Mr. Astor's illness. Their engagement was announced last November.

MISS M. E. BEDFORD WEDS.

Sister of Fiance of Miss Helen Gaynor Married to R. T. Vanderbilt.

Miss Mildred E. Bedford, daughter of Frederick H. Bedford, of 193 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, and Robert Thurlow Vanderbilt, son of Mrs. Joseph W. Vanderbilt, were married last evening by the Rev. Charlton B. Strayer of New York, at the home of the bride's father. The ceremony was followed by a large reception.

The bride's attendants were the Misses Bertha Dingee, a cousin, who acted as maid of honor; Cornelia Cousins, Genevra Gubbins, Maud Rider, and Olive Vanderbilt.

Joseph B. Vanderbilt served as best man, and the ushers were Edward T. Bedford, 2d, brother of the bride and fiancé of Miss Helen Gaynor; Seneca D. Eldredge of Brooklyn; R. L. Biglelow and Charles W. Knapp of this city.

Howe-Bruce Wedding Plans.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Donald Bruce, daughter of Mrs. James Donald Bruce of 27 West Seventy-fourth Street, to Le Roy Kent Howe of this city will be celebrated at 4 o'clock on April 14 in Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and Seventy-third Street. The Rev. Robert MacKenzie will perform the ceremony, which will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's mother. Miss Bruce will be attended by her sister, Mrs. Scott Scammell, as matron of honor. The bridesmaids will be the Misses Dorothy Mills, Helen Stearns, Mercedes de Zaldo, and Nathalie Howe. Ralph Howe is to be his brother's best man. The ushers have not been decided upon.

Meyer-Crafts Wedding April 25.

Miss Millicent Crafts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Young Crafts of Brooklyn, and John Christopher Meyer, son of Mrs. John Christopher Meyer of New Brunswick, N. J., are to be married Saturday, April 25, in the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn Heights. The ceremony at 4 o'clock will be followed by a reception at Mr. and Mrs. Crafts's home, 423 Washington Avenue. Miss Crafts is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Lascelles Chester Maxwell of Rye, N. Y., and a cousin of Mrs. George Greer, (Grace Lascelles Maxwell.)

Herzberg-Munk Wedding Sunday.

The marriage of Miss Isabel Fowler Munk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Munk, of 62 East Nineteenth Street, and Herbert I. Herzberg of Philadelphia, will take place on next Sunday noon, at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Aaron Bilseman will officiate. Miss Munk is a graduate of the public schools. Mr. Herzberg is a brother of Max Herzberg, a well-known social worker in Philadelphia.

Observe 63d Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Haas of 36 West Thirty-sixth Street celebrated their sixty-third wedding anniversary last night. Mr. Haas is 87 and his wife 85 years old. They came to this country thirty-one years ago from Hungary, and have nine children and thirty-two grand-children and one great-grandchild.

Tourists from Bermuda.

Among the tourists arriving on the Arcadian yesterday from Bermuda were:

Mrs. R. Black, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Bayliss, Mrs. G. H. Barton, Mrs. H. C. Bard, Miss E. E. Cross, A. H. Davis, Dr. J. B. Dickinson, J. R. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Ives, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Morrow, R. J. Little, and Dr. J. B. Thompson.

MUSIC NOTES.

Mme. Lulah Galvan, soprano, will give a recital at the Waldorf next Monday evening, assisted by Florence Wohlfert, violinist, with Paul Foster at the piano.

T. Tertius Noble, organist of St. Thomas's Church, will give a free organ recital in St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, Saturday afternoon at 4:15. He will be assisted by Mrs. Agnes Alsop Ward, soprano.

Umberto Sorrentino, tenor, has been engaged to sing at the Rubinstein Club concert at the Waldorf on Saturday, March 21.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

HORAN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Horan, 1,421 University Av., March 11, 1914, a son.

Engaged.

WILLIAMS—RANDALL.—Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Randall of Shelton, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to Charles R. Williams of Shelton.

Died.

ADEE.—Thursday, March 12, at his residence, Cromwell Hall, Cromwell, Conn., Edwin Morgan Adee, son of the late George Townsend and Ellen Louise Henry Adee, in his 57th year. Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, N. Y., Saturday, March 14, at 3 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

ALEXANDER.—On Tuesday, March 10, 1914, William S., in the 77th year of his age. Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 446 Greene Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, March 13, at 2:30 P. M.

ALTD.—On Wednesday, March 11, 1914, Edna, beloved daughter of Amos and Jennie Altd, at their residence, 507 Park Place, Brooklyn. Interment Evergreen Cemetery, Thursday afternoon.

BARTHOLOMEW.—March 11, Anna E., in her 75th year, widow of Henry A. Bartholomew. Funeral services at her late residence, 972 St. Nicholas Av., Manhattan, Saturday, 1:30 P. M. Interment Greenwood.

BATTELLE.—In Boston, March 12, Susan Parkman, wife of Eugene Battelle, aged 70 years. Funeral services private.

BELL.—On 4th day, 3d month, 11th, 1914, Abraham, son of late Thomas C. and Eliza H. Bell. Funeral services at late residence, 171 Bell Av., Bayside, L. I., on 7th day, 3d month, 14th, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Pennsylvania Station, New York, 1:16 P. M. Interment private.

BISHOP.—At East Orange, N. J., March 12, 1914, Rev. George Sayles Bishop, D. D., pastor Emeritus of the First Reformed Church of East Orange, in his 78th year. Funeral service will be held at the First Reformed Church, Sunday, March 15, at 3 o'clock.

BLACKNICK.—Mary. Funeral service at Bethany Chapel, 400 East 67th St., at 1:30 Friday afternoon.

BROWN.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., early Wednesday morning, March 11, 1914, Robert I. Brown, in his 90th year. Funeral service at his residence, 40 North 10th Av., Mount Vernon, Friday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at Kensico Cemetery at convenience of the family. Bronx County papers please copy.

CADWALADER.—On Wednesday, March 11, 1914, at his house in New York City, John Lambert Cadwalader, in his seventy-eighth year. Funeral services will be held at Grace Church on Saturday morning at half-past ten o'clock. Interment at Philadelphia. Philadelphia and Trenton papers please copy.

CADWALADER.—
Association of the Bar of the City of New York,
42 West 44th St.
March 11, 1914.

The ex-Presidents, President, and officers and Executive Committee of the association have been appointed a committee to represent the association at the funeral of Mr. John L. Cadwalader, late President of the association, to be held at Grace Church, Broadway and 11th St., on Saturday, March 14, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

They are requested to meet in the vestibule of the church at 10 A. M.

S. T. BANNING, Jr., Secretary.

CADWALADER.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York. Office of the Society, Fraunces Tavern, Corner Broad and Pearl Sts., New York, March 12, 1914. The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, John L. Cadwalader, at Grace Church at 10:30 o'clock, on Saturday morning, March 14.
EDMUND WETMORE, President.
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, Secretary.

CAMMANN.—In Rome, Italy, on March 10, 1914, Katherine Yarborough, daughter of Oswald N. and Alice Eaton Cammann, in the 11th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLARE.—At Boston, Mass., March 11, after a brief illness, Emma L., daughter of the late George Clare of Schenectady, N. Y. Interment at Schenectady.

CLELAND.—On March 11, Samuel D. Cleland, husband of Mathilda Cleland, father of Kathleen M. Russell, Marjorie D. Cleland, and Mabel R. Cleland. Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Kathleen M. Russell, 701 4th Av., North Asbury Park, N. J., on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

DENNIN.—On March 11, Thomas, beloved husband of Agnes E. Dennin, at his late residence, 1,248 Waverly Place, Elizabeth, N. J. Requiem mass will be celebrated on March 14 at 10 A. M. in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. Interment at Holy Sepulchre, Newark.

DUNBAR.—John Brown, of 208 Liberty St., Bloomfield, N. J., March 12, 1914, in his 73d year. Services at home 3 P. M. Saturday. Interment at Prospect Cemetery, Paw Paw, Mich.

EDDY.—Anna Edner, widow of Dr. Charles Eddy. Tuesday, March 12, aged 65. Funeral Sunday, 2:30 P. M., from her home, 134 South Oxford St., Brooklyn. Interment Greenwood.

FEDER.—On Thursday, March 12, 1914, Harry Feder, son of the late Marcus and Johanna Feder. Funeral services will be held Sunday morning, March 15, at 9:30, in the Ethical Culture Meeting House, 64th and Central Park West. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent. Cincinnati papers please copy.

FERGUSON.—At Stamford, Conn., of pneumonia, on Wednesday evening, March 11, 1914, Sarah Elizabeth Ferguson, daughter of the late John and Helen Grace Ferguson, in the seventy-ninth year of her age. Funeral service will be held at St. Andrew's Church Sunday, at 3 P. M.

FORCE.—At Greenwich, Conn. March 11, Ephraim S. Force, in his 93d year. Funeral services at the residence of his son, Walter S. Force, 1,164 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, March 15, at 2 P. M. Members of Manhattan Lodge 62, F. & A. M., invited to attend. Interment private. Passaic (N. J.) papers please copy.

HEPPENHEIMER.—On Thursday morning, March 12, 1914, at her residence, 291 Montgomery City, Blanche Miller, wife of William C. Heppenheimer. Funeral will be held from St. Bridget's

GIANTS, YANKEES, AND SUPERBAS IN SOUTH--BILLIARDS--HOCKEY--SWIMMING--GOLF--BOXING

YANKEES DEFEATED BY HOUSTON NINE

Cold Wind Chills New Yorkers and They Show Little Life Against the Texans.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 12.—The Yankees regular team did not look good against the Houston Club to-day, being beaten by the score of 8 to 6. There was a cold wind blowing across the park, and the players did not seem to have much life, and the pitchers did not put all they had on the ball as they were afraid that it might injure their arms. Marty McHale was the first hurler to go to the mound, and he seemed to be frozen in the box and appealed to Manager Chance in the second inning to warm up another pitcher, as his arm could not do its best in the cold weather.

McHale was touched up for six hits in the two chapters he pitched. It was in the third inning that the home club put the game on the ice, blowing themselves to four runs.

After Holden had made a magnificent catch in centre field of Allen's bid for a home run, Ray, the pitcher came along with a double to left field, and then Lemon went out on a high fly to Channell. A base on balls followed, which was the beginning of the end. Two doubles came along mixed in with two singles and the score boy put down four runs.

Caldwell then went to the box and one run was scored from his assortment in three innings, that being in the fourth inning when Lemon beat out a bunt, went to second on Mowry's infield out, and scored on a single by Seitz. Only one tally was made off Burr, who pitched the rest of the game. He looked fairly good for his first time out.

The New Yorkers started the game with two runs in the first inning. Maisel singled through second base and then stole second and third bases. Walsh belted one to deep left for three bags, scoring Maisel, and Holden's single through second sent Walsh over the plate.

The Yankees put over another count of two in the sixth. Holden and Williams singled, and when Peckinpaugh filled to centre Holden raced over to third and Williams to second on the play. After Bowerman had fanned for the first inning the bases, Caldwell was safe when the Houston first-sacker threw bad to the pitcher, who was covering the bag, Holden and Williams scoring.

The Yankees' last two runs came in the next inning. Chanell singled to right and Walsh was safe when the right fielder dropped his fly. Peckinpaugh's double scored Walsh and Holden after Holden had forced Channell and Williams.

The feature play was the great catch by Holden of a line drive that was on the way for a home run in the second inning.

Holden has signed his contract to play with the New York Club. It was said that he was flirting with the Federals, and that the new league had calmed him. Warhop has also signed.

Jimmy Eschen, the outfielder, is in bed with the grip, but he will be out to-morrow, although he will not be in uniform. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	HOUSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, ss.	5	1	3	0	2	Lemon, ss.	5	2	2	2	3
Chan'l, rf.	5	1	2	0	0	Mowry, 1f.	5	0	1	1	0
Walsh, lf.	5	2	2	2	0	Seitz, 2b.	3	1	3	7	2
Holden, cf.	5	2	1	2	0	McD'd, 3b.	4	1	2	3	2
Wms, 1b.	3	1	1	7	2	N'w'm, 1b.	4	0	1	9	1
Peck'h, ss.	4	0	0	2	3	Dodd, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Boone, 2b.	4	0	2	2	4	Mein't, cf.	4	1	0	2	0
Roig's, c.	4	0	0	6	1	Allen, c.	3	0	1	1	3
McHale, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Burch, c.	0	0	0	2	0
Caldwell, p.	2	0	0	1	0	Ray, p.	2	1	0	0	2
Burr, p.	1	0	0	0	2	Ware, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Total.	39	6	12	24	15	Total.	38	6	13	27	14

Errors—Maisel, (2,) Seitz, Dodd.
New York ..... 2 0 0 0 1 0 2 1 0—6
Houston ..... 2 4 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—8

Two-base hits—Ray, Seitz, McDonald, Dodd, Lemon, Walsh, Peckinpaugh. Three-base hit—Walsh. Stolen bases—Off Ray, 1; off Caldwell, 4 in 3 innings; off Ray, 6 in 5 innings; off Ware, 6 in 4 innings; off Burr, 2 in 3 innings. Sacrifice hits—Seitz, (2,) Meinert, Burch. Stolen bases—Maisel, (2,) Mowry, (2,) Newman. First base on errors—New York, 1; Houston, 1. Left on bases—New York, 2; Houston, 3. Double play—Newman and Lemon. Bases on balls—Off Ray, 1; off McHale, 3; off Burr, 3. Struck out—By Ray, 1; by Caldwell, 3; by Ware, 2. Wild pitch—Burr. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Garden.

SUPERBAS IDLE AGAIN.

Rain Causes Another Day's Rest at Augusta Training Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 12.—Last night's heavy downpour kept the Superbas off the field to-day. In the afternoon every player was ordered to report at Warren Park. After they had gathered in the clubhouse, Robbie inspected the field and rather than take any chance with his men he told them that work for the day was suspended. This morning several of the veterans were complaining of sore ankles. Capt. Daubert was among the number.

Young O'Mara, the candidate for shortstop, and one of the Superbas's best-looking prospects, who was slightly injured in yesterday's game, and Schmutz, the high-school boy pitcher from Seattle, were put under the care of Trainer Kelly. The latter is complaining of a sore arm.

The calling off of yesterday's game between Ty Cobb's mixed team of local players and some of the Superbas, was a topic for much comment to-day. Some said it was due to the shaky condition of the grand stand, which is undergoing repairs, while others did not hesitate to say that Cobb was holding out for a big portion of the gate receipts.

President Ebbets is expected here about the middle of next week. He will probably remain until the team starts on its northern journey.

TWO SYNDICATES COMBINE.

Spiegel and Connery Groups May Now Buy Chicago Cubs.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Acting on a hint from Charles P. Taft that it would be well if the two groups of capitalists got together, Franc Mayer, representing the Spiegel Syndicate, and John T. Connery, head of another group, met to-day and formed a "mutually agreeable combination." Early next week a joint meeting of the two syndicates will be held here and a definite agreement reached, it was announced.

The suggestion that the Connery interests confer with the Spiegel bidders was made by Mr. Taft in a telephone conversation with John T. Connery. Mayer was in the Taft office at the time and rushed back to Chicago in time for a meeting to-day.

In the announcement given out by Mayer he and Connery said: "We think we can assure the public that the Cubs will be a Chicago institution."

Philadelphia Rooters Going South.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—A party of officials, stockholders, and rooters of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club left here to-night on a special car for a visit to the club's training grounds at Wilmington, N. C. John B. Lobert, the third baseman, who was a member of the world's tourists, accompanied them. Gov. John K. Tener, President of the National League, and his private secretary, Walter Gaither, will join the party at Washington.

Ward and Quirk at Columbia.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 12.—J. M. Ward, business manager, and Joe Quirk, trainer, of the Brooklyn Federal League Club, arrived here to-day to arrange for the coming of the club Saturday to begin Spring training.

New Athletic Coach at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 12.—Henry Hudson Williams to-day was appointed coach of athletics at the St. Louis University to succeed Fred Deanie. Williams was star fullback of the Vanderbilt eleven from 1907 to 1910 and formerly sporting editor of The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.

McGRAW FORMS NEW TEAMS

Youngsters and Regulars Comprise Each Combination at Marlin.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 12.—The Dallas and Matty teams of the Giants have been summarily disbanded, and this afternoon it was two entirely different combinations which did battle. McGraw threw several of the late arrivals into the fray, and arranged the contending factions as they will play in Waco and Dallas, respectively, on Saturday and Sunday Here are the two teams, described for the sake of convenience as A and B:

Team A—Bescher, left field; Burns, centre field; Donlin, first base; Murray, right field; Grant, second base; Stock, third base; Dyer, shortstop; McLean and Cotter, catchers; Ritter and Schauer, pitchers.

Team B—Snodgrass, third base; Plez, left field; Merkle, shortstop; Doyle, second base; Thorpe, centre field; Jordan, first base; Harrison, right field; Meyers and Johnson, catchers; Herring and Williams, pitchers.

Team A will go to Dallas and the other squad to Waco. In the matter of one of these teams being considered regulars in preference to the other, it is about an even thing, for both are made up of young and old players, and with several out of their regular positions. The probable first team for later in the season has not yet lined up together, and hardly will do so until Fletcher returns. Fletcher takes his daily practice with one hand, bunting to pitchers to give them footwork. The left hand is still in splints. Team B won the game, the score by innings being:

	R.	H.	E.
Team B.	5	2	1
Team A.	0	0	1

Hits were hard to get. The pitchers had the better of the controversy. Each of them let go with "smoke," which was too much for the batters at this time of the year, and, in addition, they mixed in a few curves. Schauer was the speediest, but the others had a tidy bit of that commodity. Ritter, who has been pitching as if stiff in the shoulder, was the pitcher of wildness, but tightened up with men on the bases. Williams did more businesslike work than heretofore, and has a rather attractive curve.

Merkle and Doyle each got hold of the ball for a long, safe drive, and the distance wallops of these two, with one by Tim Jordan, clinched the game for Team B. Both Merkle and Doyle capered as if it would not be long before they are fit, and did not appear at all jaded by the flight around the world. Neither Thorpe nor Donlin was able to get a hit, the latter piled on one squarely, but lined it to a fielder, whereas Thorpe hit poorly. He struck out twice. The youngsters were not greatly in evidence. Plez made a base hit and Harrison and Dyer went hitless. Dyer fielded neatly. The hitting was rather light all along the line, owing to the efforts of the pitchers, but with McGraw directing operations and umpiring there was go and life to the play until the players slowed down from their own early inning exertions.

A sharp fielding feat was turned by Williams, Jordan, and Snodgrass. Bescher tried to scoot from first to third on a bunt-and-run device when Burns laid down the ball. Jordan took Williams's assist and ferried it to third to the effacement of the flying Bescher.

The pitchers had a good day's workout, and McGraw put his men through a thorough drill in batting and fielding bunts. He coached Johnson on skipping in for short bunts, coached the pitchers in fielding them, either throwing or covering first, and had young Dyer at third to take the taps that came his way.

Ritter hurt a knee sliding back to a base, but continued in the box for another inning. McGraw appeared as a pinch hitter, and was one of the few to hit safely.

A late arrival to-day was George Wiltse, globe trotter, who looks better than he has for a long time. His face is full and he has more color. The world trip seems to have done him lots of good.

HIGH SCORES AT TRAPS.

Rubin Leads "Moonlights," Lawrence Best in Amateur Round.

Guides and novices, veteran hunters and anglers swapped stories of the woods and big fish yesterday at the Travel and Sportsman's Show in the Grand Central Palace. The fly casters, who have been in eclipse through the freezing of their tank, start in again this morning and will rush through the schedule of four days in the forty-eight hours left before the closing time.

Trap shooters were on the alert both day and night, and four women joined the men in the amateur competition. A. Rubin led in the "moonlight" championship, with 40 breaks. T. H. Lawrence was the best score winner in the amateur round, with 47. A. W. Church had the same total, but it did not count for the day's trophy, as it was made on a second string. J. M. Hawkins and H. H. Stevens made a close race for the lead among the professionals, the former being beat by a single "clay pigeon." The best scores:

Amateur Championship, Qualifying, 50 Clay Pigeons.—T. H. Lawrence, 47; A. W. Church, 47; C. G. Blandford, 46; W. S. Silkworth, 46; F. A. Baker, 45; A. L. Burns, 45; A. B. Richardson, 45; J. McManus, 45; J. H. Finch, 44; J. Hendrickson, 44; H. Boulton, 44; N. Webb, 44; D. Le Roy Culver, 43; "Jack" Reed, 43; A. Rubin, 43; Mrs. A. R. Vogel, 41; Miss J. Thorpe, 36.

"Moonlight" Championship, 50 Clay Pigeons.—A. Rubin, 40; H. H. Shoover, 39; F. A. Baker, 39; M. McVoy, 39; H. O. Allyn, 38; T. H. Lawrence, 38.

Professional Championship, Day's Round, 50 Clay Pigeons.—J. M. Hawkins, 45; Neaf Apgar, 44; H. H. Stevens, 43; E. R. Wilbur, 42; J. S. Fanning, 40.

Professional Standing to Date, 300 Clay Pigeons.—J. M. Hawkins, 265; H. H. Stevens, 264; Neaf Apgar, 252; Ward Hammond, 251; W. B. Darton, 227; E. R. Wilbur, 226; J. S. Fanning, 215.

Comiskey Banquet a Big Affair.

John B. Foster, the only New Yorker in attendance at the banquet tendered to Charles A. Comiskey and his White Sox players at Chicago on Tuesday night, returned to this city yesterday. Mr. Foster reports "a great banquet and a fine time" with everybody expressing regrets that Manager McGraw was unable to be present. President Harry Hempstead of the New York Club leaves to-day for a vacation of a month in California, and Secretary Foster will be in charge of the local office until his return.

Only One Race for Cornell Juniors.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 12.—According to an announcement of the Athletic Association to-day the Cornell junior 'Varsity crew will take part in only one race this season. It will compete in the eight-oared race for junior crews at Poughkeepsie. The Cornell crew will not enter the American regatta at Philadelphia, and word was received to-day that the Pennsylvania junior 'Varsity would be unable to row the Cornell juniors here on Navy Day, May 23.

Buffalo Feds Go to Virginia.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 12.—The local Federal League Club left to-night for the Spring training camp at Danville, Va.

Irish-American A. A. Wins at Hockey

BOSTON, Mass., March 12.—The Irish-American Athletic Association hockey team defeated the Sherbrooke Club to-night, 7 to 2. Six of the local team's goals were scored by Small. Both the Sherbrooke tallies were the result of "Brownie" Baker's shots.

EASY VICTORIES IN BILLIARD CONTESTS

Poggenburg Defeats Dr. Uffenheimer and Gardner Wins from Milburn in Title Games.

J. Ferdinand Poggenburg of the Liederkranz Club and Edward W. Gardner of the Arion Society were the winners yesterday in the Class A amateur billiard championship at the Amateur Billiard Club, Seventy-fourth Street and Broadway. Poggenburg, who is the international champion, defeated Dr. Walter E. Uffenheimer of Philadelphia by the score of 400 to 202, while Gardner won from Eugene L. Milburn of Memphis, 400 to 203. The winners were in splendid form, Gardner scoring 94, the high run of the tournament, with an average of 11 15-35, and Poggenburg, while not as brilliantly effective with his cue as he has been in other contests, piled up an average of 11 4-36. Both matches furnished a number of spectacular shots by both victors and vanquished.

The contest between Poggenburg and Uffenheimer was slow at the start, but once the players adapted themselves to the conditions they carried the score along at a lively pace. Poggenburg was the first to break into double figures, which he did with 12 in the sixth inning. A contribution of 40 rewarded his efforts in the eighth session at the table. One inning later Dr. Uffenheimer pulled out of the rut with a neatly executed 32, supplementing this with 17. The Liederkranz champion was the first to pass the 100 mark. Showing remarkable judgment on position, he drove the balls in almost every direction and added 56 to his string. The ivories were lined up in the centre of the table for the fifty-seventh shot. Poggenburg played off the red ball to the top cushion, but missed the carrom by several inches. The contribution gave him more than double the number of points credited to his opponent. This was followed by a run of 13, which gave Poggenburg an average of over 11.

Dr. Uffenheimer played in faultless style for 33, which included several open shots, which were cleverly executed. He fell down on a three-single combination. The New York player responded with 47, again showing to advantage in his position play. This display by Poggenburg was followed by a long run of inactivity, but in the twenty-second inning he once more found the ivories to his liking and rattled up 30. After a blank he scored at a great pace, driving the ball to the side cushion for position repeatedly.

The Philadelphian did not show the form that characterized his former contest, and he fell steadily behind his opponent. At the end of the twenty-fifth inning Poggenburg led by the score of 277 to 152.

The international champion entered the fourth century with a run of 18 in the twenty-eighth inning. The balls did not respond to his touch as well as in his former runs, several kisses spoiling the position play. Dr. Uffenheimer's best single contribution for an innings was 19. Poggenburg looked good for a big run in the thirtieth inning, but with 35 buttons to his credit he made a miscue. He fell off badly in the next half dozen innings and reduced his average materially. At the end of the thirtieth inning Poggenburg averaged over 12. He ran out with a well played 36.

In the afternoon game Gardner won a hollow victory over Heddon, the Western player, and scored the high run of the tournament. The former champion was at his best, and averaged 34 for his first five innings. He fell off somewhat during the latter stages of the game, but the lead he obtained early in the game enabled him to hold his opponent safe. Gardner opened with a run of 31. He missed his second turn at the table, but came back with 35 on his third trick. Then followed his compilation of 94. It was a pretty display and included a wide variety of shots. He missed his ninety-fifth shot through carelessness in using the bridge, where it was not necessary, and failing to reach the second ball by a small margin. Gardner scored seven points during the remainder of the game, and ended with an average of 11 15-35. Heddon did not appear to be at home with the ivories, and at times when it looked as though he would make good runs he fell down on comparatively easy shots. His best effort was 26, and twelve times he failed to score. He averaged 5 28-35. The scores:

Edward W. Gardner—31 0 35 94 12 5 2 10 0 0 3 8 15 0 16 0 1 1 1 29 2 27 36 2 3 3 12 11 14 2 8 1 5 0 0 0

HEAR TOLLS REPEAL IS FOUGHT BY LOBBY

Senators Told by C. W. de Knight Fore River Co. Hired Him to Get Exemption Adopted.

PAID $40,000 BY NAVY MEN

And $22,000 by Army Veterans, Lobbyist Says, Recounting His Varied Efforts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Senate Lobby Investigating Committee, which resumed its inquiries to-day, turned its attention to rumors that an organized lobby existed in opposition to the proposed repeal of the tolls exemption clause of the Panama Canal act, giving free passage through the waterway to American vessels.

The committee was told by one witness before it, Clarence W. De Knight, a local attorney, that he had been employed by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company of Quincy, Mass., of which Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles is President, to effect the adoption of the tolls-exemption clause in the act.

For that work, said Mr. De Knight, he received a retaining fee of $1,000, with the promise of a contingent fee of $4,000 additional in case the exemption clause was retained in the bill passed in a certain form satisfactory to the shipbuilding company. Though the tolls exemption clause became a part of the law, said Mr. De Knight, his claim for the $4,000 contingent fee had not yet been honored.

The shipbuilding company, said Mr. De Knight, expected heavy orders for ships as a result of favors to American vessels using the canal. For some reason these hopes had been disappointed, and Mr. De Knight thought that his failure to receive his contingent fee resulted from the company's inability to get building orders. He did not remember the precise terms of the agreement and did not accuse Admiral Bowles or the company of unjust dealings. Mr. De Knight is still employed by the company in other work.

Mr. De Knight's employment in connection with the Panama bill ceased with that measure's enactment. He said emphatically that he knew of no organized effort to defeat the President's plan to repeal the exemption clause.

To-night the committee, at the direction of Senator Overman, issued a subpoena for Dr. James Brown Scott, Secretary for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, whose name entered into a heated debate in executive session of the Senate several weeks ago between Senators Root and O'Gorman of New York.

When extension of the general arbitration treaty with Great Britain was under consideration, involving the tolls issue, Senator O'Gorman charged that the Carnegie Endowment had for its prime motive, not the promotion of international peace, but the formation of a British-American alliance. Senator Root hotly protested against his colleague's statement. The lobby committee proposes to inquire through Dr. Scott into the actual aims and operations of the Foundation, and whether it has entered at all into the tolls controversy pending in Congress.

May Call Admiral Bowles.

It was said to-night that the committee would probably issue a subpoena for Admiral Bowles.

The committee demanded that De Knight produce his contract with Admiral Bowles, which the witness said he would do later. De Knight had been subpoenaed to produce files of his correspondence in relation to many legislative matters, but he urged that he wanted to consult counsel as to whether their production would impair confidential relations between attorney and client. The committee will insist upon production of the correspondence.

The largest fee mentioned by Mr. De Knight as paid to him for lobby services was $40,000 received from warrant officers of the navy for his efforts to obtain commission rank and increased pay for them. This work was spread out over fifteen years, and the fee came in installments. Mr. De Knight also interested himself in increasing the pay of retired non-commissioned officers and privates who had served in the civil war.

In his fight for the warrant officers Mr. de Knight said that a gunner in the navy named Walsh had collected for him in one year during Mr. de Knight's absence and received fees amounting to $1,100. This was on a 10 per cent. commission basis, and indicated that Mr de Knight in that year received $22,000 for his work.

The witness said he did not know that a law existed against contracts such as those he had made with soldiers and sailors now in the service or retired, whereby they were to pay a percentage of increased salaries for his services. He insisted that several legal firms in Washington devoted much time to this business. It has been charged that De Knight on these contracts was to receive 50 per cent. of the first year's increased pay.

De Knight brought into his testimony the name of Representative A. J. Barchfield in connection with certain pension legislation De Knight had championed.

Chairman Overman read a newspaper article in which it was charged that De Knight had the freedom of Mr. Barchfeld's office, and that the Representative had obtained from the then Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, a list of the officers and soldiers who would be benefited by the pension increase. De Knight admitted that he had received a copy of this list from Mr. Barchfeld, and that the latter, at De Knight's request, had introduced in the House a bill granting the proposed increase in pay.

Mr. De Knight began his legislative career as a page in the House of Representatives. Later he became secretary to Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania and clerk of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs. When Mr. Long was Secretary of the Navy Mr. De Knight was stenographer for the Armor Board.

DENIAL BY ADMIRAL BOWLES.

Says He Did Not Employ De Knight to Lobby for Tolls Exemption.

BOSTON, March 12.—Rear Admiral Bowles, President of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, denied to-day that he had employed Clarence W. De Knight to work for the provision of tolls exemption for American coastwise ships in the Panama Canal act, as testified by De Knight before the Senate lobby committee at Washington.

"I employed Mr. De Knight in connection with Section 11 of the Panama Canal act, which has to do with the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission over canal shipping," the Admiral said. "The provision concerning tolls is Section 5 of the act, and with this I had nothing to do."

NO "PRESIDENTS' AVENUE."

Name of Capital's Fashionable Thoroughfare Again Sixteenth Street.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—After protracted debate the Senate decided this afternoon that "Sixteenth Street" was a less snobbish name for the thoroughfare running north from the White House than its recent designation, "The Avenue of the Presidents." As a result the Senate concurred in the House provision restoring the numerical designation.

"I suppose the name was changed in the first place," said Mr. Thomas of Colorado, "as a revolt against the old principle of sixteen to one."

Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts argued that a name like "Avenue of the Presidents" conformed to the English idiom, which at best would be Presidents Avenue; but the motion to restore the simpler name got its chief impetus from Mr. Thomas's amendment that an alley running off the "Avenue of the Presidents" just north of Massachusetts Avenue, be termed "The Alley of the Vice Presidents."

NEW HAVEN CRISIS TO-DAY.

Filing of Trust Suit May Follow Failure of Conference.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The delicate task of untangling the New Haven Railroad system will be taken up at the Department of Justice again to-morrow at a conference. Chairman Elliott and counsel for the New Haven have announced their coming, and it was expected to-night that the conference would bring about a final decision on some of the phases of the problem which have so far proved stumbling blocks. Since the last conference here the demands of the department have been laid before the New Haven Board of Directors, but no complete report of the board's reception of them has been received.

Upon the conference probably depends whether Attorney General McReynolds will feel compelled to file a suit under the Sherman Anti-Trust act. The hesitation of the road's attorneys and Directors to submit to terms of dissolution which Government attorneys hold were not unreasonable was said to-night to be largely responsible for the delicate situation.

Alarming reports of what might be expected if the New Haven failed to agree to the terms of the department have been in circulation in Washington ever since the meeting of the Directors of the road in New York a week ago. One development to-day was the call at the White House of Representative Andrew J. Peters of Massachusetts, who talked with President Wilson about the New Haven case.

There is little question that the President, while greatly interested in a settlement of the problem out of court, will keep his hands off and let Mr. McReynolds handle the situation.

ASKS MELLEN'S DISCHARGE.

Counsel for Railway Man Takes Prosecutor by Surprise.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 12.—Proceedings against Charles S. Mellen, ex-President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, who is charged with manslaughter as a result of the Westport wreck in 1912, took an unexpected turn in the Superior Court to-day, when counsel for Mr. Mellen entered a motion for "the discharge of the prisoner at the bar."

State's Attorney Judson did not expect this procedure. He was prepared to ask Judge Tuttle for permission to file a new information against Mr. Mellen, this being made necessary because the court had sustained a demurrer that there was insufficient information in the original complaint.

Judge Tuttle, after hearing oral arguments on motions for the discharge of Mr. Mellen and for the filing of an amended complaint, ordered briefs filed, and announced that he would render his decision Tuesday morning.

Homer S. Cummings, chief counsel for Mr. Mellen, based his motion for Mr. Mellen's discharge by asking for formal judgment on the demurrer sustained by the court this week. If this action is granted, it means that Mr. Mellen will not face trial. If it is denied, the State's Attorney will probably obain permission to file his new information. Then counsel for Mr. Mellen will have another opportunity to attack the complaint by again demurring or moving to quash.

ASKS $100,000 PHONE FUND.

Appraisal Appropriation Recommended by Gov. Glynn in Message.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—Gov. Glynn sent to the Senate to-day a special message recommending the passage of a bill, introduced by Senator Sanner, to appropriate $100,000 for the use of the Public Service Commission, Second District, in making an appraisal of the property of the New York Telephone Company and an examination of the company's accounts, preliminary to a readjustment of rates. The message was sent in accordance with a promise made yesterday, when the commission decided that it was not authorized by law to use $200,000 offered by the company to meet the expenses of the investigation.

"The commission," the Governor says, "advises me that $100,000 would be sufficient to meet the expenses of such an inquiry, and that with this sum the inquiry can be consummated within six months. I recommend the appropriation of $100,000, the disbursement thereof to be under precisely the same conditions, checks, and safeguards as already provided by law in cases of expenditures of money appropriated generally to meet the expenses of the commission."

It was said to-day that members of the Foley committee appointed by the Legislature last year might oppose the bill. The committee was appointed to investigate telephone rates in New York City. The members say they should have a share in the control of the appraisal fund.

The special message was sent in after a conference held by Gov. Glynn, Chairman Van Santvoord of the up-State Public Service Commission, and Senator Foley. It is understood that Chairman Van Santvoord insisted that the money be disbursed by the Public Service Commission and that the commission be the principal factor in the inquiry. Chairman Foley, it is said, at first was inclined not to oppose the plan. As Senator Foley left the Executive suite he said: "We've left it entirely to the Governor."

It is understood that the Republican leaders in the Assembly have consented to the appropriation, provided the funds be not disbursed by the Foley committee.

Martin S. Decker, who yesterday resigned as Chairman of the Public Service Commission, Second District, said to-day:

"My resignation was not caused by the telephone appraisal matter, but by the pressure of work upon the commission. I realized that I could not perform the executive duties pertaining to the Chairmanship and devote the necessary time to the disposition of important cases which are in my charge, and upon the coming in of Commissioner Van Santvoord, whose executive qualifications are well known, it seemed quite proper that he should undertake the arduous duties of Chairman and relieve me from that burden."

CHARGE HIDING OF ASSETS.

Government Presses Conspiracy Charges Against Bankrupts.

Much importance is attached by the Federal District Attorney's office to the prosecution of Morris, Isidore, and Henry Rabinowitz of the bankrupt firm of Rabinowitz Brothers, makers and dealers in flounces and underwear, of 156 Grand Street, and Harry Bokel, Louis Levinson, and Morris Epstein for concealing the effects of the Rabinowitz firm. It is one of the series of prosecutions which the Federal District Attorney has undertaken in order to clean up the corrupt practices in the bankruptcy courts which already have resulted in a decrease in the number of firms going through the courts.

Rabinowitz Brothers were adjudged bankrupt on Sept. 26, 1910, and the defendants are accused of having entered into a conspiracy on Aug. 1 to conceal their effects. In his opening argument Raymond H. Sarfaty, the Assistant United States District attorney, asserted that within six weeks of the bankruptcy some of the defendants were identified with the International Flouncing Company. William Henkel, Jr., the receiver, said that he had traced some of the assets of Rabinowitz Brothers to the Mercantile and Knickerbocker storage warehouses and that he had succeeded in recovering fourteen cases of concealed merchandise. The assets of the firm, he said, were about $5,000 and the liabilities $30,000.

Ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Carl E. Whitney is defending the accused. The trial will continue to-day.

Reject Insanity as Divorce Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—The Senate to-day defeated Senator Wende's bill making insanity a cause for divorce provided the defendant has been confined in an institution for ten years.

DAZZLING STYLES BEWILDER DINERS

Creations of American Designers Paraded at Feast of Advertising Men.

SAYS WE SET FASHIONS

Americans Are Making Standards for the World Without Knowing It, a Speaker Asserts.

Dress models paraded among 500 guests at the annual women's dinner and fashion exhibit of the Advertising Men's League of New York, served in the Aldine Club last night. The diners applauded as forty attractive young women glided down the centre aisle of the hall, on which a spotlight had been turned. They wore costumes representing the "Fashions of Long Ago," "Fashions of To-day," and "Fashions of To-morrow."

The men guests gazed in bewilderment at times, especially at the green wig of one model, the flaming red wig of another, and at two snow-white wigs which followed.

The "Fashions of To-morrow" were intended to show the art and ingenuity of American designers as compared to European.

Among the costumes were many designed by New York firms for the Spring season, and which will soon be on view in the fashionable shops. The gown which the women spectators applauded was called "The Lizard." It was a black and green evening gown draped with strings of jet and caught up with a green sash. The model who demonstrated "The Lizard" wore hair to match the sash.

Before the parade began A. M. Grean made a brief address in which he urged the advertising men to give American designers credit for the styles they are producing instead of dwelling on the latest European fashions.

"New York," he said, "is creating many of the world's fashions and doesn't know it."

Another American costume which won applause was the "Butterfly Wrap," a loose silk thing of many colors. A loose evening coat, in which there was a tracery of violet and with deep violet trimmings, also made the women crowd forward, while a dazzling coat, of what a "Fifth Avenue Belle Coat," of which the coat was of broad Scotch plaid and the skirt a deep striped blue, made even the bachelors gasp.

Judging from the costumes shown last night, this Spring's styles in women's coats will demand tight, close-fitting shoulders, with the half-opened umbrella effect at the end of the short waist which characterized the Autumn skirts.

A dinner consisting solely of goods which are advertised extensively in newspapers, cars and elsewhere preceded the fashion parade. After the dinner Toastmaster William Inslerspoll, President of the league, introduced, as toastmistress, Miss Ida Clark, President of the League of Advertising Women. In introducing her Mr. Ingersoll said:

"We have assured the Ladies' Ad. Club that whenever they want to amalgamate with our club we will embrace them."

Miss Clark, speaking after the fashion parade, said that so many women are invading the advertising and publicity field that they are beginning to wonder of what use men are, and to consider them expensive luxuries.

"We are kept humble, however," she said, "by the fact that we depend on them to design our clothes to large degree."

Mrs. Christine Frederick was the principal speaker. She spoke of advertising from the consumers' viewpoint. Alfred D. Woodruff, manager of the food supply department of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, followed with a talk on "The Responsibility for the High Cost of Foodstuffs," blaming it mostly on the housewife and her expensive tastes and habits.

RE-ENACT WORKMEN'S LAW.

Senate Accepts Assembly's Republican Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—The Workmen's Compensation bill, as amended by the Assembly, was passed by the Senate to-day and now goes to the Governor for his action. The compensation law was passed last December and was signed by Gov. Glynn, but its constitutionality was doubted and a re-enacting bill was introduced in January to obviate this difficulty. The bill was passed by the Senate without change, but the Assembly amended it so as to provide that not more than three of the five members of the State Compensation Commission should be selected from any one political party. This amendment was accepted to-day by the Senate, after Senator Murtaugh, the majority leader, had denounced the Republicans for "playing politics to obtain two paltry offices."

Gov. Glynn announced that he would sign the bill as soon as it reached him. He will send to the Senate Monday night the nominations of State Compensation Commissioners.

PORTLAND'S $1,000,000 FIRE.

Two Grain Wharves, a Steamer, and Hotel Destroyed.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 12.—Portland's harbor front suffered a heavy fire loss early to-day when two mammoth grain docks, laden with wheat, were destroyed, two large vessels ruined almost beyond repair, and a dozen buildings damaged.

The aggregate property loss was estimated at $1,000,000. The two great wharves, Columbia No. 2 and Montgomery No. 1, are nothing but charred piling and smoldering grain. The steamer Glenroy is an empty shell, with all her inner works gone, and the steamer Cricket, with her cargo of 4,000 barrels of asphalt, was cut adrift and burned to the water's edge.

The New Ferry Hotel, a three-story frame building, was damaged, but the fifty or more sleeping inmates were aroused and made their escape.

DOG STARTS A TAX FIGHT.

Congressman Riordan Questions S. P. C. A.'s Right to Levy on His Pet.

Congressman Daniel J. Riordan's bull-terrier Rover got his master into court yesterday on a summons issued by Magistrate Levy at the request of R. L. Davis, an inspector of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who complained that Rover was not licensed and that Congressman Riordan had not paid the $2 tax.

In the Tombs Court Congressman Riordan maintained that a municipality had no authorization to confer the power of taxation on an organization like the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He asserted that he would have the case taken to the highest court, if necessary. At the request of Michael De Loggo and James Karpel, Riordan's attorneys, the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

Cleveland Memorial Exercises.

Dr. John H. Finley, New York State Commissioner of Education, will preside at memorial exercises in honor of Grover Cleveland's birthday at the Caldwell, N. J., Presbyterian Church Sunday evening. Oscar S. Straus, ex-Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and St. Clair McKelway will deliver orations. Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, widow of the ex-President, will be present. Caldwell was Mr. Cleveland's birthplace. The house in which he was born, formerly used as a parsonage, is now in the hands of a caretaker, in preparation for refurnishing as a permanent memorial.

Actor Russell Left $10,216.

John Russell, one of the Russell brothers, comedians, died in Elmhurst, L. I., on Jan. 31, 1913, left an estate worth $10,216, entirely in cash in savings banks. His brother will inherit one-half the estate.

JUDGE HAND COMMENDED.

His Course in Bankruptcy Cases Approved by Credit Men's Association.

Edward D. Flannery, President of the New York Credit Men's Association, at the request of the Executive Committee of that body has sent a letter to Judge Learned Hand of the United States District Court expressing appreciation of the action of the latter in bankruptcy matters. He states, among other things, the following:

"This association notes with the sincerest gratification the practice you have adopted in allowing creditors the privilege, within fourteen days of the appointment of a receiver in bankruptcy, to meet and select a receiver of their own choice, and in case the selection is other than the receiver designated by the court, that the two shall act jointly. We believe this action will result in material advantage to creditors of bankruptcy estates administered under your jurisdiction, and that its results will meet with the general approval of all creditors. We shall take pleasure in recommending the practical co-operation of the members of our association, through their attorneys, not only in this matter, but in your well-known desire to expedite the administration of bankruptcy matters in your court."

NEW TEA REGULATIONS.

They Are, if Anything, More Severe Than the Old Ones.

The local tea importing trade, while without copies of the official regulations issued Wednesday by William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, and effective May 1, is of the belief that this year's set of rules under the Tea act are, if anything, more drastic than those prevailing the past two years. Those who had hoped for a more liberal administration of the law during the twelve months following May confessed their disappointment.

A representative of one of the largest importing firms, while declining to speak for publication, said that, so far as he could discover from the telegraphed reports, no concessions to importers have been made in the new regulations. This man pointed out that the directions, just promulgated by the Secretary for the guidance of the Customs examiners, specify that hereafter in making the Read test, a No. 60 sieve must be used instead of a No. 40, as formerly. This means that the sieve to be used after May 1 has sixty perforations, or holes, against the forty now employed. This will result in finer straining of the teas, which is not regarded by the importers as necessary in testing for impurities.

One of the regulations calls for the production of samples when test sheets are sent to the Government laboratories for analysis. A member of the trade said yesterday he thought this requirement wholly unnecessary, as the tests in the laboratories are confined exclusively to the sample sheets. The impression prevailed in the trade that, unless a reading of the complete regulations show otherwise, practically no modifications have been made along broad lines desired by importers.

The following are the standards for 1914-15 as selected by the Board of Tea Experts and fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury: (1) Formosa Oolong; (2) Foochow Oolong; (3) Congou; (4) Ceylon (used for India); (5) Gunpowder, green; (6) Young Hyson, green; (7) Japan, pan fired; (8) Japan, basket fired; (9) Japan, dust; (10) Scented orange, pekoe (used for capers); (11) Scented Canton, and (12) Canton Oolong.

Anthony J. Schindler, Tea Examiner at this port, said he had not received a copy of the new regulations, and therefore had no comment to make on any changes over last year that may have been made. It was conceded yesterday both by the Government officials and by the tea trade that the present year is likely to witness a crisis in the existing manner of testing tea, owing to the suit begun in the United States District Court, to determine whether the Read test, as applied by the Treasury Department, is according to the "usages and customs of the trade" as specified in the Tea act. This suit, which is instituted by Carter, Macy & Co. of this city, is expected to come to trial this Spring.

LITERACY TEST RETAINED.

Immigration Bill Containing It Is Reported to Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Though President Wilson is known to be opposed to the literacy test in the immigration bill, the Senate Committee on Immigration ordered the measure reported favorably this morning, with the literacy test as it passed the House retained unamended. The committee had received the impression from what Chairman Smith told them of his conversation with the President that the bill would not be vetoed even if the literacy test were retained. There is no doubt that the Senate will sustain the committee, as it did two years ago.

To conciliate the Italian Government, which has protested against the provision requiring the presence of American medical officers on foreign immigrant ships, that provision was materially softened by the committee. The committee amendment provides that vessels thought to be bringing persons deportable on account of disease may be detained until the persons can be examined. The committee increased the head tax on immigrants from $5 to $8 for unmarried immigrants and reduced it to $4 for those who were married.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ARMSTRONG, GEORGE E., (Feb. 16;) more than $10,000 personalty; more than $20,000 outright and trust fund of $30,000 to Julia R. W. Armstrong, wife; $500 to Ida M. McAirty, niece; residue, half outright and half in trust, to George E. Armstrong, Jr., son.

BAILEY, FRANK B., (Feb. 22;) $12,000 personalty to Mary M. C. Bailey, wife.

BANKS, ZOE E., (Feb. 24;) more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty; more than $10,000 each to Anne B. Belt, sister, Charles B. Belt, nephew, and Zoe B. Belt, niece.

DEPIERRIS, MARY ETTA, (Feb. 12;) $63,000 personalty; $500 each to Victor, Weasley, and Bertrand Depierris, sons, and Mary J. Depierris, daughter-in-law; life estate in about $60,000 to Adele Depierris, daughter.

DRAPER, THOMAS, (Dec. 4;) less than $10,000 personalty in uncomputed amounts to Richard Draper, brother; May, Matilda, Emily, and Frances Draper, nieces; George, William, Richard, Jr., Thomas, and Victor Draper and William T. Herzberg, nephews, Agnes M. Schaughnessy, niece; William Herzberg, grandnephew, and Genevieve D. Staoum and Dorothy Herzberg, grandnieces.

HERRON, CARRIE R., (Jan. 11;) $3,000 personalty in N. Y. State; $200,000 to George D. Herron, husband.

JACOBS, SOLOMON, (Feb. 2;) more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty; $50,000 to Fannie Levy, daughter; $20,000 in trust for maintenance of grave and religious services; $15,000 each to Lillian and Bessie Levy, granddaughters; $10,000 each to Albert and Aaron Levy, grandsons; $500 each to Mount Sinai, Beth Israel, and Lebanon Hospitals, Montefiore Home, and the Congregation Men of Plonsk; $250 each to Samuel Friedman, Mrs. Samuel Friedman, and Joseph Friedman; $100 to each of Samuel Friedman's children; residuary estate to Sarah Jacobs, wife.

KROMEKE, ELIZABETH, (Feb. 26;) $9,000 realty and $25 personalty in equal shares to Theresa Kromeke, Wilhelmina Nice, Elizabeth Coors, and Dena Haigh, daughters.

MAJOR, KATE O., (Jan. 9;) $16,940 personalty in life estate to Duncan K. Major, husband; remainder in equal shares to Duncan, Jr., Kenneth, and Malcolm Major, sons.

SCHNEIDER, LEOPOLD, (Feb. 1;) $3,000 realty and $650 personalty to Henry J. Schneider, son, and Mary Schneider, daughter-in-law.

SMITH, MARY C., (March 5;) more than $10,000 realty and more than $20,000 personalty; more than $10,000 to Howard C. Dickinson, godson; $5,000 to Mary R. Dickinson; $500 each to Elisabeth D. Bininger, Harriet Post, and Frances A. Rives, nieces; Cornelia B. Lawrence and Mary and Elliza Smith, husband's nieces, and Anna Werner, maid; residue to Agnes Dickinson, niece.

SORCHAN, MARIUS A., (Feb. 2;) more than $2,000 personalty in uncomputed amounts to Victor Sorchan, son; Maria A. Binney, daughter, and Eugene A. La Chaise.

VANDERBILT, GEORGE W., (March 6;) more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty; will published in detail elsewhere in THE TIMES.

PRATT SCHOOL—62-64 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotype, Secretaryship.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers: To 6 Insp. Dist. from prects. indicated—Lieuts.: D. J. McAuliffe, 7; J. M. Kane, 65. Sergt.: W. M. Dolan, 283. Patrol.: F. E. Reston, 13; H. J. Coleman, 13; G. C. Cunningham, 31; M. A. Cannon, 13; Wm. Coakley, 14.

Appoint.: Special Patrol.—T. J. Cherry, Dept. of Public Charities; W. L. Chapman, Alexander Silverstein, 14th Dept. of Finance.

Fire Department.

Prob. firemen to report to Med. Board, Headquarters, 11 A. M., March 17: Charles Keisel, H. F. Blessing, J. A. Flatz, E. F. Donnelly, Anthony King, M. J. Carroll, E. W. Holland, F. M. Bradley, Jos. Rosenberg, F. T. Badenhop, T. F. Morris, J. H. Wulpern, M. C. McAuliffe, C. E. Keesler, Stephen Daul, C. E. Waterman, H. B. Blair, Robt. Lipschitz, W. R. Martens, J. O. Krieger, J. A. Kelling, Jr., B. W. Palmer, R. G. A. Muller, G. O. Schroeder, C. J. Clerke, F. P. D. Ranker, Geo. McCutcheon, John F. Peyton, H. L. Wehde, R. A. Sweeney, G. W. Albrecht, W. W. Eulner, C. H. Mohlin.

Fined.—C. A. Kennedy, H. & L. 24, lost box key, $1; Matthew Kelly, H. & L. 37, under influence of liquor, 5 days; Wm. Lennon, H. & L. 32, absent, no leave, 5 days; J. S. Breckingham, H. & L. 29, same, 3 days; J. Bruton, H. & L. 29, same, 3 days, disobedience of orders, 2 days; R. B. Ness, H. & L. 20, absent, no leave, 1 day; R. A. Donald, under influence of liquor, 5 days, neglect of duty, sentence suspended.

Charges Dismissed.—Matthew Kelly, H. & L. 37, absent, no leave; Albert Woodason, H. & L. 46, reckless driving; J. M. Dolan, Eng. 270, same; A. A. D. Norton, H. & L. 21, absent, no leave; E. J. Farrell, Eng. 269, debt complaint.

Dismissed from the Department.—J. J. Connor, (No. 1,) Eng. 54, unexplained absence.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The seventh floor of the Cary Building, on Nassau Street, Brooklyn, will be leased for the establishing of a vocational school for boys.

The evening elementary schools, excepting the day continuation classes maintained in connection therewith, will be closed on April 1. Extra sessions, however, will be held in the schools in which there were no regular sessions on Oct. 15, 16, 22, and 23, 1913.

It has been decided to extend the hours of a special class in Public School 17, Brooklyn, on regular school days from 3 to 5:30 P. M., so as to provide for the instruction of pupils on probation in that school, the compensation of the teacher for extra service to be that of a teacher of a class in an evening elementary school.

Classes in common branches will be organized in the establishments of John Wanamaker and B. Altman & Co.

The by-laws of the Board of Education have been amended so as to provide that the holding of a permanent license No. 1 shall be a qualification for license as a special teacher.

The Board of Education has disapproved Assembly Bill 979, in relation to the salaries of Principals; Assembly Bill 571, requiring that upon written application the names of holders of life State certificates shall be placed upon the eligible lists for teachers or Principals; Assembly Bill 909, in relation to the powers of the Local School Boards; Assembly Bills 1,064 and 1,065, providing for the establishment of a Bureau of Compulsory Education, School Census, and Child Welfare; Assembly Bill 584, in relation to furnishing free spectacles to school children; Assembly Bill 741, in relation to public school dispensaries; Senate Bill 29, in relation to the approval of text-books by an advisory board composed of members of the supervising and teaching staff, and Assembly Bill 890, providing that the duties of attendance officers shall be performed by members of the police force.

City Supt. Maxwell yesterday issued the following bulletin:

It is the desire of the Board of Education that all graduates of our elementary public schools shall be able to spell ordinary words accurately and to write legibly and grammatically. It is our belief that this result is, to a very large extent, attained. In order, however, that responsibility may be definitely fixed for any failure to reach the required standards we respectfully ask the business men and manufacturers of our city who receive letters of application from graduates of the public schools which contain flagrant errors in spelling, punctuation, or grammar, or which are illegibly written, to send such letters to the City Superintendent of Schools, 500 Park Avenue. By doing so, they will materially aid the cause of public education and contribute to the welfare of the rising generation.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following recommendations by Assistant Chief Examiner Murray:

That the request of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning for an examination for promotion to second grade clerk to be open to all first grade clerks who have served not less than two years in the grade and who are otherwise eligible for examination be granted, also that the assignment of Joseph A. McKenna as second grade clerk be authorized.

That the request of the President of Queens for an examination for promotion to storekeeper to be open to all foremen employed in the Bureau of Street Cleaning who have served not less than three years and who are otherwise eligible for examination be granted.

That the application of Miss Mary F. Sullivan for promotion from typewriting copyist, second grade, to second grade stenographer and typewriter in the Bureau of Supplies be accepted and that she be notified for the examination to be held March 16, and that applications for examinations which have not been ordered be filed.

That an examiner be instructed to visit the Tenement House Department and that he be directed to make a report upon the conditions.

That the commission grant the request of the Commissioner of Parks, Brooklyn, for an examination for promotion from second to third grade bookkeeper to fill an actual vacancy.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces for March 30 an open competitive examination for mechanical draftsmen to fill vacancies in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, War Department, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $900 to $1,200. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on general education, technical training and experience, and practical tests rated on work submitted. Applicants should have had at least three years' experience in addition to a good general education or should be graduates of a technical school. Age, 18 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Capt. R. M. Brambila, ass't. to Q. M., Vancouver Barks., to same duty, at Seattle. Capt. W. M. Fassett, S. C., to inspect these organizations: Co. A, S. C., of the D. C. Militia, March 17, 18,; C. A, S. C., Penn. militia, Pittsburgh, April 9; Lt. Col. H. A. Shaw, M. C., asst. surg., Boston; to West Point, July 1, as surg. and prof. of military hygiene, Vice Lt. Col. F. R. Keefer, who goes to Ft. Sam Houston, as sanitary Insp. and surg. of Cav. div.

Maj. K. Morton, Ord. Dept., one visit a mo. during April, May, and June to Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Co., Worcester, Mass.

Capt. G. J. Oden, 10 Cav., M't'd Serv. School, Ft. Riley, Ks., to regt.

7st Lt. P. Remington, 12 Inf., as instructor with Indiana militia, Indianapolis.

Maj. J. W. Goode, ret., to Hot Springs, Ark., for treat. in Gen. Hosp.

Capt. W. B. Burtt, 20 Inf., as instructor with Calif. militia, Sacramento, vice Capt. F. S. Bowen, Inf., who goes to 16th Inf.

Maj. E. R. Chrisman, 20 Inf., to detached list, and Maj. D. B. Devore, inf., removed therefrom.

Capt. P. W. Guiney, 3 Cav., to Q. M. C., vice Capt. J. A. Wagner, relieved and assigned to 15 Cav.; Capt. Guiney to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Orders March 5 relating to Maj. W. F. Truby and Lt. G. D. Deshon, M. C., amended as follows: Maj. W. F. Truby to temp. charge supply depot, Fort Mason, Cal., vice Lt. Col. G. D. Deshon, who goes May 1 as Sup't Ancon Hosp., Canal Zone.

Navy Orders.

Lt. E. B. Woolworth, to the Cleveland as nav.

Surg. E. Thompson, Guantanamo, to hosp. at Wash.

Asst. Surg. N. M. McClelland, M. R. C., Charleston, S. C., to the Hartford.

Mach. R. E. Rucker, the Idaho, to treat. hosp., Wash., D. C.

Naval Vessels.

Sailed—Justin, Masatlan for San Fran.; Syiph, Annapolis for Wash.; Yankton, Guantanamamo for Hampt. Rds.; Callao, Canton for cruise up West River.

Nanshan to be placed in res. at Mare Island in April.

Satum in full service at Puget Sound, when Nanshan is placed in res.

Revenue Cutter Service.

2d Lt. P. H. Harrison, Winona, March 18, to Manning.

2d Lt. C. H. Dench, Manning, to Winona; 45 days' leave en route.

1st Lt. Engrs. H. F. Shoenborn, Apache, March 31, to Sch'l of Inst.

1st Lt. Engrs. C. S. Root, 10 days' leave.

1st Lt. Engrs. E. W. Davis, McCulloch, April 1, to Bear.

2d Lt. Engrs. J. W. Glover, Treasury Dept., April 1, to McCulloch.

Capt. of Engrs. W. Pedrick, Fleet Engineer, North Div., to orders. 1st Lt. Engrs. H. L. Boyd, Bear, succeeds him April 1.

Lt. G. W. Wilcox, 10 days' leave.

Leaves: Lt. C. W. Wilcox, 10 days; 1st Lt. M. S. Hay, 15 days; 2d Lt. Engrs. N. B. Hall, 5 days.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CAHILL, ANN, (June 23, 1913) net estate, $14,788; lois in Halperin Av., Bronx, $7,500; bank, $8,039; personal effects, $140.

CANO, VIENNA D., (Feb. 14, 1913) supplemental report fixes value of legatees' shares in the estate.

DALY, MICHAEL, (Oct. 2, 1905) net estate, $2,955; bank, $8,512.

DUNN, ELIZABETH L., (Jan. 27, 1910) net N. Y. estate, $133,200; $5,000 each to Hanover College, Ind., and N. Y. Av. Pres. Ch. in Washington; bonds, $6,000 No. Pac., $2,820 San Antonio & Ark. Pass R. R., $1,780 N. Y. Dry Dock, $4,025 N. & W. R. R.; 250 shares stock Mergenthaler Linotype Co., $55,-814; mortgages, $22,000; Oreg. Short Line R. R. bonds, $10,000.

EHRHARDT, GERTRUDE, (June 30, 1904) no N. Y. assets discovered.

JACOBS, NATHAN, (May 18, 1912) net estate, $33,118; equity in 1,765 Bathgate Av., $4,500; equity in 949 Wash'n Av., $10,000; equity of $2,500 in 1,823 Crotona Av.; realty subject to widow's dower of $2,781; bank, $966; notes, stocks, and personal effects, $4,700; interest in Kleban & Jacobs, $6,454.

KNOX, MARY W., (June 6, 1913) net estate, $2,064; bank, $1,096; personal effects, $52; 12 shares Del., & Hudson stock $1,800.

LIBERTONE, FRANK, (Nov. 7, 1913) net estate, $3,325; equity in 617 Warren St., B'klyn, $3,449; bank, $732.

MASON, MARY, (April 14, 1906) net estate, $150; bank, $425.

McKEON, STEPHEN J., (Feb. 2, 1911) net estate, $1,499; equity in property at Lorillard Pl., near 180 St., $2,276.

SCHLOSS, MOSES I., (March 29, 1910) supplemental report fixes net value of N. Y. estate at $10,360.

VAN NESS, GERTRUDE, (Dec. 8, 1910) net estate, $4,267; property at Water Mill, L. I., $8,500; personal effects, $1,780; interest in 41 W. 16 St., $200.

WERTHEIMER, ELIZABETH, (May 20, 1913) net estate, $56,197; bank, $797; personal effects, $616; stocks and bonds, $38,496; these bonds: $10,000 Botany Worsted Mills, $10,000 Ind. Steel Co., $4,000 U. S. Steel, $5,000 P. Lorillard & Co., $4,000 Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.; 20 shares Futurity Realty Co. stock.

BANK DEPOSITORS RESTIVE.

Want to Know Result of Investigating Failed Greenwich Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., March 12.—A number of depositors of the Greenwich Savings Bank met here to-night to protest against the slow progress of the State Bank Examiner and accountants in investigating the bank's accounts. A committee was appointed to request the Bank Commissioners to reveal what they know of the institution's condition.

A motion by Paul Schwarz of New York, whose children and servants are depositors in the bank, appointing the new Putnam Trust Company a commission to investigate the bank's affairs, was defeated as being unfair.

The bank was closed last December. Last week the State Commissioners caused the arrest of the bank's bookkeeper, charging the defalcation of $1,500. It is reported that $30,000 is still unaccounted for. The Commissioners state that the bank is solvent and will pay principal and interest.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Drag as Trading Becomes Still Duller—Paper for Rediscount.

Dullness was intensified in yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange and the prevailing condition of market sentiment was reflected not only in this dullness but in the dragging tendency in prices. Market lassitude rather than any more pronounced disposition governed, and that very fact accounted for some of the discouragement among traders. Early in the week some inclination had been shown to operate a little more actively on the constructive side, but the opposition which this movement encountered, although it was not very great, proved sufficient to discourage the earlier attempt to infuse a little more strength and activity into Stock Exchange dealings. No help has been obtained the last few days from the foreign markets in the direction of enhancing market values here, for Europe has been selling, and its own markets have been irregular and inclined to heaviness. The news bearing on Mexican securities found a prominent place in the cables as an influence in shaping sentiment in London, and for this and other reasons the Mexican problem exerted more restrictive force here.

If doubts regarding the part which political factors will play in shaping the future of business undertakings could be dispelled there would be much more disposition than there now is to discount the improvement in trade which many feel to be assured later in this year if agricultural results prove satisfactory. Those doubts are a damper upon constructive effort in almost every field, and it is an influence which cannot at any time be entirely ignored in considering the probabilities of business and finance. It is an influence which has a tendency to lessen the force of favorable factors and to strengthen the adverse efficiency of unfavorable developments. It is one of the explanations for the tendency which is being manifested among traders at present to assume that the odds are against constructive effort.

The weekly report of the Bank of England showed a small loss in gold and the return of the Bank of France a gold gain of $1,400,000. The French institution has been steadily gaining gold since the beginning of the year, thanks in no small part to the shipments which have been made from New York. Now that these temporarily at least have been suspended it will be interesting to note to what extent the Bank of France will be successful in adding to its gold supply from other sources. London's gold loss reflects among other influences the demand which has grown up this week for gold for shipment to South America. It will not be surprising if we are called upon later to contribute to the gold needs of that quarter of the world. This movement would of course be accelerated if Europe should attempt to shift to this market part of the South American demand by the same sort of means which were taken by the French market to obtain gold here during a time when the exchanges were in our favor. Exchange rates are now rising in this market partly as a result of the suspension of the gold movement to France. The bills drawn against the $16,000,000 gold which were shipped to Paris exerted depressing influence upon exchange until the supply of bills from that source was exhausted.

The financial community continues to take much interest in the suggestions regarding the proposed definition of commercial paper for the purposes of Federal reserve banks. Some phases of this discussion indicate that the misapprehension exists that the definition which the Federal Reserve Board may give to commercial paper will bar all other forms of paper from discount by the institutions which become members of the new system. That will not by any means be the case, for all that the definition to be made by the Federal Reserve Board will apply to will be the paper which may be rediscounted by the Federal reserve banks. The member banks will still be able to discount other forms of paper without any other restrictions than they now work under barring any predisposition which they may form to invest their funds in paper rediscountable at the Federal reserve banks. There is no reason to assume that the member banks as a whole will confine their investments in commercial paper to the single class which may be defined by the Federal Reserve Board should that body decide to restrict the definition to any single class of paper.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ren'l.
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1⅞
A year ago	5½	4	4½	5
Since Jan. 1, 10	1¼			
Same period 1913 6	2½			

	60 days.	4 mos.	6 mos.
On time	2¾@3	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Commercial paper (prime bills)		4@4¼	4@4¼

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Clearings	$312,422,013	$15,079,791
Sub-Treas. credit balance		846,401
Banks lose since Friday		3,707,000

Rates Abroad.

	Discount.	Money.	Check on London.
Berlin	3½	2⅝@2¾	20 m 43½ pf
Paris	2½		25 f 21½c
London	2	5-16@2⅜	2

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The range for demand sterling was:

	High.	Low.	Last.
Yesterday	$4.8625	$4.8615	$4.8625
A year ago	4.8725	4.8680	4.8685
Since Jan. 1	4.8695	4.8535	
Same period 1913	4.8790	4.8570	

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.8625	$4.8650
Paris	5.18¾-3-64	5.18⅝—1-64
Berlin	95 3-16—1-64	95¼—1-64
Switzerland	5.18¾+3-64	5.18⅝—1-64
Holland	40.21	40.24
Belgium	5.20⅝—1-16	5.20⅝

Bankers' Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.84	$4.8325
Paris	5.20⅝—1-16	5.21⅞
Berlin	94⅝	94⅞

Commercial Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.83¾	$4.83
Paris	5.21⅝+1-32	5.22¼—1-16
Berlin	94½	94⅛
Amsterdam	39.92	39.80

Domestic Rates.

Rates on New York were:

	Prem.		Prem.
Chicago	*5c	San Francisco	50c
St. Louis	*15c	Montreal	62½c
Boston	Par	St. Paul	50c

*Discount.

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.

London, 26 1-16d per ounce, off ⅛d; New York, 57⅝c, off ⅛c.

STOCKS EX DIVIDEND TO-DAY.

The shares of the following companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange are quoted ex dividend to-day:

American Beet Sugar preferred.
American Snuff common and preferred.
California Petroleum preferred.
Duluth Superior Traction common and preferred.
Helme, G. W., common and preferred.
National Sugar Refining.
New York, Lackawanna & Western.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago guaranteed, special guaranteed.
Sears-Roebuck preferred.
South Porto Rico Sugar common and preferred.
Twin City Rapid Transit common and preferred.
Weyman-Bruton common and preferred.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Norfolk Southern's Dividend.

Norfolk Southern stock, which seldom attracts any notice on the Exchange, broke 5 points yesterday, and sold at 30. The company has been paying dividends at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, but the usual ½ of 1 per cent. which would ordinarily have been declared at the last meeting of the board was deferred, and it was said that the management was opposed to making the distribution due April 1. The dividend has been earned, but the Directors think it wise to conserve cash resources. There is $16,000,000 of capital stock, making the dividend requirements only $320,000 a year at the present rate. The Norfolk Southern suffers directly as well as indirectly from the poor lumber demand. It owns all of the capital stock of the John L. Roper Company, which has 600,000 acres of timber lands, and timber rights on 200,000 acres more.

***

Rock Island Still Sags.

The effect of Chairman Schumacher's disclosures regarding the needs of Rock Island is still being felt in the various securities. Yesterday both issues of Rock Island Company stock touched new low records, and the collateral 4s broke through 40 for the first time. Rock Island common is now down to 4½, the preferred to 6¾, and the collateral bonds secured by Railway stock, to 39½. The bondholders' committee has not yet decided upon a man to make an independent examination of the Rock Island, and with Mr. Schumacher away for a brief vacation, progress on a reorganization plan is slow. The Wallace Committee, it is understood, will not make up any plan for reorganization that is based upon the information furnished the committee by the railway management, but will leave it to the stockholders to suggest their terms. If no agreement is reached before it becomes necessary to default on the collaterals, the bondholders' committee will be in a much stronger position.

***

President Smith on a Useless Law.

The railroad Presidents who are striving to have Legislatures repeal the full-crew law could make better headway if the opposition to repeal was more tangible. No one has ever made a good defense of the full-crew idea, but it has nevertheless swept the country where labor unions have been active. The only argument advanced for the law making it necessary to put a certain number of men on every train is that it is the best way to obtain safety in operation. Leading railroad authorities take the stand that the law has worked out the other way, and by placing an unnecessary man on trains has broken down discipline.

President Smith of the New York Central has written to Gov. Glynn that "any man who is placed by law in a position where it is apparent to himself and his fellow-workers that his services are unnecessary is a menace to the maintenance of proper discipline. The railroads cannot go on and maintain their physical condition and keep pace with the natural business growth of the country unless the constant drains upon their resources are stopped or met by a corresponding increase in income sufficient to offset the expense incidental to such requirements."

***

Gold Exports Talked Of.

A rather sharp rise in foreign exchange rates yesterday brought talk of probable gold exports to the Argentine. Demand bills rose to 4.8625, an advance of 50 points from the rate prevailing when France stopped taking gold last week. At the top of yesterday's rise the quotation was still far from the theoretical point, where gold would automatically move out of the country, but bankers asserted that the actual position of the rate would facilitate and not directly bring about a transfer if European debtors to the Argentine desired to pay off some of their obligations in gold. In the movement of $16,000,000 to Paris in recent weeks French bankers were prompted to buy in this market by their need of gold, although exchange rates were against them. Gold shipments to France started on Jan. 13, when sight bills were quoted at 4.8695, and before the last consignment was made the rate had fallen to 4.8585. Should European buyers of Argentine grain desire to liquidate their debts, it was argued in the Street, gold might be drawn from this centre with a slight advance in exchange rates. The higher exchange rises, the less costly will be the purchase of gold.

***

Express Companies in February.

It will be several weeks before the income accounts of express companies for February are published, but estimates based on preliminary figures are known to be displeasing to officers of the concerns. It will be the first monthly statement to show the effect of rate reductions ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission. In quarters where something is known about February earnings, and no guess work is needed, it was said yesterday that the showing would be extremely poor, both in gross and net revenue, for all the companies.

***

Discussing Arbitrage Trading.

Brokers interested in transactions in securities conducted by cable appear to be sharply divided over the question of re-establishing the joint account for arbitrage trading. The party in favor of it argues that the co-operation of members of the New York and London Stock Exchanges will act to stimulate the market for American shares on the other side. The party opposed says that no such results will come from the joint account.

"The trouble with the arbitrage business," said one broker yesterday, "is that it is suffering with the ordinary stock market business from a lack of interest on the part of the public. Let a really big market get started and there won't be need of booming American stocks in London. They will become lively enough as the interest in all sorts of securities increases, and the arbitrage brokers will have a good business without working jointly with others."

***

Storm Damage Repaired.

An echo of the recent snowstorm, which worked havoc with communication by wire between Wall Street offices and other cities, was heard yesterday. The Postal Telegraph Company announced that all of its wires had been repaired between this city and Philadelphia. The whirling snow, with sleet, ice, and high winds, broke every connection.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Receipts and expenditures:

	March 11.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$1,201,624	$10,176,185	$209,790,712
Int. rev. ord.	736,059	7,927,241	217,782,744
Cp. & in. tx.	54,704	439,852	4,535,228
Miscellaneous	254,999	224,449	38,940,068
Total rects.	2,245,388	19,467,728	468,748,752
Expenditures	1,738,918	17,978,776	494,337,643
Surplus	506,469	1,488,951	
Deficit			25,588,890

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Irregular Changes in the Oil Stocks, with the Volume of Trading Much Smaller.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 93,165 shares of stock and $123,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 15,680; oils, 5,920, and mining, 71,565. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Dr. Syn.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
15	Am. Chicle	214	214	214	214
800	Br.-Am.	22⅞	23	22⅞	23
1,300	B.-A. To. new	22	23	22⅞	23
50	K. Spr. Tire	57½	57½	57	57
550	Int. R. T. pf.	135	135	135	135
400	Man. Transit.	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½
500	Mar. of Am.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
500	Max. Motors	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
250	M. Mot. 1 pf.	29¾	29¾	29¼	29½
150	M. Mot. 2 pf.	11½	11½	11	11
450	Pueb. S. & R.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
10,200	Riker-Hege	8¾	9	8	9
210	Savoy Oil	12½	12¾	12	12⅛
300	Un. Cigar St. Co. of Am.	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
500	Anglo-Am. Oil	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
15	Atlantic Ref.	705	698	698	— 6
25	Continen. Oil	256	255	255	— 2
25	Galena-S. Oil	176	175	176	+ 1
160	Ind. P. Line	141	138	141	+ 5
425	Nat. Transit	41½	41	41	— ½
50	N. Y. Transit	302	298	300	— 5
10	Nor. P. Line	117	117	117	— 3
250	Ohio Oil	183	180	181	— 1
175	Pierce Oil	110	105	106	— 5
175	Pral. Oil & G.	583	574	578	
10	Solar Refin.	365	365	365	— 5
200	S. Penn. Oil	403	398	400	+ 4
50	S. W. P. P. L.	153	150	153	+ 2
590	S. O. of Cal.	349	344	346	+ 2
50	S. O. of Ind.	555	552	552	— 3
350	Stand. Oil of Ky., new	298	285	297	+ 7
500	S. O. of N. J.	421	417	418	
1,800	S. O. of N. Y.	233	227	230¼	+ 4½
100	S. O. of Ohio.	455	450	450	
100	Un. T. Line	94	93½	93½	— ½
250	Vacuum Oil	227	223	224	— 3
200	Wash. Oil	55	50	50	— 4

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Un. Pac. rts.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞

MINING STOCKS.

6,000	*Atlanta	23	24	23	24
1,000	*Beaver Con.	31	31	31	31
400	Boston Mon.	6⅞	7	6¾	7
700	Braden Cop.	8	8⅛	8	8⅛
4,000	B.-C. Copper	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
1,350	Buffalo M.	1 1-16	1½	1 1-16	1½
900	*Butte & Lon.	48	56	48	50
3,500	*Can. C. & S.	4	4	4	4
1,600	*Caribou C.	73	73	70	73
1,000	*Com. Frac.	9	9	9	9
100	*Consglas	8	8	8	8
1,000	*C. O. D. con.	4	4	4	4
100	Con. Ariz. S.	½	½	½	½
15	Crown R.	1⅞	1 15-16	1⅞	1 15-16
2,000	*Dia'fld D.	1	1	1	1
100	First Nat. C.	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
2,500	*Florence	69	72	69	69
1,500	*Gold Hill	49	50	49	50
600	Goldfield C.	1⅞	1 13-16	1⅞	1 15-16
500	*Greenwater	7	7	7	7
3,500	*Goldfield M.	13½	13½	13	13½
100	Halifax	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	*Keene W.	25	25	25	25
150	Kerr Lake	4	11-16	11-16	4⅝
300	La Rose Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Mason Valley	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
350	McKin.-Dar.	1¼	1¼	1 3-16	1 3-16
2,000	Mines of A.	2½	2½	2½	2½
200	*New U. B.	58	58	58	58
500	Nevada Hills	33	34	33	34
1,500	N. Mines Co.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2,400	North Star	39	40	39	40
9,000	*Oro	13½	14½	13½	14
500	*Porcup. Gold	14	14	14	14
2,000	*Prest'n E. D.	2	2	2	2
100	S. S.-L.	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16
1,000	Stewart	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
500	*Temiskaming	19	19	19	19
25	Tonopah Min.	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
150	Ton Ext.	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16
2,700	Ton. Jim B.	1.03	1.06	1.03	1.06
3,500	*Ton. Merger	56	57	56	57
300	*Ton. Mon.	98	1.00	98	1.00
300	Ton. Mizpah	44	44	44	44
3,500	*Ton. R. Eula	14	14	13½	13½
40	Ton. of Nev.	7	7	7	7
1,000	Tuolumne Cop.	⅝	15-16	⅝	13-16
2,500	West E. Con.	90	90	88	89
2,000	*West E. Ext.	3	4	3	4
800	Yukon G. M.	3⅛	3⅛	3	3

BONDS.

$75,000	C.P. 6% notes.	103⅞	104½	103⅞	104
15,000	Cuban new 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
33,000	West. Pr. 5s	59	60	57	59½

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex dividend. §Ex rights.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of March show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Three roads	$636,657	+ $8,455
Eleven roads	5,767,466	—748,117
Fourteen roads	6,404,123	—739,662

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for January—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	$310,129	$327,770	$508,339
Net aft. tax.	211,846	209,789	*61,271
Other income (debit)	25,776	6,025	6,141
Total income	186,070	203,764	*67,412
7 mos. gross	5,885,098	5,979,797	4,722,274
Net aft. tax.	1,549,244	1,699,517	864,307
Other income (debit)	103,082	24,629	†1,979
Total income	1,446,161	1,674,887	866,237

*Deficit. †Credit.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for February—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	91,825	110,188	109,832
Net	1,761	17,768	22,624
Def. aft. chg.	19,059	*6,781	*40,511
8 mos. gross	900,226	957,608	879,576
Net	40,638	203,724	175,941
Def. aft. chg.	122,025	*49,026	*14,481

*Surplus.

WABASH for January—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Mileage	2,515	2,515	
Gross	2,288,508	2,458,966	170,460
Net aft. tax.	159,158	315,189	156,022
7 mos. gross	18,597,471	19,338,910	741,439
Net aft. tax.	3,698,147	4,313,559	620,412

WABASH PITTSBURGH TERMINAL for January—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	43,815	57,854	*14,039
Def. aft. exp.	7,942	305	7,637
7 mos. gross	567,204	474,664	92,540
Surplus	125,818	65,660	60,158

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CHATTANOOGA RAILWAY & LIGHT for January—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	99,233	95,633	3,600
Net aft. taxes.	40,881	36,392	4,489
Surp. aft. chgs.	13,228	11,993	1,235
12 mo. gross	1,208,529	1,079,302	129,227
Net aft. taxes	491,701	453,537	38,254
Surp. aft. chgs.	190,456	164,378	26,078
Bal. aft. pf. d.	90,456	64,378	26,078

CUMBERLAND COUNTY POWER & LIGHT for January—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	184,509	172,587	11,922
Net aft. taxes.	64,778	70,982	*6,204
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,202	14,249	*13,047
12 mos. gross	2,368,171	2,151,337	215,382
Net after taxes	1,035,720	932,789	102,951
Surp. aft. chgs.	314,603	279,421	35,182
Bal. aft. pf. d.	176,606	180,421	*12,818

*Decrease.

NATIONAL FIRE PROOFING for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Net income	511,563	221,395	436,071
Dividends	316,020	316,020	316,020
Balance	195,543	†94,625	120,051
Prev. surp.	1,181,516	1,376,141	1,356,089
Total surp.	1,377,059	1,281,516	1,476,141
Depreciation	100,000		100,000
P. & L. surp.	1,277,059	1,181,516	1,376,141

†Deficit.

UTAH SECURITIES CORPORATION, (Utah Power & Light and subsidiaries,) for February—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	152,642	132,598	20,044
Net aft. taxes.	80,250	59,809	10,850
Six mos. gross	944,497	758,903	185,834
Net aft. taxes.	475,701	341,672	134,029
12 mo. gross	1,763,230	1,464,002	299,328
Net aft. taxes.	1,073,219	804,032	269,187

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝
Atlantic Refining	690	705	700	710
Borne-Scrymser	300	310	300	310
Buckeye Pipe Line	155	158	154	158
Chesebrough Mfg.	665	675	665	675
Colonial Oil	110	120	110	120
Continental Oil	252	256	252	256
Crescent Pipe Line	55	60	55	60
Cumberland Pipe Line	280	290	280	290
Eureka Pipe Line	295	305	295	305
Galena-Signal Oil	172	176	173	176
Illinois Pipe Line	136	141	137	142
Indiana Pipe Lines	130	141	133	136
National Transit	41	43	41	43
New York Transit	295	305	295	305
Northern Pipe Line	117	121	117	121
Ohio Oil	180	182	182	184
Prairie Oil & Gas	575	580	578	583
Solar Refining	355	365	365	373
Southern Pipe Line	228	232	228	232
South Penn. Oil	390	395	390	395
S. W. Penn. P. L.	148	158	150	155
Standard Oil (Cal.)	345	347	345	347
Standard Oil (Ind.)	550	555	550	555
Standard Oil (Kan.)	515	525	515	525
Standard Oil (Ky.)	290	295	286	296
Standard Oil (Neb.)	430	440	435	445
Standard Oil (N. J.)	417	419	417	419
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	220	230	226	228
Standard Oil (Ohio)	450	460	450	460
Swan & Finch	215	225	220	225
Union Tank Line	93	95	93	95
Vacuum Oil	270	275	270	275
Washington Oil	20	22	20	22
Waters-Pierce Oil	58	61	58	61

*Ex div.
†And div.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
387	Con. Power	106	106	106
15	Con. Power 1st paid	91	91	91
225	Fairmont Gas	29	29	29
110	Fairmont Gas pf.	46	46	46
10	Houston Oil ctfs.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
55	Houston Oil pf. ctfs	57½	56½	57½
210	Merch.-Mech. Bank	32	31⅞	31⅞
50	Penn. Water & Pow	76	76	76

BONDS.

$2,000	Arundel S. & G. 6s	100	100	100
500	A. C. L. of Ct. 5s	93	93	93
10,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
800	City Balt. 3½s, '30	85	85	85
3,000	City B. 4s, '61, S. L.	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s	94¼	94¼	94¼
4,000	Davison Chem. 6s	89	89	89
5,000	Elkhorn Fuel 5s	99½	99½	99½
3,100	G. E. S. Brew. 4s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1,000	G. B. S. E. Inc. 5s	30	30	30
1,000	Mt. V.-W. C. D. 5s	37	37	37
1,000	Pa. Water & P. 5s	93	93	93
1,000	U. R. & E. Inc. 4s	64	64	64
500	U. R. & E. fdg. 5s	87½	87½	87½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Algomah	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
15	Allouez	40¾	40	40¼	40¼
550	Ariz. Com'l	5½	5¼	5	5-16
500	Bonanza	50	50	50	50
105	Butte & Sup	34¾	34½	34¼	34½
24	Cal. & A	66⅛	66½	66⅛	66½
38	Copper Range	422	422	422	422
100	East Butte	38	37⅞	38	38
485	Franklin	12	11¾	11½	11¾
75	Granby	6½	6¾	6¾	6¾
80	Hancock	85	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
200	Helvetia	19	19	19	19
70	Indiana	47	47	47	47
155	Island Creek pf.	5¼	5	5	5¼
60	Isle Royale	87½	87¾	87½	87¾
85	Keweenaw	20½	20¼	20¼	20¼
95	Lake	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
155	Mass. Con	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
520	Mayflower	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Michigan	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Mohawk	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,237	New Arcadian	44	44½	44	44
503	North Butte	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	6⅛
100	North Lake	27⅜	27¼	27½	27½
45	Old Colony	2	2	2	2
115	Old Dom	3½	3½	3½	3½
50	Pond Creek	50½	49¼	50	50
28	Quincy	18½	18½	18½	18½
110	Ray	41½	41½	41½	41½
75	Santa Fe	21	20¾	20¾	20¾
240	Shannon	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
30	Shattuck	6½	6½	6½	6½
95	St. Mary's Land	28	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
10	Sup. & Bos	2½	2½	2½	2½
95	Tamarack	60	60	60	60
60	Trinity	40¾	40	40	40
230	U. S. Smelters	4 1-16	4	4	4
228	U. S. Smelters pf.	40	40	40	40
200	Utah Apex	4⅝	48	48	48¼
110	Utah Con	2 1-16	2	2	2
260	Winona	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	10⅞
5	Wolverine	45	45	45	45
250	Wyandot	46	46	46	46

RAILROADS.

19	Boston & A.	187	187	187	187
17	Boston Elev.	82	82	82	82
449	Boston & Maine	38¼	38	37	37
55	Boston & Maine pf.	58	55	55	55
10	Conn. & Pass. pf.	95	95	95	95
37	Fitchburg pf.	80	80	80	80
698	Great Bor. rights	1.75	1.68¾	1.75	
15	Rutland	24	24	24	
1	W. End St. R. R.	72	72	72	
1	W. E. St. R. R. pf.	95	95	95	
2	Vermont & Mass.	120	120	120	

MISCELLANEOUS.

17	Am. Agr. Chem.	54	54	54	
102	Am. Chem. pf.	95½	95	95	
100	Am. Pneu. Serv.	3	3	3	
135	Am. Pneu. Svc. pf.	20	20	20	
60	A. G. & W. I. pf.	16	16	16	
162	Edison	260	260	260	
100	Edison rcts. 1st pf.	158	157¼	157½	
23	Galv. & Houston	108	107	108

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MICHIGAN NORTHERN POWER 1st 5s, 1941
K. P. EMMONS
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J. S. Bache & Co.
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Utah Securities 6s
Montana Power Com. & Pfd.
Cities Service Com. & Pfd.
American Gas & Electric Com.
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales March 12, 1914	195,255
Same day last year	300,547
Total year to date	18,926,493
Same period last year	18,793,284
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	69.05 —.34
Same day last year	72.81 +.21

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	71.51	Feb. 25
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
21¼	21½	300	Alaska Gold Mines	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	— ¼
12	12½	575	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
46½	47¼	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	47¼	47¼	47	47	— ¾
73⅞	73⅞	8,500	Amalgamated Cop.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	— ¼
53	54⅛	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	55	55	55	55	+1
21	22	100	Am. Beet Sugar	21	21	21	21	—1½
...	70	5	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	67	67	67	67	...
23⅞	23¾	1,400	Am. Can	23½	23⅝	23⅜	23½	— ¼
93¼	94	100	Am. Can pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ⅜
117	119	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf.	117	117	117	117	...
36	36¼	100	Am. Cities	36	36	36	36	...
62¼	62¾	300	Am. Cities pf.	62	62	62	62	— ¼
42⅝	43¼	800	Am. Cotton Oil	43⅝	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	—1⅞
95¾	98	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	— ¼
104	108	100	Am. Express	104	104	104	104	—4
4⅞	4⅞	800	Am. H. & Leather	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
31	31½	2,470	Am. Ice Securities	31⅛	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
34	34½	120	Am. Locomotive	34⅛	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅛
102	104	200	Am. Locomotive pf.	102	102	102	102	...
97	97½	600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	97½	97⅝	97½	97⅝	...
83	84	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf B.	83	83	83	83	—3
160	164	190	Am. Snuff	164	164	164	164	— ½
98	98½	3,050	Am. Sugar Refin.	97	98¼	97	98	— ½
109¾	113½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	109½	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ¾
121½	121⅝	200	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	121¼	121⅝	121¼	121⅝	+ ⅛
249¾	250	500	Am. Tobacco	250	250	250	250	...
18	18	50	Am. Writing P. pf.	18	18	18	18¼	...
35¼	35½	600	Anaconda Cop. Co.	35¼	35⅞	35¼	35⅝	— ¼
96⅞	96⅞	700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	96	96	96⅜	96⅜	— ⅜
50½	51	500	Baldwin Loco.	49⅞	50¼	49⅞	50¼	+ ½
107	...	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	+1
88¼	88¾	4,400	Baltimore & Ohio	88⅛	88⅝	87⅞	88¼	— ⅜
80	81⅛	200	Baltimore & O. pf.	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	—1
43⅜	43½	7,500	Bethlehem Steel	43⅜	44	43⅜	43½	— ⅝
83½	84½	900	Bethlehem Steel pf	85	85	83⅜	83⅜	—1½
91⅞	92⅛	1,710	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	92	92½	91⅞	92⅛	— ⅛
27	27½	200	Butterick Co.	27½	27¾	27½	27½	— ⅛
26½	27⅛	1,200	California Petrol'm.	26¾	27	26½	26⅞	— ⅝
65	66	300	California Pet. pf.	66	66	65	65	+1
204⅜	204½	18,500	Canadian Pacific	205⅞	205⅞	204½	204½	—2½
85	89	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	86	86	85	85	—1
32½	33	800	Central Leather Co.	33	33	32¼	32¼	— ⅝
98¼	98⅝	200	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	98	98¾	98¼	98¾	+1½
51¼	51⅝	2,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	51¼	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝	— ⅛
12	15	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	15	15	15	15	—4
11½	11¾	1,100	Chi. Gt. Western	11⅛	11¾	11¼	11¾	— ⅜
29	30¼	620	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	29½	29	28	29	+ ⅛
98¼	98⅝	3,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	98⅝	98⅝	98¼	98¼	— ½
131	138	150	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	137	137	137	137	—1
40⅝	40⅝	3,600	Chino Copper	41¾	41¾	40	40¼	—1½
32	32⅜	500	Col. Fuel & Iron	32	32½	32	32	+ ⅛
21	22	100	Colorado & South.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	...
11⅜	11⅞	100	Corn Products Ref.	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	...
149	150	200	Del. & Hudson	149¼	149¼	149	149	— ½
10¾	10⅞	600	Den. & Rio Grande	11	11	10¾	10½	—1⅜
20⅜	21¼	1,160	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	21½	21½	21	21	— ⅛
18½	18⅞	300	Distillers' Secur.	18½	18⅝	18½	18½	...
28¼	28¾	2,000	Erie	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
43½	44	500	Erie 1st pf.	43⅝	43⅝	43½	43½	— ⅛
146	147⅜	295	General Electric	147½	147⅝	147½	147⅝	— ⅛
77	77⅜	500	General Motors	77½	77⅝	77⅜	77⅜	— ⅛
86	89¾	200	Goodrich pf.	89½	89⅝	89½	89½	— ½
123¼	127	500	Great Northern pf.	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	— ½
35½	36¼	600	G. N. ore ctfs. ore prop.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
54⅞	55⅞	3,550	Guggenheim Explor.	55	55⅝	54⅞	55	...
108¾	109	100	Illinois Central	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ⅛
14⅝	15	400	Inter.-Met. v. t. ctfs.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
59½	59⅞	200	Inter.-Met. pf.	59¾	59¾	59½	59½	— ⅛
103½	103¾	600	Int. Harvester, N.J.	103⅞	103⅞	103¾	103¾	— ⅛
103¼	103⅝	200	Int. Harvester Corp.	103⅞	103⅞	103¼	103¼	— ⅛
9¼	10	500	Int. Paper	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
36½	37¼	100	Int. Paper pf.	37	37	37	37	+ ⅛
104	108½	100	Kayser (J.) Co. pf.	106	106	106	106	— ½
94¼	96	300	Kresge (S.) Co.	96	96	96	96¼	— ½
144¾	145¼	5,700	Lehigh Valley	144¾	144¾	144¼	144¾	...
224½	226	200	Liggett & Myers	224	224	224	224	— ½
32	32½	200	Loose-Wiles Bis.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
175	178	100	Lorillard, (P.) Co.	178	178	178	178	+ ½
135	136	100	Louis. & Nash.	136	136	134	134	+1
65	69	200	Mackay Cos. pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	— ¼
67½	68¼	1,800	Mex. Petroleum	67⅝	68⅜	67⅝	68	+1¼
22⅞	23	100	Miami Copper	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	...
16¾	17	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	17¼	17¼	16¾	17	— ⅛
50½	51½	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	51¾	51¾	51	51	— ½
23⅜	23⅝	2,100	Missouri Pacific	24	24	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
132	134	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	132½	132½	132½	132½	— ⅛
11½	12	150	Nat. Enamg. & Stg. Co.	12	12	12	12	...
12	13½	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
89¾	89½	2,400	N. Y. Central	89¼	89⅝	89	89¼	— ⅛
53	85	100	N.Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	72	72	72	72	—18
69	69¼	5,100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	68¾	69¼	68¾	69	— ½
26	27	600	N. Y. Ont. & West.	27	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
...	32	300	Norfolk Southern	31½	31½	30	30	—5
102⅝	103	600	Norfolk & Western	103⅛	103⅛	102⅝	102⅝	— ⅜
87½	90	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	88⅞	88⅞	88½	88½	+ ⅛
74½	75	100	North American	75	75	75	75	—1
111⅝	111½	660	Northern Pacific	111¾	111¾	111¼	111⅜	— ⅛
27⅜	30	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
110¾	110⅝	8,200	Penn. R. R.	110⅝	110⅝	110¼	110¼	— ⅜
20½	21½	100	Pitts. Coal	21½	23¾	21½	21½	+ ⅛
90½	92	400	Pitts. Coal pf.	91½	91½	91⅜	91⅜	...
42⅞	43	200	Pressed Steel Car	42⅜	42⅝	42⅜	42⅜	...
20⅜	20⅝	4,700	Ray Con. Copper	21	21⅛	20⅜	20⅝	—1
162⅝	163¼	15,900	Reading	163⅜	163⅝	162⅝	162⅝	— ¼
25	25½	150	Rep. Iron & Steel	25½	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
4½	4¾	1,800	Rock Island Co.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
6⅝	7	1,258	Rock Island Co. pf.	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
14½	15	1,800	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	15	15½	14¾	15	+ ¾
35	38	500	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf.	36	36	35	35¾	+ ¾
53½	53⅝	550	Seab. Air Line pf.	54	54	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
183½	186	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	185⅛	185⅛	185⅛	185⅛	...
124	124½	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf.	124½	124½	124½	124½	...
32	34	200	S.-S. S. & I. Co.	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
93⅛	93¼	2,362	Southern Pacific	93⅛	93¼	92⅝	92⅝	— ⅜
...	...	462	So. Pacific t. r.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	—1
...	...	800	So. Railway extf.	25	25	24½	24½	— ⅛
83¾	84½	200	So. Ry. pf. extf.	83½	83⅝	83¼	83¼	— ⅜
25	26½	600	Studebaker Co.	25½	26½	25½	26	+1½
81.	88.	50	Studebaker Co. pf.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	— ⅛
34½	34⅝	200	Tennessee Copper	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ¼
147¾	148½	100	Texas Co.	148¾	148¾	148¾	148¾	— ¼
42¾	43¾	500	Third Avenue	43¾	44	42¾	43¾	—1
...	...	300	Union B. & P. Co.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
156⅜	158⅝	6,300	Union Pacific	156⅝	156⅞	156¼	156½	— ⅜
98¾	100	50	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf.	100	100	100	100	— ⅛
11	12¾	288	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
77¼	82¾	300	U. S. Express	82	82	81	81	—2½
60	62	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	62½	62½	62¾	62¾	...
62	63	600	U. S. Rubber	62	62	61¾	62	— ⅛
102¼	102½	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	102½	102½	102¾	102¾	— ⅛
63¾	63¾	37,400	U. S. Steel	63⅞	64	63⅜	63⅞	— ⅜
109⅞	110	200	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	...
53⅜	54	2,900	Utah Copper	53⅜	54⅛	53⅜	53⅝	— ⅛
31¼	31¾	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	— ⅛
49	50	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	—1⅝
2	2¼	100	Wabash	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	...
6¾	7	200	Wabash pf.	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
63⅜	63¾	3,020	West. Union Tel.	64	64	63¾	63¾	— ⅛
72¾	72¾	900	Westingh. E. & M.	72¾	73½	72½	72½	— ½
4	4½	300	W. & Lake Erie	4	4	4	4	— ⅛

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98	98	Panama 2s, r, 1936	98½	..
2s, c, 1930	98¾	99¼	Panama 3s, r, 1961	101½	102¼
3s, r, 1918	102	..	Panama 3s, c, 1961	102	..
3s, c, 1918	102	..			
4s, r, 1925	112	112¾			
4s, c, 1925	112¾	..			
Panama 2s, r, 1936	98¼	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	104	110	Erie 2d pf.	36¾	37
Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	95	96	F. M. & S.	13	15
A. B. S. & Fdy.	..	93	Gen. Ch.	170	178
Do pf.	141½	145	Gen. El.	108½	109½
Am. Caramel	90	97	Gen. Sm. pf.	92¼	93
Am. C. Pr.	88	84½	Gridiron (B. & O.)	25	28
Do pf.	104	106¼	F) Co.	22¾	23
Am. H. & L. pf.	21¾	23¾	Granby C.	84¼	88
Am. Lin.	16	11½	Hack. Wat.	110	..
Do pf.	27¾	29	Harv. B. & F.	83¼	84
Am. Malt.	5	8	Do pf.	94	97
Do pf.	45½	49¾	Helme (G.)	..	..
A. S. & R. pf.	102¼	103	Homest'ke.	118	120½
Am. Sm.	102¾	104	Do pf.	92	..
Am. St. Fd.	33	34	Insp. C. C.	17	17¼
A. T. & C.	55	60	Int. Agric.	7	9
Am. T. pf.	..	86	Do pf.	25	86
Am. Woolen	105¾	106¼	Int. H. pf.	115½	..
Am. Woolen	14	17¼	Int. El. Car pf.	114¼	..
Assets R.	12¼	16¾	Int. St. P.	6¾	8¼
A. & S. pf.	..	..	Do pf.	22	29
E. pf.	100¼	100¾	Iowa Cent.	4	8
Atl. C. L.	121	127	Do pf.	12	18
Bstop M.	..	74	K. C. Ft. S.	..	..
Bth. G.	125	127	K. & T.	89	70¼
Brun. Ter.	7	8¼	Kan. C. So.	25	25¼
B. R. & P.	107⅝	113½	Do pf.	60	61
Do pf.	116¼	135	Kayser (J.) & Co.	80	86
Canada So.	60¼	65	K. & O. M.	4	8
C. R. R. of N. J.	305	325	Do pf.	40	..
C. & S. A.	108	108¼	Kresge (S.) Co.	..	..
Chi. & Alt. pf.	10	12	Co. pf.	104¼	105¼
C. I. & L. pf.	50	80	Lack. Steel	85	89
C. & N. W.	143¾	144	Lacl. Gas.	95	97
Do pf.	171½	180	L. E. & W.	5	7
Chi. R. I. & P.	..	..	Do pf.	15¼	20
M. & Om.	128	130	L. N. pf.	117½	120
Do pf.	138	150	Long Isl'd.	54	56
C., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	L. & N.	104	105
Do pf.	88	95	Do 2d pf.	98	..
Cr. Cop.	62	70	Lor. Co. pf.	113¼	116
Cuyett-P.	67	70	Mckay Cos.	83	85
Del. & H.	103	104½	Man. Elec.	130	133
Del. & Hud. pf.	140	150	Man. R'way.	63¼	65
D. & S. Ist pf.	51	52	Do pf.	100	101
Do 2d pf.	47	48	Mer. Mar.	3¾	5
Dom. Coal	182	183¼	Mer. Mar. pf.	10	12
Corn. Pr.	8	9	Mex. Nat.	17	18
pf.	48	49¾	Mex. Nat. pf.	47	49
Cres. Carb.	70	80	Mex. N. R.	3	4
Cub-Am. R.	..	30	Mex. N. R. pf.	13	18¾
Do pf.	84	90	Mex. Tel.	130	150
D. C. Co.	94¾	95¼	Do pf.	142¼	150
D. & R. G.	397	397	Mex. Tel. pf.	130	135
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	10	15	Mex. Wd. pf.	110	115
Det. Mot.	112	116	N. C. & St. L.	104¾	140
Det. & M. pf.	..	..	Nat. Acid	130	135
Do pf.	86	..	Nat. Enamg.	90	95
D. S. S. & A.	4	11	Nat. Lead.	49	50¼
Do pf.	4	11	Do pf.	107	109
Dul. & N. W.	5	7	Nat. Rys. of M.	27	33¾
Do pf.	8½	10	Nat. Sug. pf.	95	98
Dul. S. S. & A.	..	..	N. Y. Dk.	65	68

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
N. O. M. & C. pf.	..	25	Seab. A. L.	19½	19¾
N. Y. C. & St. L.	36	39	Sl. S. & S. F. pf.	91	97
Do 1st pf.	82	..	So. P. R. S.	..	65
1961	101½	102¼	Do pf.	..	106
N. Y. Dock.	5	20	So. Ry.	28	..
Do pf.	17	28	Sp. R. M. & C. ctfs.	73	77
N. O. & Light	53	62	Stand. Milling	31	34½
Ont. Min.	2¼	3	Do pf.	63	65
Pabst B.	102	104	Tex. Pac.	14	16½
Pac. Coast	80	90	T. P. L. T.	94½	..
Do 1st pf.	80	95	T. St. L. & W.	9	10¼
Do 2d pf.	80	90	Do pf.	18½	20
Pac. Mail.	23½	25	Tri. R. T.	106	106¼
P. T. & Tel. pf.	87	91	Tri. Und. Type.	80	85
Peo. G. C.	121½	122½	Do pf.	111	112
Peo. & E.	10	11	U. B. & P. pf.	25	30
Pett-Mull.	20	28	Un. P. pf.	82½	84
Do 1st pf.	90	99	Un. Cig. M.	46¾	48¾
Phelps-D.	183	..	Do pf.	100	103
Phila. Co.	84	90	Un. Dr. Co.	..	90
Do 5 p. c. pf.	88	92	U. Rys. In.	19¾	21
P. C. C. & St. L.	80	89	Do pf.	43¾	44
Do pf.	101	108	U. S. C. I. P.	40	46
Pitts S. pf.	90½	92½	U. S. Ind. A.	21	23
P. S. C. pf.	103½	104	Do pf.	88	97
Public Ser.	111½	113¾	Vand. R. R.	..	85
P'man Co.	152½	153½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	104¼	106
Quicksilver	1¾	2¼	Va. R. & P.	53	55¼
Do pf.	2	2¼	Do pf.	96	..
R. R. Sec.	..	..	Vul. Detin.	6	11
G. stk. c.	..	73	Do pf.	25	40
Ry. St. Spr.	27	28	W. F. Exp.	85	95
Do pf.	94	99	West. Md.	30	30¼
Rig. Bal.	18½	19½	Do pf.	50	62
Do 2d pf.	88½	90	W. E. & M. 1st pf.	117	119
R. I. & S. pf.	90¼	92	Warm. S.	240	260
St. L. & S. F.	3¼	4	Wash. R.	112	120
Fran.	3	4	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	15	16
Do 1st pf.	13	20	Do 2d pf.	6½	8
Do 2d pf.	7	7¼	Ww'th (F. W.)	44	45
St. L. & S. F. C. & H. ctfs.	6	16	W.	97¾	98
St. L. S. W.	24¾	25	Do pf.	116	118
Do pf.	..	66½			

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	78.66	78.22	78.40	— .33
Industrials	59.89	59.59	59.61	— .33

COMBINED AVERAGE.

March 6	70.13	69.19	69.33	—1.05
March 7	69.61	68.97	69.00	— .77
March 9	69.42	68.96	69.05	+ .47
March 10	68.92	67.98	68.18	— .87
March 11	69.05	68.15	68.39	— .14
March 12	69.59	68.96	69.05	— .34

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Mar., 1913	74.89	Mar. 5	70.99	Mar. 10	72.82
Mar., 1912	81.77	Mar. 27	77.35	Mar. 7	80.51
Mar., 1911	80.72	Mar. 23	78.34	Mar. 4	79.85
Year to date	73.30	Mar. 31	67.50	Mar. 3	69.05
Year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10	
Year 1912	81.77	Mar. 27	68.09	Jan. 2	
Year 1911	80.72	Mar. 23	70.99	Dec. 19	

ASSEMBLY SLASHES STATE MONEY BILL

Net a Cent for Delaney and Ahearn—Cut Out $3,200,000, Appropriating $31,200,000.

EXTRA SESSION POSSIBLE

If Republicans and Democrats Fail to Reach Compromise, Gov. Glynn Will Reconvene Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—By a vote of 88 to 48 the Assembly to-day passed the General Appropriation bill, in which $3,200,000 had been cut from the estimates furnished by the heads of the State departments. As passed, the bill carries $31,200,000.

The appropriation for the Department of Efficiency and Economy and for the Fire Marshal's office had been cut out altogether by the Republican leaders. Contrary to precedent, the Democrats almost without exception voted against the bill. It has been the custom for the minority to register its objections to the Appropriation bill, and then fall in line and vote for the measure.

"I will not vote for this bill now, and I do not care whether there is passed an appropriation bill now or six months from now," said Mr. Smith, the minority leader, in debating the measure.

"I stand for economy, as do all Progressives," declared Progressive Leader Mr. Schaap, "but I cannot stand for so anarchistic and revolutionary an act as the attempt to hold up part of the State Government. I shall vote against this bill."

"The gentleman believes in the corruption of the Government by handing over the offices to the Democrats," shouted the Republican leader, Mr. Hinman. "That was shown in the Democratic-Progressive deal by which a State Treasurer was elected."

All the Republicans except Knapp voted for the bill. Voting with them were all the Progressives and independents except B. E. Moore, Patten, Quigley, Schaap, Suffrin, Thayer, and Warner. The only Democrat who voted in the affirmative was Ritz.

The bill will now go to the Senate, where the Democrats undoubtedly will put back the appropriations from the Fire Marshal and the Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy, both of whom are organization men. In addition, Republicans favoring Republican State officials will be singled out for retaliation. Then a conference committee will be appointed by both houses and days of jockeying will follow. If the conferees fail to agree on a compromise measure an extra session will be in

OPPOSE ANY CLOSER LINKS WITH JERSEY

Civic Organizations Debate on Hudson River Bridge and Tunnels.

ARRIVE AT NO DECISION

Manhattan Real Estate and Taxpayers' Bodies Fear New York Will Become a Way Station.

Representatives of about thirty civic organizations, called together by the Federated Civic Associations of New York, argued the question of whether or not that body should go on record as favoring the movement for increased transportation facilities between Manhattan and New Jersey for nearly three hours yesterday afternoon. The meeting, which was held in the assembly room of the Merchants' Association, in the Woolworth Building, adjourned without definite action of any kind after adherents of each side had grown caustic in their comments on the attitude of their opponents.

Lined up in favor of increased facilities, either in the form of new tunnels under the Hudson or a bridge across it at Fifty-seventh Street, were the representatives of Manhattan merchants' associations. Real estate dealers' and taxpayers' associations were opposed. The meeting ended with the adoption of a motion to adjourn until Robert Grier Cook, President of the Civic Associations, should call another meeting to debate the subject, which, it was informally stated, would probably be within a few weeks.

Many of the members expressed their intention of attending a meeting next Wednesday night in the rooms of the Automobile Club of America at which both New York and New Jersey members of the Bridges and Tunnels Commissions will announce the result of their investigation into the feasibility of new interstate connections.

Senator Johnson of Bergen County, who is counsel for the New Jersey commission, told briefly of the present status of the movement in New Jersey. He said he was confident the people of the State will be willing to bear half the expense of any increased facilities New York may agree upon, and that engineers had reported that it would be easily possible to construct a bridge across the Hudson from Fifty-seventh Street.

This bridge, he said, would be the biggest in the world, and the towers would have to be as high as the Singer Building. The cost, he estimated, would be about $42,000,000. Another speaker later estimated it at $100,000,000, but said he was allowing for political graft. Mr. Johnson said the chief opponents in New Jersey are merchants, who say that even the present facilities have thrown much of their business to Manhattan.

Dr. Henry W. Berg of 923 Madison Avenue introduced himself as a delegate from the United Real Estate Owners' Association, which, he said, pays one-sixteenth of New York City's taxes, and opened the fight for the opposition. He said New York would be robbing itself of its commercial supremacy by granting a further opening to another State and severely criticised the wisdom of the city's ever having permitted a railroad to tunnel through and "make a way station in which no stop is necessary" of New York City. Before there were such railroad tunnels, he said, every pound of freight and every passenger paid toll to the city's prosperity and pre-eminence.

He was interrupted by Franklin P. Duryea of the Fifth Avenue Association, one of the strongest advocates of improved facilities, who asked the Chairman to call time on the speaker. Dr. Berg refused and said it is no wonder New Jersey is willing to raise half the money, as it will get all the benefit in the form of overflow population. He said new facilities would increase the value of New Jersey property five times and bankrupt Long Island and Bronx property owners.

These beliefs were emphatically indorsed by other real estate men present and the fight waxed warm until adjournment.

Among the associations represented were the Broadway Association, the Harlem Board of Commerce, the Fifth Avenue Association, the West Side Taxpayers' Association, the Wholesale Dry Goods Association, the Maritime Association, which went on record as favoring new tunnels, arguing they were necessary to relieve the congestion of the lower west side in Manhattan; the Astoria Taxpayers and Business Men's Association, the Harlem Property Owners' Association, and the Electric Vehicle Association.

Against Disposing of Accounts.

To guard against the fraudulent disposal of the accounts receivable by persons in contemplation of insolvency or bankruptcy, a draft has been prepared of a model statute to meet such cases by Julius Henry Cohen at the instance of the National Association of Credit Men. By its terms, such a transfer is presumed to be fraudulent and void as against creditors if made within thirty days prior to an assignment or a petition in bankruptcy unless it is in performance of a contract duly acknowledged at least sixty days previously, or unless the transferrer has at the request of the transferee given the latter five days before a statement showing he is solvent, or unless each of the creditors has been notified of the transaction. Misstatements by the transferrer are made a misdemeanor. Transfers are to include sales, exchanges, assignments, discounts, and pledges of accounts receivable. The act will not prevent the assigning, discounting or pledging of such accounts if, thirty days before an insolvency assignment or bankruptcy petition, the transferee files with the County Clerk a proper notice that he has entered into a contract with the transferrer.

Kahn Plans Fine Country Place.

Otto H. Kahn of 8 East Sixty-eighth Street has purchased thirty-two acres of land from Robert W. Gibson at Woodbury, L. I., which, added to his purchase several months ago from Henry A. Monfort, gives him 357 acres, upon which he plans to build one of the finest country residences on Long Island. The site commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound, and, on clear days, of the Connecticut shore. The 357 acres are said to have cost Mr. Kahn over $300,000.

One New, Two Old Port Wardens.

ALBANY, March 12.—Gov. Glynn today sent to the Senate these nominations for Port Wardens at New York: Charles Walton Junnicky of Brooklyn to succeed George E. Beckwith, and George M. Janvrin of Brooklyn and David Lazarus of New York City, incumbents. The nominations were confirmed.

A NEW CUSTOMS INQUIRY.

Another Commission Appointed to Investigate the Service Here.

The appointment of another commission to investigate the New York Customs Service became known yesterday, despite the attempts of Treasury officials to keep the matter a secret. The new commission follows closely in the wake of the so-called Cleveland Commission, appointed by Mayor Mitchel when Collector of the Port last Summer. In fact, the Cleveland investigators, whose six months' term of service is said to have cost the Government approximately $60,000, only ended the beginning of the year, when Congress declined to make a further appropriation for the salaries of the members.

Dr. Cleveland and his assistants worked out many reforms in the local service, only one or two of which are said thus far to have been put into effect. The Cleveland plan for renovating the service here contemplated the saving annually of several thousands of dollars to the Treasury Department without demotions or dismissals, according to a statement issued by Mr. Mitchel while Collector. The new commission is composed exclusively of officials and employes in the different departments of the local Customs Service.

Its members, as appointed by Collector Malone, consist of the following: D. O. Sprague and E. J. Allendorf of the Collector's office, George F. Lamb, legal department; Charles W. Bunn of Appraiser Higgins's office, George J. Smythe and Arthur Scanlon of the Surveyor's office, and Arthur Eaton, representing the Naval Office.

Officials at the Custom House expressed much reticence regarding the reason for the naming of a new commission so soon after the investigation conducted by the Cleveland committee. The appointment of the latest body of investigators was described yesterday by an official as a "routine matter." He added that it was not intended the existence of such a commission should become known generally. Neither Acting Collector Stuart nor other officials would discuss the object of the commission's work, and referred inquirers to Collector Malone, who is visiting the Panama Canal Zone at present.

The commission, it was learned, will, among other things, go over the recommendations made by the Cleveland Commission, and report to the Collector such changes in the service at New York as it may deem desirable. It will also probably look into suggestions for further economy in the several offices at this port charged with the conduct of the customs.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Crop news from the Southwestern wheat belt was of a very reassuring character, and in consequences prices developed an easier tone and at the close were ¼c net lower. Receipts at the interior points were smaller, but stocks in the Northwest continue to increase, and the flour trade at leading centres was again quiet. Argentine exports for the week were estimated at 2,000,000 bushels, compared with 5,856,000 last year.

In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.00¾; No. 1, 2 red, $1.05, elevator, domestic; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.02¾, opening of navigation; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.03¼, f. o. b.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	101 11-16	101¼	101¼	101 13-16	96 11-16
July	97 3-16	97	97	97⅝	95½
Sept.	..	..	94⅝	94⅝	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	93⅝	93	93½	93⅝	88⅞
July	88⅝	88	88⅛	88⅝	88½
Sept.	88	87½	87⅝	87⅝	..

CORN.

The corn market eased off under commission house selling and closed at ¼@⅜c net decline. Argentine shipments for the week were estimated at 640,000 bushels, compared with 374,000 last week, and 1,276,000 last year.

In the local cash market, No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 71c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	67⅝	66½	66½	67⅛	53⅜
July	66⅞	66¼	66¼	66⅝	53⅝
Sept.	66	65½	65½	65⅝	..

OATS.

Prices eased in sympathy with wheat and corn and closed ⅛c net lower. The local cash market was steady, standard white being quoted at 45½@48c; No. 2, 46@46⅛c; No. 3, 45@45½c; No. 4, 44½@45c; ordinary clipped white, 44½@47c; fancy clipped white, 45½@48c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	39⅝	32⅞
July	39⅝	39½	39½	39⅝	33⅛

PROVISIONS.

Late in the session the market eased off under scattered selling. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 21,000; estimated for Friday, 17,000; Kansas City received 5,000 and Omaha 18,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.82	10.77	10.80	10.77	10.77
July	11.02	10.97	10.97	10.97	10.72
Ribs—					
May	11.52	11.47	11.47	11.50	10.87
July	11.62	11.50	11.60	11.62	10.72
Pork—					
May	21.57	21.50	21.50	21.50	20.90
July	21.62	21.55	21.55	21.55	20.45

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was inactive, with small price changes, but the undertone was only about steady, and at the close values were 1@8 points net lower.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.16@7.50	7.25
March	7.25	7.22	7.22@7.24	7.24
April	..	..	7.26@7.28	7.26
May	7.34	7.32	7.31@7.33	7.33
June	7.43	7.43	7.40@7.43	7.43
July	7.53	7.51	7.50@7.51	7.52
August	7.60	7.59	7.57@7.59	7.59
September	..	..	7.61@7.63	7.62
October	..	..	7.00@7.15	7.00

COTTON.

The feature in the cotton market yesterday was the active demand for May contracts, which led an afternoon advance and closed at a premium of 13 points over July. Closing prices were steady and from 4 to 13 points net higher. Southern spot markets were unchanged to 4c higher.

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 10 points higher at 13.20c for middling upland; sales, 110 bales; delivered on contract, 1,600 bales.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	12.44	12.30	12.40@12.41	12.36
April	12.05	12.05	12.10@12.15	12.05
May	11.94	11.74	11.90@11.91	11.77
June	..	..	11.80@11.82	11.71
July	11.78	11.65	11.77@11.78	11.69
August	11.66	11.65	11.64@11.66	11.57
September	..	..	11.44@11.46	11.40
October	11.41	11.31	11.39@11.40	11.35
December	11.48	11.39	11.47@11.48	11.42
January	11.86	11.83	11.42@11.43	11.36

COFFEE.

The Havre market closed at a net advance of ¾@1f, while Hamburg was unchanged to ⅜ pfennig lower. The santos future market was unchanged to 25 reis decline.

The local spot market was quiet and easy at 8⅝c for Rio No. 7.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.35	8.35	8.35@8.36	8.34
April	..	..	8.40@8.42	8.39
May	8.50	8.42	8.47@8.48	8.45
June	..	..	8.53@8.57	8.54
July	8.64	8.56	8.63@8.65	8.64
August	..	..	8.71@8.73	8.70
September	8.83	8.71	8.79@8.80	8.77
October	8.78	8.78	8.86@8.88	8.86
November	..	..	8.90@8.92	8.90
December	8.93	8.85	8.94@8.96	8.93
January	9.02	8.92	8.98@9.00	8.98
February	9.03	9.03	9.04@9.06	9.03

Weather In Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car., Ga.—Fair F., Sa.; warmer; lt. to mod. n. winds.

Fla.—Fair F., cooler in s. and cen.; Sa. fair, warmer; mod. n. winds.

Ala., Miss., La., E. Tex.—Fair F., Sa.; warmer; light var. winds.

W. Tex., Neb., Kan., Utah.—Fair F., Sa., cr Ark., Tenn., Ky., Ind.—Fair F., Sa.; warmer.

Ill.—Fair, warmer F., Sa.; mod. var. winds, mostly s. w.

Lower Mich., Wis.—Fair, warmer F.; Sa. cloudy; lt. to mod. var. winds.

Upper Mich., Minn.—Cloudy, warmer F., Sa. unsettl.

Iowa, Okla.—Fair, warmer F., Sa. fair.

N. and S. Dak.—Cloudy F., Sa. unsettl., colder.

Ohio—Fair F., Sa.; warmer; mod. s. W. and w. winds.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....4@4¼% for the best names
Wednesday.....4@4¼% " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Advantages of Pure Fabric.

The wisdom of manufacturing only pure-dye fabrics is amply demonstrated by the case of a silk manufacturer who claims to have cleared $75,000 on taffetas he had in stock when the demand for this fabric set in late last year. The merchandise had been occupying the shelves for some time, but was in perfect condition, and found a ready sale at advanced prices. If the goods had been adulterated the merchandise would probably have become "tender" and unfit for the use intended.

***

Buyers at an Auction.

An average of 80 cents on the dollar was realized on a sale of hosiery, underwear, and shirts, inventoried at $20,000, conducted by David W. Blow & Co. at 174 and 176 Canal Street yesterday. The attendance was large and the bidding spirited. Among the principal buyers were E. W. Edwards & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; the Raymond Syndicate, Boston, Mass.; M. Roseman, Birmingham, Ala.; J. Glassman, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. H. Foster, Perth Amboy, N. J., and many local buyers.

***

Shadow Laces Soon to Pass.

After an excellent and more or less profitable run, shadow laces are slipping behind in the race for supremacy in that field, and it is predicted by men who ought to know that this season will see the end of them as leaders in the style demand. Light laces are expected to continue in demand, however, with net tops the featured merchandise. These goods have had a wonderful call this season, it is said, being especially adaptable to the current styles in dress. Business on the whole is reported good, though it is admitted that a great deal more business could be done. The absence of a heavy demand for white dress fabrics is cited as a reason for the present condition of the call for laces.

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Exhibiting Foreign Hosiery.

George W. Doonan, agent in charge of the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House, has received a consignment of samples of Japanese hosiery and underwear, which he has placed on exhibition for the inspection of American manufacturers and exporters interested. The samples may be seen to-day and to-morrow in Room 315. The exhibit also includes hosiery from Greece. The Department of Commerce also plans to show these exhibits in the following places: Chicago, March 17 to 23; Philadelphia, March 25 to April 15; Reading, Penn., April 17 to 24; Boston, April 27 to May 2; Worcester, May 4 to 9; Amsterdam, N. Y., May 12 to 16; Cohoes, May 19 to 23, and Utica, May 26 to 30. The exhibit at Chicago will be housed in the Federal Building and in the other cities at the local Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade.

***

Gambling on a Guess.

The jobber or manufacturer in the women's wear line who plunges on certain fabrics at the beginning of the season stands in high disfavor with the commission houses and others who sell them. The chances are taken not by the manufacturers who give the orders, it is said, but by the house that takes it. If the manufacturer guesses right he does a big business, but, on the other hand, if he makes a mistake in his calculation he will find that has made up the goods suffers and not the manufacturer. "The manufacturer says he is gambling," said a credit man, "but he's not. It's the house he buys from that is gambling, and not on what they think is right, but on the manufacturer's guess. If the manufacturer doesn't gauge the demand correctly he refuses to take the merchandise he has ordered and the seller must put it in stock. Who loses?"

***

Pleated Skirts Coming Back?

One of the best-known dress goods jobbers in the country made the assertion yesterday that pleated skirts will be back in vogue by Thanksgiving. The agitation abroad for more conservative skirts and the showing of wider skirts in the recent Paquin exhibition in this city, he says, is conclusive proof that wider skirts are coming before long. The conjecture that these skirts will be pleated is based on the belief that, after a long period of the skinty appearance of the narrow skirt, the average woman will not be content to go back to the unadorned ugliness of the plain wide skirt that was the top of the mode not so many years ago. In other words, the wholesaler's belief is that plain and wider skirts are coming ultimately, but that pleated effects will serve as a happy medium during the transitional stage.

***

Raw Silk Prices Steady.

The Canton raw silk market has been more active in the last week for American account, and the supply of sixth crop silk is rapidly disappearing at full figures. Buying of new silk for late delivery is quite active, and it is thought that a good part of the first and second crops has already been contracted for. The Shanghai market reports an improved demand, with stocks small and prices firm. Reports from Yokohama received by H. L. Gwalter & Co. say that a moderate business is passing there, with prices firm and offerings light. Stocks remain unchanged at 4,500 bales. The Milan market is reported quiet, but firm. At New York there is an active demand and prices are firm all along the line. Japanese tram stock, which is scarce, is especially wanted. On China steam filatures there has been a further advance.

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Men's Neckwear Active.

The closing of initial buying of men's neckwear for Spring finds the trade generally ahead of last year in the amount of business booked. Printed crêpes have been among the most active offerings of the season, the demand ranging in this fabric from small figured goods suitable for bat ties to the very large designs suitable for open-end scarfs. Shaded effects in these goods have also been well taken. Other fabrics that have been featured in the demand are printed warps, printed failles, printed twills, and self-figured and plain crêpes. In the goods ranging up to $3.50 at retail, jacquard figured crêpes have been ordered freely. About 85 per cent. of the business done has been taken on flat or cut silk ties, though there has been a fair demand for English hand-frame knitted ties. There has been a distinct leaning toward wider scarfs in the business booked on knitted silks. Mottled effects in these goods, in a variety of pleasing color combinations, have had a good sale. Heather effects have been good in the intermediate colorings, as have cross stripe patterns in the brighter shades. One of the real features of the season has been the sale of cotton wash four-in-hands. These ties are made of an extra fine quality of goods imported from Scotland, being featured by dainty designs in fast colors and the variegated nature of the weaves in the ground cloth.

***

The Wholesaler's Trials.

An instance of what the wholesalers in the local drygoods market sometimes have to contend with was cited yesterday by a well-known knit-goods man. The case concerned the buyer of a local retail store and the wholesaler in question. The buyer came into the wholesaler's store one day and ordered 600 dozen of a certain grade of women's hose, which he wanted to offer at a special sale. In order to get the goods at the price he wanted them, the buyer agreed also to place a liberal order for men's hose. After the order had been given, the buyer asked the wholesaler to get the goods together and send them right up to the store. To this request the wholesaler replied that he would send the merchandise when he got the confirmation of the order from the store's executives. The buyer got angry at this but, finding the jobber firm, he said that he would have the confirmation there by boy in less than two hours. Still the jobber refused to say that he would send the goods. After he had returned to the store, the buyer called up the wholesaler and again tried to persuade him into sending up the goods. Failing in this the confirmation was sent, but in it the terms of the sale were put down incorrectly, for instead of the 2-10-60 that had been agreed upon the confirmation called for 6-10-60. At this the wholesaler promptly notified the buyer that the goods would not be sent until the correction was made. Late that afternoon the corrected confirmation came, but this time there was no mention of the men's hose that had been included in the sale. The result was that the goods were not sent that day, despite the fact that the sale had been advertised in the afternoon papers, and the buyer was pleading for the merchandise. The morning papers of the following day also carried notice of the sale, but that fact did not weaken the determination of the wholesaler to get things right before the merchandise left his care. About two hours after the store had been opened on the day of the sale, things were finally settled to the satisfaction of the wholesaler and the merchandise was sent to the store post haste. One of the strangest points of the whole affair was that the buyer did not transfer his future business to some other house.

Ohio Bank In State's Hands.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 12.—Emery Lattanner, State Superintendent of Banks, announced here to-day that the State had taken charge of the Miners and Mechanics' Bank at Nelsonville, Ohio, after State examiners reported that its liabilities were $45,000 in excess of the assets. According to Mr. Lattanner, the depositors will probably be paid in full.

Bay State Bonds All Sold.

BOSTON, March 12.—The sale "over the counter" of $6,325,000 worth of State bonds was completed to-day. The sale started on Feb. 15, after the Treasurer had rejected bids by bond houses for the entire issue.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

LOUIS DIENSTAG, jobber in woolens at 290 Grand Street, has made an assignment to Harry Osterman. Two petitions in bankruptcy were also filed against him yesterday, as the clerk's office of the United States District Court was opened, and they were entered one minute apart. The first one was filed by these creditors: Isidor Singer, $407; Samuel Rappoport, $165, and David Freeman, $402. The second one was filed by these creditors: Rittenberg Brothers, $561; Joseph Scotnik & Son, $625, and Moe Small, $139. Judge Hough ordered a consolidation of the two petitions under the number of the second petition, and said he would not appoint a receiver at the present time. Liabilities are stated to be $17,000 and assets $5,000.

PHINEAS GORDON, jobber in women's hats at 9 Bond Street, has made an assignment to Samuel H. Lummis. A petition was also filed against him by these creditors: Morris E. Friedlander, $80; Sanford J. Manheimer, $300, and Paul Bernstein, $200. His annual statement of Jan. 1, 1913, showed assets of $10,000 and liabilities of $6,000.

AMERICAN CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY of 115 Broadway has filed a petition with liabilities of $7,095 and assets of $73. Among the creditors are Arthur H. Ferber, $3,835, secured; A. H. Furber & Co., Inc., $1,449, and Jerome Kohn, $920. The company was incorporated in February, 1913, with capital stock of $500,000 and published The American Citizen, a monthly magazine.

HEILBRON & ENGLEHARDT.—Harry S. Heilbron and Archie Englebardt, who compose the firm of Heilbron & Englebardt, manufacturers of children's dresses at 144 West Twenty-seventh Street, have made an assignment to Walter E. Ernst. A petition was also filed against them by these creditors: H. B. Claflin Co., $200.; James H. Dunham & Co., $200, and Rothschild & Newman, $200. Assets are estimated at $20,000.

A. BOLOGNESI & CO.—A petition has been filed against A. Bolognesi & Co., private bankers and Custom House brokers, of 52 Wall Street, by these creditors: Delli Paoli Bros., Inc., $1,648; Nicolo Carbone, $2,440, and Pietro Alvino, $6,788. They made an assignment on Feb. 13. Liabilities are about $250,000, nominal assets $315,000, and actual assets much smaller.

C. W. WHITMAN & CO., (Corporation.)—A petition has been filed against C. W. Whitman & Co., corporation, manufacturers of talcum powder at 15 Thompson Street, by these creditors: Harper Paper Co., $470; Wilkinson Bros. & Co., $179; Binney, Smith & Co., $403. Judge Hough appointed Nathan M. Abramson receiver, under a bond of $1,000. It was alleged that on Feb. 26 the corporation permitted two judgments to be taken against it by Edward J. Lawson for $985. The Sheriff sold the effects for $1,650 to Mr. Lawson, and if you about to pay the money, but Judge Hough restrained him. Liabilities are said to be about $10,000.

NICOLA DI MARCO, wholesale grocer at 4 Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, who lives at 322 Sullivan Street, Manhattan, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $11,426 and assets $10,921, consisting of stock, $700; fixtures, $1,000, and accounts, $9,221.

JACOB WEINBERG.—Judge Hough has appointed Benjamin Lesser receiver in bankruptcy for Jacob Weinberg, clothing dealer at 306 Bowery, under a bond of $1,000. The stock on hand is $2,000.

HENRY BISCHOFF & CO.—A meeting of creditors of Henry Bischoff & Co., customs house brokers and forwarders of 2 Broadway, was held yesterday at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy, in the Woolworth Building to prove claims and elect a trustee. Maurice Delches, the receiver, Louis Hoffman and Edwin C. Dusenbury were elected trustees under a joint bond of $100,000. The liabilities are $503,744 and assets unknown.

HERMAN J. DIETZ, wholesale diamond dealer, of 87 Nassau Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $304,798 and assets $33,908, consisting of stock, $2,150; notes, $31,749, and cash in bank, $9. Among the creditors are Isaac Blumberg, $50,000; Aronson & Rutenberg, Montreal, $35,000; Goldmuntz Brothers, $25,000; I. Hochberger, $20,000; L. Kass, $25,000; Finkelstein Brothers, $12,000; Samuel Jankowsky, $7,000, and Jacob Rosenthal, $7,000. Mr. Dietz discounted notes made by Aronson & Rutenberg for $20,000 and notes of their customers for $30,000, and he made notes of $30,000 for the accommodation of Joseph Samuels & Co. for which he received no consideration.

JOHN H. HEATH, INCORPORATED.—Schedules of John H. Heath, Incorporated, steam laundry at Eighth Avenue and 136th Street, show liabilities $11,702 and assets $2,522, consisting of machines, $2,498, and wagons, $25, which have been sold under foreclosure of chattel mortgages.

PAUL R. A. SCHENKEL.—Schedules in the assignment of Paul R. A. Schenkel, restaurant and cafe at 421 Seventh Avenue, show liabilities of $5,804, nominal assets of $3,055, and actual assets of $751.

NOVICK CLOAK COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of the Novick Cloak Company of 10 Waverly Place show liabilities of $12,886 and assets $945.

MERCHANTS' ADVERTISING AND ILLUSTRATING AGENCY, (INC.).—Schedules in the assignment of the Merchants' Advertising and Illustrating Agency, Inc., of 347 Twenty-third Street, show liabilities of $1983, nominal assets of $745, and actual assets of $402.

THE McWHIRTER CHEMICAL COMPANY, no address given, has made an assignment to Louis H. Strouse. The company was incorporated in 1909 with a capital stock of $300,000 and manufactured a washing compound.

THE SUSANNE TROWBRIDGE COMPANY, dealer in millinery at 106 West Fifty-seventh Street, made an assignment yesterday by C. A. Rossman to Paul Beck.

SIMPSON-CRAWFORD CO., THE 14TH STREET STORE, MERCHANTS' EXPRESS CO.—Judge Hough of the United States District Court yesterday ordered the sale of the assets of the Simpson-Crawford Company, the Fourteenth Street Store, and the Merchants' Express Company, on March 24 next by competitive bids, which will be received up to noon of that day by George C. Holt as Special Master at his room, 2,174 of the Woolworth Building. Separate bids are to be received for nine parcels, including the stock, fixtures, plant, and accounts, and then bids will be received for the entire assets as one parcel. Bids for the entire amount must be accompanied by a certified check for $100,000, and the bids for the nine separate parcels must be accompanied by a certified check for 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid. The confirmation of the bids will come up before Judge Hough on March 25.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Gilbert D. Leffler, physician; petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $13,235; assets, $150. Allied Motors Corporation; involuntary petition; liabilities not given.

BOSTON, Mass.—J. S. Steve & Co., millinery; petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $34,999; assets, $18,700.

WATERTOWN, S. D.—Christian F. Gunkus and wife, at & real estate firm; petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $73,000; no visible assets. The liabilities consist largely of notes due business men and banks in Iowa.

PROTEST STORE CLASSES.

Retail Clerks' Union Says They Will Increase Child Labor.

In several of the department stores continuation classes have been organized, with the co-operation of the Board of Education, and it has just been decided to establish them in two more stores. This has led to a vigorous protest to President Churchill of the Board of Education from the Retail Clerks' Union.

In this protest the union says that from reports it has at hand it is apparent that the vocational course given in the continuation classes will be a substitute for compulsory night school education. The effect of this ruling, it says, will be to greatly increase child labor in this city, to decrease the already low wages and to further increase the already large number of unemployed skilled workers in this trade. The number of children leaving school without completing their elementary education, it says, is already appalling, and these new conditions will enormously increase this evil. A large number of children, it says, receiving only $3 or $3.50 a week, will be able to fill the positions of experienced clerks, who ask for a raise of salary, and skilled workers will eventually be replaced by children drawn from this never-failing supply of cheaply paid and city trained labor.

The protest further says that the wages of women in these stores average less than $7 a week; wages of experienced men are as low as $10 a week; 4,000 girls are getting less than $6 a week, and 2,600 girls less than $5. Laws in regard to hours and provision of chairs are violated, the protest says; there is a great amount of unpaid overtime at night at certain seasons, and girls are constantly exposed to serious moral dangers.

The immediate abolition of the continuation classes of elementary schools in department stores is demanded. The union's communication is signed by Hildegarde Kneeland, Chairman of the Protest Committee.

Terra Cotta Shower at Metropolitan.

A piece of terra cotta from the ornamental roof of the Metropolitan Opera House, fell yesterday afternoon at the southwest corner of Broadway and Fortieth Street. It struck the coping on the third floor and splintered into fragments. The small pieces will fell to the pavement struck no one and did no damage. A cordon of police kept pedestrians from using the sidewalk, on which the fragments had fallen, until an inspection showed that there was no danger of a repetition of the incident.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Armstrong, Paul—M. Lorincz, $867.
Abbott, John F.—Star Finance Co., $128.
Agar, E. Connell, $515.
Atkinson, Elizabeth—M. S. Thompson et al., $1,280.
Burnstein, Maurice J.—Burns Bros., $987.
Baker, John C.—Ralkoff Co., $2,444.
Betts, Louis L.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., $481.
Branch, A. E.—William Filenes Sons Co., $1,118.
Cobb, Louise L.—A. Roman, $122.
Caruso, Pasquale, and Nicholas Celia—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $298.
Crain, Alfred R., and Marion T.—Hennessey Realty Co., $872.
Cribbins, Michael—City of New York, costs, $132.
Cohen, Josie, and Joseph Warshaw—People, &c., $1,500.
Cholwell, George C., and Edgar A. Nathan—J. McG. Woodbury et al., $1,049.
Chasral, Victoria, and Max—Bischoff's Banking House, $300
Croci, John—G. Baldi, $159.
Cuff, William—M. Schnurmacher, $867.
Carafella, Rocco G.—F. F. Grando, $138.
Cosgrove, Margaret E.—B. Toplon, $642.
Conville, John — Broadway-Cortlandt Co., $1,118.
Clough, Anthony—H. K. Howard, $328.
Conomos, James—Novelty Candy Co., $302.
Dowd, Willis B.—Sherman Square Realty Corporation, $1,649.
Delsenier, Arthur G.—E. Piohm, $153.
Duffett, Louis—Hollywood Co., $523.
Dana, Sarah E., administratrix—American Exchange National Bank, $34,789.
Dieckman, Julius H.—S. M. Tuthill, $201.
Dreyfoos, Barney—C. L. Miller, $250.
Eames, Jessie H., executor—G. D. Eighmie, $9,247.
Ehl, Edw. E.—Knickerbocker Distilling Co., $167.
Forest, Louise G.—G. A. Vanderbeck, $250.
Frazer, Blair—I. L. Lichtenstein, $245.
Fuchsman, Henry W., and Margaret May—New York County National Bank, $906.
Garland, Jeremiah—Indian Refining Co. of New York, $314.
Geller, Jacob—Cohan & Siegel, $246.
Grahame, Leopold—S. D. Wiss, $1,940.
Gartner, Louis W.—C. W. West, $194.
Same—Same, $527.
Hart, Max M., and Henri Seller—German Exchange Bank, $534.
Hackenberg, August—Richard E. Thibaut, Inc., $151.
Howley, Patrick J.—Premier Engraving Co., $105.
Koch, Karl W.—J. Schapiro, costs, $126.
Koch, Cora—J. Schapiro, costs, $118.
Kugelman, Jacob—J. Roseman et al., $625.
Keith, Boudinot, trustee—C. A. Cowen et al., costs, $112.
Lowe, Allen—N. Lieberman, $879.
Lomax, William V.—L. Cronin, $170.
Mack, James F.—A. Kramer et al., $142.
McKenna, Thomas P.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $137.
Ochs, Harry, and Morris Chigick—H. Rubin, $313.
Paskes, Albert, and Samuel Midler—People, &c., $1,500.
Pinkowitz, Ephraim—R. Tauberman, $542.
Pfizer, Charles, Jr., and Charles Pfizer and Charles Pfizer, Jr., & Co., Ltd.—Erie Trust Co., $7,678.
Polstein, Isaac—H. R. Bergman, $538.
Rosenheim, Henry M.—P. E. Anderson et al., $133.
Rose, Maurice—A. Racquet, $7,299.
Rosenblatt, Salem, Nathan, and Philip—R. Miele, $5,174.
Rose, Maurice; Thompson Hollister—Richmond Borough National Bank, $785.
Senior, Harry C.—M. E. Cowen, $238.
Spear, Cameron—New England Granite Works, $4,000.
Schippers, Lucia—City of N. Y. costs, $126.
Sexton, William—Manhattan Hardware Bicycle Co., $120.
Schoen, Alfred—A. A. Sudhaus, $1,023.
Sturrock, Marion B.—Iris L. Mills Studio, $129.
Scholl, Edw P.—A. L. Fisk, $504.
Simon, Harry—B. Altman & Co., $554.
Umber, Harry and Carrie—L. Fetzer et al., $115.
Wollnsky, William—H. Weisman, $181.
Weidner, Dora—City of N. Y., costs, $176.
Whalen, John D.—B. Beck et al., $123.
Wolinsky, Isidor—H. Sues, $103.
Zoetzl, Joseph L.—Number Sixty-eight William St., $1,122.
Novick Cloak Co.—J. Cohen, $771.
A. H. Woods Productions Co.—Maurice O'Meara Co., $994.
C. W. Whitman & Co.—Lutz & Sheinkman, Inc., $1,278.
Ben Bon Co., Inc.—H. D. Morgan, $6,583.
Croton Falls Construction Co.—A. Bove, costs, $102.
Same—Same, $105.
North American Films Corp.—Carlton Motion Picture Laboratories, $648.
Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.—W. H. Haraden, $1,157.
Tuotti Hatch Co. and Giuseppe Tuoti—Bellington Realty Corp., $519.
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.—B. Ricciardelli, $6,597.
Manhattan Navigation Co.—C. M. Morand, costs, $104.
Second National Bank of N. Y.—City of N. Y., costs, $245.

In Bronx County.

Bannister, Henry J., and Edward Bannister—H. E. Weinberger, $353.
Ellisburg, Charles—C. D. Jaffee & Co., $452.
Martin, George J., and William Martin—A. L. Page, $274.
Meschan, George W.—A. D. F. Randolph, $389.
Potter, Emily C.—A. J. Schmidt, $408.
Same—Udall & Ballou, $294.
Potter, Thomas—Udall & Ballou, $1,020.
Schafer, Mary—23d Ward Bank, $271.
Kellwood Realty Co.—M. Rees, $479.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that on which judgment was filed.

Manhattan.

N. Y. Railways Co. and Standard Oil Co.—J. Donohue, Feb. 6, 1914, $1,500.
Levitt, Samuel—Julius Kessler & Co., Oct. 31, 1913, $197.
Prukner, Joseph S.—M. Scott, Jan. 29, 1914, $2,800.
Bryant, J. Wilson—Standard Plumbing Supply Co., May 15, 1912, (canceled,) $137.
Forrest, Arthur—National Surety Co., Feb. 19, 1914, $290.
Hammond, John C.—Bohm Allen Jewelry Co., Jan. 24, 1908, $155.
Inner Circle Realty Corporation—

THAT INDIAN WAREHOUSE BILL

Merchants Here and Elsewhere Wish Bids for Supplies Opened Here.

A MATTER OF ECONOMY

Arranging for a Hearing Before the United States Senate Committee on the Matter.

An active canvass of representative merchants in many lines in New York and the East, is being carried on, having for its purpose the formation of a strong delegation to go to Washington and enter a vigorous protest against the abandonment of the United States Indian warehouse in this city, as provided in the Indian Appropriation bill recently passed by the House of Representatives. Advices received yesterday by Robert G. Parr, sales manager of the contract department of the H. B. Claflin Company, indicate that successful bidders for supplies located in Boston, Philadelphia, and other Atlantic Coast cities, are ready to make common cause with the merchants of the metropolis in having the opening of bids retained here.

S. Christy Mead, Secretary of the Merchants' Association, returned from Washington yesterday after looking into the situation at the capital. The elimination of the New York warehouse, as well as those located in Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, and San Francisco, was provided for in the bill enacted by the House on the score of economy, as near as Mr. Mead could ascertain. It was learned that Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs Fry went before the House committee with figures showing that during the fiscal year 1913, the cost of the five warehouses aggregated $62,475.63. The present Indian office administration holds, it is said, that with the elimination of these warehouses, a material saving will be accomplished in the conduct of the business of caring for the nation's wards.

Mr. Mead made arrangements with the Acting Chairman of the Senate committee in charge of the bill for a hearing. While no date has been fixed, the association's Secretary expects word within a few days definitely specifying when the merchants may be heard. Meanwhile the officers and members of the association are communicating with merchants who have bid in former years with a view to enlisting their co-operation to bring pressure on the Senate Committee to amend the bill so as to retain the local warehouse. Failing in that, the proposition will be advanced that all proposals be opened in Washington on the ground that the capital is neutral ground so to speak.

Dr. Pratt of the Merchants' Association and Mr. Parr of the Claflin Company held a conference yesterday, at which the forthcoming hearing was discussed and plans formulated for seeking the aid of all merchants interested in securing contracts. From what was learned by Secretary Mead on his visit to Washington, it would seem that Indian Commissioner Sells favors the separate opening of bids by the Superintendents of the 365 Indian agencies, for such supplies as they require for their respective charges. By some method of reasoning, which New York jobbers fail to understand, the Indian Commissioner is said to have reached the conclusion that the Government will save money in this manner of buying. Nobody in any line in this city interviewed yesterday by a TIMES reporter was able to figure that way.

A representative of a large firm, whose proposals have always received the favorable consideration of the Indian administration, voiced the belief of other jobbers yesterday when he said:

"It should be remembered by the Indian officials in Washington and by Congress as well, that the majority of firms awarded contracts for Indian supplies make little or nothing on the transaction. In a fashion, the extremely low prices quoted are more of an advertisement for the bidder than anything else. It is certain that if the proposals are broken up into small lots as will surely happen if each individual agency is to open bids, the prices on every single item will be much higher than is the case where great quantities of goods are included in a single proposal. Everybody knows, or ought to know, that jobbers will not make equal prices on small lots, as against large ones. I am told that many merchants bidding in past years are saying they do not care to bother with the proposals unless they are opened and inspected in the East. Nor do we want to handle small packages of goods for shipment to the individual agencies. The cost of transportation also would prove practically prohibitive. The Indian agency plan of purchase will increase the Government's expenses by at least 100 per cent."

It was generally agreed yesterday that this year's supplies will not be advertised for until after the Senate shall have passed the pending Appropriation bill. This will delay the delivery of the merchandise for another year when the bids were opened in February. Among the firms actively at work to retain the Indian warehouse here are the H. B. Claflin Company, Gimbel Brothers, Mark Cowen, Bloomingdale Brothers, Greenhut-Siegel-Cooper Company, clothing and underwear manufacturers and jobbers; Joseph A. Hermann and Isaac Prouty & Co., shoe manufacturers, Boston, and Joseph N. Snellenburg, Philadelphia.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices, 315 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

12,692. TYPEWRITERS AND PAPER FOR OFFICE USE.—A European business man is interested in typewriters and paper for office use.

12,693. PIPE FOR PETROLEUM, AND EXPERIENCED PIPE-LINE MEN.—A Consul reports that a petroleum co. has struck oil in an entirely new field. It is preparing to construct a pipe line about 170 miles long, and Am. pipe will probably be used. Three or four experienced men will be needed to act as foremen over native workmen, and one gen. pipe sup't will also be wanted.

12,694. CAP, SCREW, AND SNAP OILERS.—A European business man is interested in Am. cap, screw, and snap oilers. He is in a position to import in large quantities.

12,695. COTTON-PICKING AND COTTON-PLANTING MACHINERY.—A resident of a foreign city has requested a consulate to bring his name to the attention of mfrs. in the U. S. of cotton-planting and cotton-picking machines. He has traveled through the cotton-growing regions of a foreign country and has become convinced of the possibilities of importing Am. machinery and implements.

12,696. WOODEN SHOE PEGS.—A wholesale dealer in shoe findings desires to receive offers from Am. mfrs. and exporters of wooden shoe pegs.

12,697. GALVANIZED PIPES AND FITTINGS.—A South African exporter desires to negotiate with Am. mfrs. of galvanized pipes and fittings with a view to importation.

12,698. CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS.—A firm desires the names of Am. mfrs. of cinematograph films.

12,699.—CONCESSION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY.—Proposals are requested for the concession and construction of a railway to run from Madrid to Utiel via Cuenca. They should be submitted through a resident agent to the Ministerio de Fomento, Madrid, Spain, before April 10.

12,700. BUFFERS FOR SHIPS AND SCHOOLS.—A foreign trade organization requests the names of Am. firms dealing in buffers for use on board ships and mfrs. of slates for school purposes.

12,701. TRAMWAY CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIAL.—Proposals are requested by the Direccion General de Obras Publicas, Ministerio de Fomento, Madrid, Spain, for the concession and construction of an electric tramway in Madrid. The estimated cost of this tramway is $22,935, and its rolling stock must include at least two electric cars. Proposals should be submitted through a resident agent before April 22.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Manning, J.
Roberts<B H R R. | Vetter<Chandler.
Klee & ano<Otterbein.
Remainder of calendar passed until March 16.
Highest number reached, 410.

County Court.

CRIMINAL TERM.—Humphrey, J.
People<Sullivan Jiardini.
Same—Jos. Palowich.
Same<M. Bauerle.
Same<A. Notaro.
Same—John Murray.
General calendar.
Leonard<Leonard.
Skannell<Resch.
La Sala<Hope Can Co.
Masi<Perri.
Mari<Mari.
Wade<Wade.
Norton Co<5th Av & 23d St Co.
Wrightsville & Co<Assets Real Co.
Friedman<Friedman.
Delehanty<Dunne.
Friedgen<Ernst.
Moller<Sommer.
Crex Realty Co<Int R T.
Van Houten<Smith.
Goldman<Friedman.
Norman<Federal M. & S Co.
Case, on.

PART V.—Case on.

PART VI.—Case on.

PART VII.—Case on.

Trial Terms.

PART I.—Davis, J.
Trial calendar.
Pleading calendar.
B. C. Hvass.
Motion calendar.
Charles Hvaas.
Case on.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.
Naf Nassau Bk<I M Luddington's Sons.
Wilson<Elverson.
Ullman<Lidval.
Boggess<US Fid. &c.
Dockendorff<R & R Handkerchief Co.
Herz<Goodman.
Case on.

PART III.—Newburger, J.
Case on—Gurney<Conn Cab.
Case on—Same<same. No day calendar.

PART IV.—Pendleton, J.
Hamilton<Hamilton.
Weichselbaum<Thun.
Casey<German.
Springer<Union Rwy.
Shatzer<B Un El RR Case on.

PART V.—Ford, J.
Leone<N Y Rys.
Gensler<Freeman.
Berose<Publ.
Lindholm<Adams, L'd Maher<NY Rys.
Alcandro<Pitts Con.
Weltzner<NY Rys.
Oshrin<Shapiro.
Scott<Healy.
Peyton<N Y Rys.
Decker<NY.
Moran<Cent Park, &c, RR.
Deutsch<Greenwald.
Kaufman<Kalm.
Case on.

PART VI.—Guy, J.
Friese<Rosewasser.
Slotzak<Krevitzky.
Consocenti<Lathrop & Shea.
Clear.

PART VII.—Hendrick, J.
Allinel<Morrison.
Harris<Steel & Masonry.
Smith<CNY.
Colton<Roman Baths.
Alwell<NY Edison.
Chervinsky<CNY.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Gavegan, J. Adjourned until March 16.

PART IX.—Adjourned until March 16.

PART X.—Whitaker, J.
Puzir<Daly.
Schwartz<Nassau RR.
Kane<Phillips.
Case on.

PART XI.—Erlanger, J.
Denza<Ev. Journal.
Brown<Un Cigar.
Kelly<CNY.
Clear.

PART XII.—Adjourned until March 16.

PART XIII.—Adjourn ed until March 16.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.
Case on—Levi<Helms. No day calendar.

PART XV.—Dugro, J.
Northern Grain<Wiffler.
Case on.
Bank of Metropolis<1st Nat Bank.
Miller<Natl Surety.

PART XVI—Delany, J.
Inquest—Freudenthal St'd Fuel R Co.
Syenite T. Rock<Williams.
Jones<Donnelly.
Wilczek<Frohman.
Kominsky<Rumpt.
Williams<D&S Co.
Case, on.
Higgins<J. Everard's Brew.
M. J. Kraus & Co<Fulton Metal.
McDonald<McDonald.
Sugar<Barth.
Richardson<Vandergrift.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, and Hotchkiss, JJ. Enumerated motions.

In re Kraus.
People<Baccaria.
In re Hoffman.
Jenna<Tobin.
Gough<Press Pub.
Bell<NY Herald.
Smith<Haverty's Stables.
People<Laventhal.
Same<Abelson.

SPECIAL TERM—Part L—Page, J. Litigated motions.

In re Underwood Comp Mach.
Audit Co of N Y<Palmer & Singer Mfg.
McDonald<Stern.
Okun<C I & B RR.
Same<same.
Matter of Jacobs.
Jackson<Cook.
Sears<Sears.
Ginsberg<N E Enam. Diamond Point Pen<Finestone.
Blanchine<Cicerale.
People<Adler.
CNY<Gassner.
Int'l Mer Marine<O'Brien.
Shearer<Shearer.
Same<same.
Dittenhoefer<Long Acre Light, &c.
Seattle<Hopper.
Frankel<Brussel.
Reynolds<Hughes.
CNY<Sheffield Farms.
In re Rosenmeyer (Rosenmeyer<Diam'd Keller<Crobble)
Schutter<German.
Levine<Levine.
McClure<Barnard Rity
Kefer<NY Rys Co.
Frutchman<Same.
Greenberg<same.
Wassermann<same.
Machemer<same.
Porter<same.
Macre<same.
Neumann<same.
Lande<same.
Weinreb<same.
Same<same.
Cattesman<Trister.
Seman<Metziger.
Flanigan<Hitt.
In re Markel (Sohmer)
Skolnik<Skolnik.
Reilly<T H Parker.
Barkin Con<Hershfield
Berg<Sholz & Co.
Scott<Pooler.
Barkin Con<Hirshfield
In re Liebig Ave.
In re West 231 St.

PART II.—Cohalan, J. Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—Motions.

Demurrer:
Tachtadzes<Marcoglow.
Undefended divorces:
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Hoffman<Hoffman.
Gahan<Gahan.
Ewald<Ewald.
Taylor<Taylor.
Cohen<Cohen.
Widmer<Widmer.
Block<Block.
Ancher<Ancher.
Julius<Julius.
Berger<Berger.
Waldman<Waldman.
Stangl<Stangl.
Willeman<Willeman.
Finn<Finn.
Stein<Stein.
Jordan<Jordan.
Hyman<Hyman.
Stern<Stern.
General calendar.
Leonard<Leonard.
Skannell<Resch.
La Sala<Hope Can Co.
Masi<Perri.
Mari<Mari.
Wade<Wade.
Norton Co<5th Av & 23d St Co.
Wrightsville & Co<Assets Real Co.
Friedman<Friedman.
Delehanty<Dunne.
Friedgen<Ernst.
Moller<Sommer.
Crex Realty Co<Int R T.
Van Houten<Smith.
Goldman<Friedman.
Norman<Federal M. & S Co.
Case, on.

PART V.—Case on.

PART VI.—Case on.

PART VII.—Case on.

Trial Terms.

PART I.—Davis, J.
Trial calendar.
Pleading calendar.
B. C. Hvass.
Motion calendar.
Charles Hvaas.
Case on.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.
Naf Nassau Bk<I M Luddington's Sons.
Wilson<Elverson.
Ullman<Lidval.
Boggess<US Fid. &c.
Dockendorff<R & R Handkerchief Co.
Herz<Goodman.
Case on.

PART III.—Newburger, J.
Case on—Gurney<Conn Cab.
Case on—Same<same. No day calendar.

PART IV.—Pendleton, J.
Hamilton<Hamilton.
Weichselbaum<Thun.
Casey<German.
Springer<Union Rwy.
Shatzer<B Un El RR Case on.

PART V.—Ford, J.
Leone<N Y Rys.
Gensler<Freeman.
Berose<Publ.
Lindholm<Adams, L'd
Maher<NY Rys.
Alcandro<Pitts Con.
Weltzner<NY Rys.
Oshrin<Shapiro.
Scott<Healy.
Peyton<N Y Rys.
Decker<NY.
Moran<Cent Park, &c, RR.
Deutsch<Greenwald.
Kaufman<Kalm.
Case on.

PART VI.—Guy, J.
Friese<Rosewasser.
Slotzak<Krevitzky.
Consocenti<Lathrop & Shea.
Clear.

PART VII.—Hendrick, J.
Allinel<Morrison.
Harris<Steel & Masonry.
Smith<CNY.
Colton<Roman Baths.
Alwell<NY Edison.
Chervinsky<CNY.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Gavegan, J. Adjourned until March 16.

PART IX.—Adjourned until March 16.

PART X.—Whitaker, J.
Puzir<Daly.
Schwartz<Nassau RR.
Kane<Phillips.
Case on.

PART XI.—Erlanger, J.
Denza<Ev. Journal.
Brown<Un Cigar.
Kelly<CNY.
Clear.

PART XII.—Adjourned until March 16.

PART XIII.—Adjourn ed until March 16.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.
Case on—Levi<Helms. No day calendar.

PART XV.—Dugro, J.
Northern Grain<Wiffler.
Case on.
Bank of Metropolis<1st Nat Bank.
Miller<Natl Surety.

PART XVI—Delany, J.
Inquest—Freudenthal St'd Fuel R Co.
Syenite T. Rock<Williams.
Jones<Donnelly.
Wilczek<Frohman.
Kominsky<Rumpt.
Williams<D&S Co.
Case, on.
Higgins<J. Everard's Brew.
M. J. Kraus & Co<Fulton Metal.
McDonald<McDonald.
Sugar<Barth.
Richardson<Vandergrift.

PART XVII.—Goff, J.
Miller<Corker.
Boedicker<Sackett & Wilhelms Co.
Peek Bros & Winch
Davidson.
Workman<Wolff.
Crogan<Persion.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Donnelly, J.
Slade<Dominick.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.
Motion calendar.
Abraham Schlesinger, David Cohen, Eva H. Platt, Henry P. Doremus, Valentine Cook, Chella N. Murray, Angelina Falabella, Ellen McDonough, Geza Klein, Charles F. Pope, Ethel J. D. Slater, Sarah Bischoff, Henry Bischoff, Peter Masterson, Joseph Feiffer, Bridget McPartland, William Parer's, Charles S. Erb, Chella N. Murray, Cornelius J. Ryan, Margaret T. Murphy, Catherine Gilroy, Isabel W. Dana, Charles H. Jones, Caroline G. Ewen, D. Blendermann, G. F. N. Baldwin, Jr., Patrick H. O'Neill, John V. Dahlgren, Emaline Green, John H. Edelmeyer, Emily C. Edelmeyer, George W. Crossman, Jacob Mayer, Bridget Ward, Henry Hilton, Daniel O'Brien, Harry E. Wolff, R. F. Cartwright, Jacob Mayer, Mabel M. Mohun.
John Ahsbahs, Johanna M. Neustadt, George G. Stokles, Elizabeth Binnenger, Anna Bruns, John Erskine, John J. O'Brien, J. M. W. Eberhahn, Frank W. Zanino, Kate Larkin, Katharine Caprano, Edward Kunle, Mary A. Dudley, John Kavlin, Emily C. Hubbard, Gertrude Miles, Christopher Reilly, Sarah A. Macy, Ellen Manning, Edward B. Adriance, Alida Roe, John C. Haug, Oswin O'Brien, Oswin O'Brien, Mary Helmburger, Julia Hess, William Irving.
Wills for probate, Carrie M. Metcalf, Louis E. Sameweka, Orma P. Prechuleck, Sarah B. Hills, William E. Pruden, James V. Walker, Charles M. Adams, Phillipina Hoffman, B. W. Williams, William Krefeld, David M. Harris, Mary L. Cogzill, Albert Brandt, John A. Megargee.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S Contested wills.
Mary Lynch, William W. Webb.
Estate J Hartmann.

City Court.

PART I.—La Fetra, J.
Garzione<Pitts Const.
Barth<Conn Cab Co.
Szmach<Pitts Cont.
Miller<O'Connor.
Dannerhert<Azn Rity.
Baccelli<NY Rys.
Zaronsky<same.
Silverman<same.
Schreder<same.
Cooper<same.
Same<same.
Ratman<McMillen.
Snare & Triest Co.
Murphy Lumber Co<Long Const.
Rosenstein<Finkelstein.
Schmidt<Rubinger.
Goldberg<Whitridge.
Wisleski<West Side L.
Warren<Tangeman.
Edelson<Vogel Co.
Capuano<Italian Imp.
Goldstein<NY Rys.
Same<Same.
Steinberg<No Brit M Ins.
Same<Aetna Ins.
Same<Union Fire Ins.
These cases will be called at 3:30 P. M.:
Baker<NY Rys.
Rosenthal<Mayer.
Lapiaca<Degnon Con.
Moran<Casselman.
Konshonsky<Levy.
Manta<Bradley Con.
Stone<Demarest.
Assanter<Hinkle Iron.
McGlone<Bradley Con.
Powers Printing Co<Harvey.
Lenox Con Co<Con Gas.
Bezerjian<RK Hannes.
Same<Same
Solakian<NY, NE, &c.
Boyle<Bartholomae.
Knill<Blanchard.
Kelly<Schillinger.
Buchsbaum<Kalisky.
Ledoger<Isman.
Buxbaum<Lustgarten.
Welsler<Weller.
Kavaller<Raymond.
Eder<Freiwald.
Gunich<Int RT.
Shaun<Lautuken.
Kaily<Liber.
Lufinnillo<Lenten.
Page<Yellow Taxicab.
Kuczinsky<CNY Rys.
Eisenstein<Int RT.
Jones<Zeisler.
Vilcaro<CNY Rys.
Goldeyer<Shabiter.
Grimm<McKeefrey.
Manges<Seelig.
Alexander<Kendall.
Donnelly<Mut Spec.
Oelbaum<Winer.
Friedman<Buchsbaum Pashion.
Theo Taylor Sons & Co<Wemple.
Zuckerberg<Rothschild
Simmends<Brown.
Margolies<Doherty.
Robinson<Hesslein.
Gilbert<Caldwell.
Chaklin<Weinberg.
Figlinoti<Alomo.
Hunter<Lefler.
Lissner<Rau.
Baltic<Silberman.
Mayor<Com'l Cas Ins.
Fitzgerald<Jaccard.
Bryant Motor Serv<Wilson.
Diugo<Kiselstein.
Case on.
De Stefano<Ehrlich.
Sabish<Col Mantel & Ref.
Peo ex rel Traeger<Carpenter.
Constable<Murphy.
In re Thatford Ave.
Tamor<Levine.
Muhlenbruch<Peterman.
People<Klein.
People<Cohen et al.
PART II.—Smith, J.
Hamblin<Marshall Chem.
Steurman<Lazarowitz.
Collins<Bedell.
Young<Sterling Bldg. &c. Co.
Barth Plumbing, &c, Co<Cronin.
Engerson<Hill.
Schwartz<Vetter.
Leary<Frazier.
Kridel<Brukenfeld.
Schwartz<Reiss.
Watson<Seff.
de Graffenried<Helfer
Lowell Const<Levy.
Seiffert<Turkeltaub.
Spilka<Cohen.
Mendelsohn<Schlang.
Hall<Carlat.
Shane<same.
Esterson<Bitzek.
Crisp<Monaton Rity Inv.
Alexander<Kendall.
Donnelly<Mut Spec.
Oelbaum<Winer.
Friedman<Buchsbaum Pashion.
Theo Taylor Sons & Co<Wemple.
Zuckerberg<Rothschild
Simmends<Brown.
Margolies<Doherty.
Robinson<Hesslein.
Gilbert<Caldwell.
Chaklin<Weinberg.
Figlinoti<Alomo.
Hunter<Lefler.
Lissner<Rau.
Baltic<Silberman.
Mayor<Com'l Cas Ins.
Fitzgerald<Jaccard.
Bryant Motor Serv<Wilson.
Diugo<Kiselstein.
Case on.
PART III., clear; IV., clear; V., case on; VI., clear; VII., case on; VIII., case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Cohalan, J. Wahle-Phillips Co<Fitzgerald—Winter Russell. Allinger<McMahon—Timothy J. Leary.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Equitable Life Ins. Co.<Smith—Enos S. Booth. Cohen<Rothschild—Edward Sandford.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Page, J. Louis Weiss<Katie Greenwald—Isidor E. Morrison.
SUPREME COURT.—Cohalan, J. Elizabeth Kelly<Annette Pascal—Jacob E. Salomon.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Jenks, Burr, Carr, Rich, Stapleton, JJ.
Enumerated day cal.
Borup<Kokeritz.
Scanlon<N Y Rail Co.
Martin<McKinney.
Edwards<Coal Tar Product Co.
Adams<Healy.
Schwartz<Palm.
Leary<Sandblom.
McKeon<Procter & Gamble.
Scheidig<Weber.
Lamb<Steeplechase.
Pritchard<Elsner.
Edwards<Chapman.
Quick<Quick.
Bloomfield<B'd of Ed.
Flynn<L I Traction.
Dussenbery<Saga-More Co.
Coleman<Simpson.
Demoll<CNY.
Villa Park<Hempstead
Medenver<Van Sicken.
Bay Ridge Church<CNY.
TRIAL TERM.—Part I, Kelly, J.; II, Clark, J.; III, Aspinall, J.; IV, Garretson, J.; V, Scudder, J.; VI, Van Siclen, J.
Loeffler et al<Loeffler
Kreimeier<Smith.
Callaghan<Morse Dry Dock.
Esnes<B Un Gas.
Kenny<Am Sug Ref.
Stocke<Waterbury Co.
Wright<Blok.
Fritz<Hedges.
Kochman<Ratner.
Stevens<Poppe.
Kaiserauer<Nas RR.
Schumm-McElroy<Hemm et al.
Nosk<CNY.
Hallbeck<McBurney.
Peoples Natl Bank<Schissel.
Fitzgerald<Slefke.
Sulzbach<Stry.
Casey<Morse D Dock.
The balance of the case will be marked over until March 16. Highest No. reached, 3153.
SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Kapper, J. Litigated motions.
Boland<Boland.
Burchell<Burchell et al
Tax Lien Co<McNulty et al (30,585).
Tax Lien Co<McNulty et al (10,861.)
Union B'k<Samuels.
Antonucci<Antonucci.
Sookne<Sookne.
P'k'ele Sav Bk<Glickman Bldg Impt.
Perter<Sapar.
Peo ex rel McConnell<Murphy.
PART III.—Trials.—Crane, J.
Tanty<Tanty.
Dixon<Dixon.
People ex rel Morse Dock<Purdy. Comr.
Trand<Van Raden.
Argyle Hold'g<Zilber.
Lewis<Berry.
Parmerton<Parmerton.
People ex rel Leary<Purdy. Comr.
People Contl Ins<same.
Miner<Shames.
Dearden<Bluhdorn.
Chittenden<Friedrich.
Highest No. reached, 761.
De Stefano<Ehrlich.
Sabish<Col Mantel & Ref.
Peo ex rel Traeger<Carpenter.
Constable<Murphy.
In re Thatford Ave.
Tamor<Levine.
Muhlenbruch<Peterman.
People<Klein.
People<Cohen et al.
SPECIAL TERM.—Jaycox, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

WILLS—Ketcham, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.—Part I.—Niemann, J.
Angelo Feltigrini, Jr.
Joseph Levine.
Lars Anderson.
Martin Hans.
Robert Martino.
Paul Rondi.
Harry Kessler.
Arthur Reilly.
PART II.—Baker, J.
William Rockower.
Jennie Sherresko.
Joseph Mignone.
Edward Phillips.
Ananza Pinero.
John Festa.
William A Collins.
PART III.—Southard, J.
Jacob Olstein.
John Murray.
Michael Zamsetis.
Salvatore Catania.
Samuel Rimonvitz.
CIVIL CALENDAR.—Part IV.—Dike, J.
Actions triable by the court without a jury:
Cosino<Hoffman.
Di Angelo<Brll Const
Federgreen<Portein.
Alvenus<Yah.
Zimbler<Kopiowits.
Parker Co<Emmett Co.
Lhrr R & C Co<Public Service Const Co.
Morse<Island View Co

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Platt, J.
Kauffman<Wartsil.
Certelli<Freund.
Ryder<Woon.
Crohn<Pranada.
Hyman<Greenspan.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...6:16 | Sun sets...6:04 | Moon rises...8.21

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:27	8:59	2:13	2:38
Governors Island	8:42	9:07	2:46	3:04
Hell Gate	10:52	10:57	4:23	4:39

Arrived—Thursday, March 12.

SS Oceanic, Southampton, March 4.
SS Furnam, Liverpool, Feb. 12.
SS Finland, Antwerp, March 1.
SS Caroign, San Juan, Feb. 22.
SS Arandian, Bermuda, March 10.
SS Hesione, Barbados, March 5.
SS Mohawk, Tupan, March 3.
SS Comus, New Orleans, March 7.
SS Minnesota, Philadelphia, March 9.
SS Thessalonian, Patras, Feb. 18.
SS St. Patrick, Boston, March 11.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, March 9.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, March 10.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Mauretania	Liverpool	Mar. 7
American	Antwerp	Feb. 23
Chicago	Havre	Mar. 3
Montserrat	Cadiz	Feb. 23
Nord Amerika	Seville	Feb. 23
Postiljon	Lisbon	Feb. 23
Dora Baltea	Algiers	Feb. 23
Maracas	Trinidad	Mar. 4
Guantanamo	Tampico	Mar. 2
Santa Marta	Kingston	Mar. 7
Sant' Anna	Palermo	Mar. 1
Le Coq	Gigon	Feb. 26
Dortmund	Hamburg	Feb. 20
Maracaibo	La Guayra	Feb. 27
Monterey	Progreso	Mar. 7
El Rio	Galveston	Mar. 7

DUE TO-MORROW.

Lorraine	Havre	Mar. 7
Amerika	Hamburg	Mar. 5
Westerdyk	Rotterdam	Feb. 28
Armenian	Liverpool	Mar. 3
Mohican	Rotterdam	Feb. 26
Seminole	Turks Island	Mar. 9
Ioannina	Patras	Feb. 28
Orange Nassau	Haiti	Mar. 11
Lenape	Jacksonville	Mar. 11
Alamo	Galveston	Mar. 7
Colon	Colon	Mar. 8

DUE SUNDAY.

Columbia	Glasgow	Mar. 7
Commewijne	Port Spain	Mar. 7
Perch	Barbados	Mar. 9
Marsanillo	Santa Cruz	Mar. 10
Martha Washington	Algiers	Mar. 9
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Mar. 12
Wells City	Swansea	Feb. 28

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Cristob, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Katonia, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Cameronia, Glasgow	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Berlin, Gibraltar	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zinal, Argentina	8:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Hermonie, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Arcadian, Bermuda	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Pr. Joachim, Jamaica	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Portuguese Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Re d'Italia, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	——	11:00 A.M.
Danube, Jamaica	——	1:00 P.M.
Boringuen, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Concha, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Chicago, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MARCH 12.

SS Kursk, Libau to New York, was 1,684 miles E. at 3:30 P. M.; due 17th, forenoon. Russian-American Line.
SS Sant' Anna, Marseilles to New York, was 610 miles E. at 12:05 A. M.; due 14th, forenoon. Fabre Line.
SS Taormina, Naples to New York, was 1,210 miles E. at 12:30 A. M.; due 15th, forenoon. Italian Line.
SS Westerdyk, Rotterdam to New York, was 815 miles E. at noon; due 14th, forenoon. Holland-America Line.
SS Mauretania, Liverpool to New York, was 193 miles E. at 9:06 P. M.; due 15th, forenoon. Cunard Line.
SS Chicago, Havre to New York, was 193 miles E. at 9 P. M.; due 13th, afternoon. French Line.

LIZARD, ENGLAND.

SS Philadelphia, New York to Southampton, was 416 miles W. at 2 P. M.; due Plymouth 13th, afternoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Cristobal, Cristobal to New York, was 204 miles N. of Colon at noon 11th.
SS Ionian, Galveston to New York, was 340 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 140 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Evalie, Galveston to New York, was 85 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 176 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 141 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, passed Martins Industry at 7:25 P. M., passed Martins Industry at 7:25 P. M.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 168 miles S. at noon.
SS Bantu, Barbados to New York, was 2,100 miles S. at 8 A. M., 11th.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 1,386 miles S. at 7 P. M., 11th.
SS Sabine, Brunswick to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at 1:20 P. M.
SS Saramacca, Puerto Barrios to New York passed Jupiter at 4:20 P. M.
SS Guantanamo, Tampa to New York, was 1,000 miles E. of Progreso at 7 P. M.
SS Maracas, Port of Spain to New York, was 238 miles S. at noon.
SS Verdi, Barbados to New York, was 1,236 miles S. E. of Ambrose Lightship at noon 11th.
SS Santa Catalina, Antofagasta to New York, was 1,086 miles S. E. of Charleston at 8 P. M. 11th.
SS Monterey, Vera Cruz to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Colon, Cristobal to New York, was 650 miles S. at noon.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 338 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Maracaibo, San Juan to New York, was 305 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 94 miles N. of Charleston at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Adriatic, at Alexandria, March 12.
SS President Lincoln, at Plymouth, March 12.
SS Europa, at Genoa, March 5.
SS Argentina, at Naples, March 9.
SS Dora, at Trieste, March 8.
SS Gregory, at Para, March 11.
SS Saxon Polworth, at Adelaide, March 12.
SS Vauban, at Buenos Aires, March 11.
SS Louisiane, at Havre, March 12.

Sailed.

SS Imperator, from Southampton, March 12.
SS New York, from Queenstown, March 12.
SS Monginesie, from Leghorn, March 8.
SS Nordhavet, from Stockholm, March 8.
SS Iroquois, from London, March 12.
SS Missouri, from London, March 12.
SS Gutlia, from Palermo, March 7.
SS Kaiwinhead, from Montevideo, March 11.
SS City of Corinth, from Oran, March 11.
SS Vassari, from Rio Janeiro, March 11.
SS Colorado, from Hull, March 11.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Marima ..... Mar. 13
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia ..... Mar. 14
Hawaii, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Persia ..... Mar. 15

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Feb. 16; Hongkong, Feb. 19; Shanghai, Feb. 21, and Yokohama, Feb. 25—will be forwarded at Seattle per steamer Asia, ware dispatched east on March 8, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, March 13.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Feb. 10 Manila, Feb. 12; Yokohama, Feb. 21, and Honolulu, March 3—which arrived at San Francisco per Hongkong Maru, were dispatched east on March 10, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday March 15.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF POUGHKEEPSIE GLASS WORKS.

The plant of the Poughkeepsie Glass Works, located at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and having a river frontage of several hundred feet, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder at the Court House in the City of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, N. Y., Tuesday April 7th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.

This plant is located in a fruit producing district seventy-five miles from New York on the Hudson River, and has good shipping facilities by rail and water. The sum of $50,000 has recently been expended upon the plant. Milk bottles have been made in the plant, which was running until January, 1914, and is ready for immediate operation. A first mortgage of $40,000 on the property can remain.

For further particulars, address the undersigned.

EDWARD E. PERKINS,
Referee in Foreclosure,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Or
C. W. H. ARNOLD, Atty. for Mortgagee,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

CUNARD

FASTEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD
Liverpool Service
NEXT SAILINGS

MAURETANIA - Mar. 17, 9:00 A. M.
LUSITANIA - - Mar. 31, 9:00 A. M.

QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA

*Carmania	Mar. 28, 3 am	Lusitania	Apr.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Five Upper West Side Apartment Houses Figure in Trades, One Transaction Involving Over $1,000,000—Buyers for Private Dwellings—Bronx and Suburban Deals.

An upper west side deal involving four apartment houses valued at about $1,000,000 formed an interesting feature of the realty market yesterday, and showed that investment-buying of high-grade apartments was still active.

The transaction was in the nature of a trade, but the properties exchanged were comparatively small in volume compared to the chief end of the deal, which was the sale of the new ten-story apartment known as the Poindiana on the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 120th Street. The building covers a plot 80 on the avenue by 150, and was sold by the Carnegie Construction Company, (Newmark & Davis.) The house was opened for occupancy last Fall.

The buyers were Charles Hirschorn and Isidor Levy, who will hold the property for investment. It figured in the deal at a value of $700,000. In part payment the buyers gave three apartments on the southeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street.

The immediate corner building is a seven-story structure known as the Beauchamp, and adjoining on the street are two five-story structures known as the Sudeley and the Clifton. They have a combined frontage of 102.2 on Columbus Avenue and 100 on the street. They figured in the deal at a value of $300,000. Carl Levis acted as the broker in the deal.

Apartment and Farm in Trade.

In the upper Washington Heights section an apartment house figured in a deal in which a New Jersey farm was taken as part payment. The Manhattan property was the six-story house known as Scarsdale Court at 2,461 Amsterdam Avenue, just above Washington Bridge. It covers a plot 36 by 100 and was sold by William C. Wolfson and W. J. Leonard for A. Donnellan. The buyer was L. P. Faccini, who paid in part payment a farm of fifty acres at Northdale, near Tappan, N. J. The city apartment figured in the deal at $70,000 and the New Jersey farm at $25,000.

The Private Dwelling Market.

An investor has purchased from the Henry S. Wilson estate the three-story dwelling, 20 by 9.11, at 10 East 126th Street, 37.6 feet west of the Powers Building, which occupies the entire block front on the east side of Fifth Avenue, between 125th and 126th Streets.

Samuel Sachs is reported to have signed contracts for the sale of 44 West Seventieth Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 22 by 100.5. The adjoining house, 46, was sold last week by Mr. Sachs to H. F. Loucheim.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for the Mitchell McDermott Construction Company, 264 East 165th Street, between Grant and Norris Avenues, a four-story triple new law tenement, on a lot 36.6 by 80, to an investor.

John A. Schill sold to A. S. Weiss the plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of Zerega Avenue, 157 feet west of McClay Avenue.

Brooklyn.

The Alco Building Company, in conjunction with the Realty Trust, has sold to the Kraslow Construction Company the vacant plot, 100 by 100, on the northeast corner of Sixty-third Street and Twentieth Avenue. The buyer will improve it with flat and store property.

The Bulkley & Horton Company has sold 221 Clermont Avenue, between Willoughby and De Kalb Avenues. The property consists of a four-story brown-stone residence, facing on Clermont Avenue, on a lot 22 by 100, with the adjoining lot in the rear, on Vanderbilt Avenue, 33 by 100. It was sold to Emile Roos for Frank A. Keeney, owner of several theatres throughout the country, and son of the late Seth L. Keeney.

Long Island.

Oscar F. Alleman has purchased from Edward M. Schmand his brick and stucco bungalow of seven rooms and bath on Superior Road, Bellerose. The buyer has also purchased from the United Holding Company an adjoining plot of 40 by 100 feet.

Donald M. Lay has purchased the Jaundry house of nine rooms and two baths on Michigan Road, Bellerose, which he will occupy this Spring.

Henry J. Holterman and Henry Schmidt have sold to William H. Frey twenty-eight lots, with a frontage of 201 feet on Rene Avenue, 168 feet on Grandview Avenue, and extending to Metropolitan Avenue. The property is in the Ridgewood section, near Linden Hill Cemetery.

Grace F. Watson has sold fifty-eight lots at Murray Heights and East Broadway, Flushing, to the Bayside Estates Company. The consideration was said to be over $40,000.

The New York Suburban Land Company has sold, in its development in the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, to Gerard Austin, a plot 40 by 100 on Dresden Avenue, to Ed Coleman, a plot 60 by 100 on Dale Place, and to J. W. Dyer, a plot 40 by 100 on Park Avenue.

Cocks & Willets have sold part of the Robert W. Gibson property at West Hills, L. I., to Otto H. Kahn. It adjoins that Mr. Kahn recently purchased, which now comprises a total acreage of 337. The same firm has sold part of the Eugene Tamm estate in South Huntington, L. I., to Commodore Charles A. Gould.

$542,020 for Queens Building.

Although the building operations in Queens showed a decrease in the first two months of the year over a corresponding period of last year, the figures for the past week are far beyond the former average, and over $500,000 is represented in the projected operations.

Supt. John W. Moore has just compiled his report for the month of February, which shows unusual activity, considering the conditions. There were filed during the past week eighty-two applications for new buildings, of an estimated cost of $542,020; twenty-five applications for alterations, of an estimated cost of $12,755, and thirty-four applications for plumbing permits, of an estimated cost of $28,642, making a total of $583,417.

Staten Island.

Charles Seeber has sold through the office of Cornelius G. Kolff a plot 50 by 100 feet on Grant Street, Tompkinsville, a short distance from the proposed subway terminal on Staten Island. The purchaser, Alfred J. Walker, Sr., intends to hold the property for improvement.

A Recent Buyer.

The Jacobs Construction Company, composed of Newmark and Jacobs, are the buyers of the plot, 150 by 99.11, on the south side of 151st Street, sold Wednesday by the Surety Realty Company. A six-story apartment house will be erected on the site by the buyers.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Julia Beverley Higgens has leased for William C. Le Gendre a house at Mount Kisco to Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., for a term of three years.

The Lewis H. May Company has leased for Emma V. Hatch the stucco cottage 16 Grandview Avenue, Edgemere, L. I., to Morris Golde; also, for M. F. Mulqueen his cottage on Wave Crest Avenue, Edgemere, to Dr. Joseph Wiener.

Commercial Leases.

George R. Read & Co., in conjunction with Horace S. Ely & Co., have leased the store and basement at 22 East Fifty-fourth Street to Patrick J. and Annie E. McMoran, dealers in antiques.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company have leased for Gimbel Brothers the building situated on Bank Street, near Traverse Street, White Plains, for a term of years. The building is a one-story brick structure, 50 by [illegible]. The tenants are William W. Cronk and Jacob H. Farrington of White Plains, and will occupy the building as a public garage.

Real Estate Notes.

A one-fifth interest in the five-story building at 105 Broad Street, corner of Water, on a plot 36.2 by 46.1, has been sold by Elizabeth Bissel Towle of California as guardian to Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum, F. J. Davidson negotiated the transaction.

The only parcel listed for sale at auction in the Vesey Street Salesroom to-day is the three-story tenement at 408 West Thirty-fourth Street, a plot 20 by 98.9 feet. It will be sold by Herbert A. Sherman as the result of foreclosure proceedings.

Leroy Coventry negotiated the sale of 510 West End Avenue reported sold to Daniel B. Freedman Thursday.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

144th St, 810 West, s s, 125 ft w of Hamilton Place, 100x99.11, 6-story apartment house; International Distribution Corp. against G. B. Bergkamp et al.; G. C. De Lacy, attorney; R. A. Seligmann, referee; due, $11,-290.14; taxes, &c., $288; subject to three mortgages aggregating $179,800; to the plaintiff for $100 over prior liens.

Riverside Drive, w s, 1,941.1 ft n of s s of 155th St, 218.8x200x180.9x251.8, vacant; Seaman's Bank for Savings against Gussie Raabe et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; F. H. Hennessy, referee; due, $37,-432.29; taxes, &c., $8,842.68; to William W. Tappan for $49,000.

102d St, 311 West, n s, 160 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.11, 3-story dwelling; adjourned to March 26.

122d St, 411 East, n s, 171.3 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11, 3-story dwelling; H. H. Glass against Dora Wiegand et al.; Thos. Gillerman, attorney; Irving Washburn, referee; due, $4,875.19; taxes, &c., $9; to the plaintiff for $4,500.

Houston St, 493 East, s s, 40 ft e of Goerck St, 20x75, 4-story tenement; P. C. Farnham against Rose Messer et al.; W. R. Adams, attorney; Winter Russell, referee; due, $7,049.94; taxes, &c., $1,155; to the plaintiff for $4,500.

AT 2,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Barker Av, block, Olinville Av and Union St, block, 284x205.11x291.5x177; also Olinville Av, Scanlan Av, Elliott Av, and Union St, block, 292.2x883.11x295.9x49.11; J. H. Aldrich et al., trustees, against Chas. Seidler et al.; Harrison, E. & C., attorneys; Wm. Pickwoade, referee; due, $7,983.34; taxes, &c., $11,830.49; to the defendant for $16,800.

Eastern Boulevard, n w corner of Swinton St, 25x100; P. J. Kelly against M. A. Nally et al.; M. J. Scanlan, attorney; G. C. Austin, referee; due, $944.19; taxes, &c., $47.59; to the plaintiff for $800.

By James L. Wells & Co.

140th St, 382 East, s s, 94.8 ft w of Willis Av, 22x75, 2-story dwelling; Christine Wilkie, extrx, &c., against W. H. Harden et al.; Julius Helfderman, attorney; H. C. Colt, Broad St. referee; due, $4,347.96; taxes, &c., $141.64; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

Longwood Av, e s, 50 ft e of Whitlock Av, 25x100, vacant; adjourned to March 19.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

No plans for new structures were filed yesterday in Manhattan. The following were filed in the Bronx:

Decatur Av, s e corner of 197th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 40.4x80 and 40x 85; Milner Inman Inc., (Frank Milner, 63 Henry St, President,) owners; John P. Boyland, Fordham Road and Webster Av., architects; cost, $69,000.

White Plains Rd, w s, 92 to 99 Bridge St, for a two-story brick store and dwelling, 25x35; Domenico Gargiulo, 2,251 7th Av., owner; Lucian Pisciotta, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

Belmont Av, n e corner of Fordham Road, for three one-story brick stores and dwellings, 30x46.6x25.9x50; Rudolph Wallock Co., (Benjamin Doddin, 98 William St., President,) owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av., architects; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 187th St, 107.5x100; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 186th St, 107.11x100; Johanna Realty Co. to Ocean Construction Co., 367 East 184th St, (mtg $70,000,) March 11; attorney, H. T. Randall, 149 Broadway $100

BROADWAY, s w corner of 136th St, 99.11x 100; Chanalyt Lowell Realty Co. to Ellen Y. Scott of Jersey City, N. J., March 10; attorney, same $100

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 87th St, 100.8x35.2; Lawrence A. Powers to Mary A. Doggett, 1,809 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, Jan. 8, 1913; attorney, Albert A. Howell, 177 Montague St, Brooklyn $1

SAME PROPERTY; Richard C. Doggett to Kings Lawn Importing Company, 801 Avenue C, Brooklyn, Feb. 26, 1914, ($28,000;) attorneys, Howell, McC. & C., 177 Montague St, Brooklyn $1

MARBLE HILL AV, n w corner of 228th St, 90.11x125; Grosant Construction Co. to Johanna Realty Co., 54 Canal St, (mtg $104,-500,) March 11; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

PERRY ST, n s, 86.7 ft e of West St, runs w 25.8x n 37 x w 52.5 to e s of West St x n 23.3x e 71.2x s 54.8 to beginning; Catharine S. Hunter and another to Josephine A. Budke, at Clarkstown, N. Y., quitclaim, Dec. 8, 1913; attorney, E. V. Daly, 32 Nassau St $1

PERRY ST, 156, s s, 20x79.3 to n s of Charles Lane x 20 x 78, e s; Perry St, 162, s s, 20x81.2 to Charles Lane x 20x80.6; Miriam T. Ward and another to Georgia Pine Turpentine Company of New York, 158 Perry St, Feb. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway $1

PERRY ST, 160 and 162, same property; Carrie V. D. Cadmus, executrix, George M. Thurston to same, March 5; attorney, same, $4,666

WARREN ST, 117, s s, 25x92.10; Helen L. Stokes to Sarah Halkett, 230 Madison Av, Feb. 29, 1904; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St $1

WARREN ST, 117, s s, 25x92.10; Isaac N. Stokes and another, trustees, to Sarah Halkett, 230 Madison Av, March 9, 1914; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St $1

WASHINGTON ST, 64, w s, 225— to e s of West St, 21.3x131.4; West St, 42, e s, 25.6x101.10; Washington St, 66, w s, 25.6x 78.2; Washington St, w s, 331 ft s of Rector St, 20x89.6x27x80.6; Benjamin T. Babbitt Hyde, heir, &c., to B. T. Babbitt, deceased, to Joseph B. Martindale, 758 5th Av, all title, March 9; attorneys, Curtis, M. P., & Colt, Broad St $1

7TH AV, 2,022 to 2,028, w s, 101.10x—; (mtg $161,500;) Riverside Drive, 550, 86.6x— (mtg $225,500,) and Convent Av, 470, 108.4 x—, (mtg $116,000;) New York Real Estate Security Co. and another to Rossmore Holding Co., 52 Broadway, March 9; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway .$538,000

7TH AV, 2,022 to 2,028, w s, 101.10x—, (mtg $161,500;) Riverside Drive, 550, 86.6x— (mtg $225,500;) Convent Av 470, 108.4x—; (mtg $116,000;) Rossmore Holding Co., inc., to Heathcote Holding Co., 52 Broadway, March 10, subject to mtgs as above; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway .$100

9TH AV, n w corner of 211th St, 199.10 to s s of 212th St x150; Wesley Walt, executor of Annie E. Walt, to Thos. Sheehan, 145 West 123d St, all liens, March 12; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, all liens, March 12; attorney same $1

26TH ST, 110 West, s s, 41.6x98.9; Charles May and another, executors of George V. N. Baldwin, to Land Map Realty Corporation, 206 Broadway, (mtg $104,000.) March 2; attorney, M. N. Natsuson, 206 Broadway .$100

41ST ST, 122 West, n s, 20.4x98.9; Woodbury G. Langdon to Woodbury G. Langdon Company, Inc., 31 Liberty St, (mtg $65,000.) Jan. 26; attorneys, Lord, D. & L., 49 Wall St $100

63D ST, n s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; John A. Weekes, executor, to Patrick Burns, 230 East 63d St, two-thirds part, March 4; attorneys, Weekes Brothers, 45 William St .$1

63D ST, 230 East, n s, 25x100.5; same to New York Historical Society to Patrick Burns, one-third part, March 4; attorneys, Weekes Brothers, 45 William St $1

104TH ST, n s, 563 ft e of Manhattan, 50x100.11; Caterina Paradiso to Carmelo Caggiano, 444 East 116th St, (mtg $21,600,) April 5, 1912; attorney, C. A. Arnstein, 912 Brook Av.$100

114TH ST, 413 and 415 East, n s, 42.2x100.10; Pasquale Caruso to Louis Mazzola, 413 East 114th St, ½ part, (mtg $49,000,) all liens, March 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway $100

127TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; George G. Fry, referee, to George D. Eighime, 51 West 51st St, Jan. 9; attorney, E. Sorenson, 271 West 125th St $25,000

130TH ST, n s, 262.6 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x 99.11, (foreclosure March 10;) Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Morris S. Thompson, 76 West 45th St, and Charles J. Koop, 328 West End Av, trustee will of Mary A. Cooper, March 12; attorneys, Thompson, Koss & Wise, 256 Broadway $10,000

130TH ST, 103 West, n s, 20x99.11; Putnam Realty Co. to Value Realty Co., 170 Broadway, (mtg $8,200,) March 11; address party of second part, 170 Broadway $100

135TH ST, 124 and 126 West, n s, 39.11x99.11; Louis H. Rose to Fourth Moravian Church, 124 West 135th St, March 7, (mtg $14,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Company, 160 Broadway $100

134TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x 99.11; Woodbury G. Langdon to the Woodbury G. Langdon Company, Inc., 31 Liberty St, (mtg $16,000,) March 6; attorneys, Lord, D. & L., 49 Wall St $100

141ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Percival Wilds to Mary A. Spencer, 377 East 25th St, and Adeline Polatschek, 938 St. Nicholas Av, (mtg $19,000,) March 11; attorney, N. Y. Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, e s, at n s of Lot 199, map of Prospect Hill estate, being part of Lot 198 on said map; Hessie C. Lard to Gotham Development Co., 220 Broadway, March 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

BLAND AV, e s, 325 ft n of Nelson Av, (Edenwald,) 50x100; Land C. "D," of Edenwald to David Unger, 957 Hoe Av, Feb. 26; attorney, David Unger, 496 Broadway.$1

BROADWAY, w s, 88.8 ft n of Tremont Road, 29.6x81.7x25x97.3, Tremont Terrace; Cecilia Ryan to Mary J. Ryan, Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 29; attorney, F. X. Donoghue, Yonkers, N. Y $1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary J. Ryan, trustee, to Cecilia Ryan, Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 29; attorney same $1

CHESTNUT AV, w s, 150 ft s of Oak St, 66x100, Warren C. Hubbard to George M. Hubbard, Chestnut Av, near Oak St, (mtg $3,000,) March 9; attorneys, Gescheidt & T., 6 So. 4th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y $100

ELSMERE PLACE, s w corner of Southern Boulevard, 88.3x100x133.7x109.9; Tremont Avenue Land Co. to John McNulty, 3,058 Bainbridge Av, (mtg $15,000,) March 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co.$100

FOX ST, 568 to 572, s s, 80x109; Julia J. Hirsch to Via Vulpers Realty Corporation, 108 Broadway, Feb. 6; attorney, Arthur Knox, 198 Broadway $1

FOX ST, 560, s s, 40x100; also Fox St, 576 to 580, s s, 80x109; Julia J. Hirsch to Via Vulpers Realty Corporation, 198 Broadway, Feb. 6; attorney, Arthur Knox, 198 Broadway $1

GATES PLACE, e s, at n e s of Mosholu Parkway, 88.6x100x135.9x110.7; Geo. Wm. Dickinson et al., trustees, to David Thos. McKelvey, 803 West 180th St, March 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $10,275

HOE AV, e s, 179.5 ft n of Freeman St, 50x 100; William T. Quimmef to L. Austin Johnson, 143 West 9th St, Plainfield, N. J., March 6; attorneys, H. A. & C. E. Heydt, 2 Rector St $1

HOE AV, same property; L. Austin Johnson to Arbutus Realty Co., 2 Rector St, March 7; attorney same $1

JEFFERSON ST, e s, 175 ft s of Columbus Av, 25x100; Joseph P. McIntee to Julia L. McIntee, 1,656 Wallace Av, Feb. 20; attorney, Charles F. Kelly, 203 Broadway .$1

LOTS 271, 272, 294, and 295, map of portion of Hunt Estate; Joseph P. McIntee to Julia L. McIntee, 1,656 Wallace Av, Feb. 20; attorney, Charles F. Kelly, 203 Broadway .$1

LOTS 25 and 26, map of Laconia Park; Arthur J. Mace and another, executors, to Ralph Hickox, 3,832 White Plains Av, Jan. 21 .....$1

LOT 49, map of Allen estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Vito Matturo, 1,021 2d Av, March 9; attorney, V. Matturo, 1,021 2d Av $1

LOTS 17 to 19, Block A, Map Lester Park; Frank A. Bennett to Michael Brennan, Inc., 736 East 218th St, (mtg $1,000,) May 1; attorney, F. Bennett, 16 East 1st St, Mount Vernon, N. Y $1

LOT 49, map of Allen estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Vito Matturo, 1,021 2d Av, March 9; attorney, V. Matturo, 1,021 2d Av $1

LOTS 17 to 19, Block A, Map Lester Park; Frank A. Bennett to Michael Brennan, Inc., 736 East 218th St, (mtg $1,000,) May 1; attorney, F. Bennett, 16 East 1st St, Mount Vernon, N. Y .$5,000

Real Estate

Fifteen cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

White Plains.

A WELL BUILT SUBSTANTIAL HOUSE in the cheapest in the end; here's one on hilltop, White Plains, modern 2 baths, grounds; you will like it; make appointment to see it.
EDWARD M. WEST, INC.
Depot Square. 'Phone 413. White Plains.

Best list of houses, lots, farms, and country estates for sale or rent at White Plains, Hartsdale, Scarsdale, and the better sections of Westchester County. Chauncey B. Griffen, Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

$4,750 on easy terms buys substantial home; large plot, all improvements; newly decorated; seven large rooms, good neighborhood; hot water heat; oak floors and trim; no assessments; 33 minutes out; near station; no brokers. B 133 Times.

Will build home for you at Woodmere; pay as rent. R 89 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

In ideal Ridgewood, N. J., 30 minutes from New York, we offer a remodeled homestead; also two new modern houses, with good size garden ground, fruit and shade trees, hedges, &c.; Ridgewood is known as the healthiest spot in the East. Saddle River Valley Construction Co., Wahlberg Av., Ridgewood, N. J., office, 80 B'way. Tel. Ridgewood 889 and 528-W. Tel. Rector 4794-5.

Beautiful New California Bungalow, 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; beam ceiling, panel dining room, restricted neighborhood; beautiful location; 30 minutes New York, West Shore Railroad; trolley to New York passes property; small payment down, balance as rent. Owner, Box L 148 Times.

Thirty acres level ground; ripe for development; fifteen minutes from the station, forty-five minutes from New York; large road frontage; on top of a hill; unexcelled location for builder; price to quick buyer, $30,000; convenient terms. Address D. V. Proskey, 316 Park Av., Paterson, N. J.

WATERFRONT FARM, 225 acres, 8 room house; barn; orchard; 15 miles to sail to Atlantic City; fine roads; schools, churches; salt water fishing; choice land for market gardener or small fruits; price, $3,500; terms, $1,250 cash. Risley. 18 Broadway.

Lady owning five acres choice garden land near Atlantic City will sell at sacrifice; high, dry, level, covered with thrifty growth wood; fine roads, schools, churches, adjoining town 5,000; fine for poultry, fruits, vegetables; terms, $1 weekly; price, $225. Risley, 18 Broadway.

RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
1,000 satisfied commuters, 80 daily trains; homes for rent and for sale. Ask for booklet. E. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN. Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

Bungalows and cottages, artistic, complete, 6 to 10 rooms; large plots, near station; best section of N. J.; photographs on request. Smith-Singer Company, Ridgewood, N. J.

71 ACRES; near Freehold; 7-room house; barn; 500 bearing fruit trees; bargain, $5,500; terms, $3,500 cash; balance mortgage. Risley, 18 Broadway.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

A Summer home by the salt sea for sale or to rent, furnished season 1914; water front; private dock and best anchorage on coast; Pequot Av., three new houses, one 3 bedrooms, trees, house; sixteen rooms; garage; all conveniences. Address E. B. M., P. O. Box 200 Madison Square, New York.

Farm for Sale.—I have an excellent farm of 65 acres in centre of village among the Litchfield Hills; good eight-room house, barns, &c.; price, $4,600, part cash. M. E. Minor, Terryville, Conn.

Farms.

LADY will sell balance of her plantation, containing 52 acres, fine land, in Virginia, at a bargain; some timber; 3½ miles railroads; 65 miles Richmond; good apple land; no malaria; fine drinking water; schools, churches; no rocks; running stream; price, $1,000; terms, $10 monthly. Risley, 18 Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE.
Niagara County, New York, the World's Greatest Fruit and Farming Belt. Here are located the biggest and best Money-making Farms to be found in America to-day. For further particulars address.
W. J. MULLETT, Lockport, N. Y.

Real Estate.

100-ACRE FARM; 11-room house; two barns; 2½ miles station; 2 miles Westerly, R. L.; good roads; price, $1,650; $650 cash; balance $100 yearly. Risley, 18 Broadway.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Beautiful water-front residence, 16 rooms; all improvements; barn, garage; 15 minutes to New York; aristocratic neighborhood for private house, garage, or something else. J. A., 236 Times Downtown.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

Store, mezzanine, and basement for rent, 25 by 95; long term; possession May 1, 1914; permanent; light; facing public library. Schuits & Co., Inc., 477 5th Av.

BROADWAY OFFICE; LIGHT BUSINESS REQUIRING MODERN ACCOMMODATIONS. PHILLIPS, 3,785 BROADWAY.

STORE.—FOUR MONTHS FREE; LIBERAL RENT; WEST, ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN 113TH AND 114TH STS.

Moving-picture men, attention; excellent 6th Av. store to let, near 28th St.; long lease; reasonable. P 143 Times.

Office to sublet, 170 Broadway, entirely separate; immediate possession; reasonable. Apply Room 1,713.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
200 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway, references; special rates on lease.
HAMILTON APARTMENTS,

114th St. and Riverside Drive; 8 large rooms and 2 baths; handsomely furnished; to rent from April 1 to Oct. 1; inspection any morning between 10 and 1 o'clock only; no agents. See Superintendent.

Three-room suite, southern exposure; monthly or yearly basis; superior hotel service; home cooking; also single room or en suite; with private baths; rooms $1 and $1.50 up; dancing on special evenings. Hotel Royal, 593 West 112th St. Phone 884 Morningside. Special attention given to transient guests.

Fine, newly completed, handsomely furnished suites, 2, 3, 4 rooms; elevator, telephones, electricity, shower baths; very reasonable rents to desirable parties; $40, $45, $50 monthly. Windermere, 343 St. Nicholas Av., corner 127th St.

Beautiful new modern apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; only occupied 6 months; owing to change in business will rent, furnished or unfurnished; concession. Phone 3575 Schuyler.

Apartment to sublet; handsomely furnished; two large rooms, facing north; plenty of sunshine; at a bargain; full hotel service. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

For Rent.—Furnished for the Summer, seven-room apartment on Riverside Drive. Telephone number, Riverside 3790. K. McMurrich, 230 Riverside Drive.

Five sunny rooms, bath; elevator; three months or longer. $65 monthly, furnished, including piano. 510 West 124th St. Tel. 880—Morningside, Apt. 36.

116th St., 610 West.—Five-room apartment, completely furnished; ninth floor; $100 per month; also two-room suite. Thompson, 3,040 Morningside.

Beautifully furnished; Belnord, 86th and Broadway; 8 rooms, 2 baths; Apt. 1,110; until October. Phone Madison Square 6257.

REASONABLE—FINE LOCATION.
Completely furnished four-room apartment; elevator; telephone. 3 West 104th St.

8-room suite; Southern exposure; piano; telephone; independent entrance; maid service. Burchell, 159 West 80th St.

143d, 523 West.—Sublet four rooms, bath, complete for housekeeping, furnished. Apt. I. Rent $40.00. Tel. 1062 Audubon.

High-class completely furnished apartments; choice localities; long, short lease. Apply Clark & De Florez, 30 East 42d St.

Attractive list of furnished apartments mailed on request; all sizes; all prices. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Apartment overlooking Park, furnished housekeeping; $85 monthly. Apartment 52, 401 West 118th St.

From April to October; five light rooms, Broadway corner. R 90 Times.

East Side.

A gentleman, with a comfortable, artistic, richly furnished man's apartment, with electric light and day and night elevator service in modern building, at 13 East 48th St. (just off 5th Av.,) wishes to meet a responsible person to share it with him. Tel. Murray Hill 1909.

96th St., 71 East.—To sublet, furnished or unfurnished, March to Oct. 8, large rooms, 2 baths; great sacrifice. Miss Looser.

20 East 69th, (corner Madison Av.)—Single room and private bath, $25 monthly; attractive basement shop, $30.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Preceding Page.

Lost

Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST—Lady's open-face gold watch on fob with locket, marked E. R. S.; lost Thursday on William St., N. Y., or Fulton Elev., between Brooklyn Bridge and Brooklyn Av. Station, or on Bergen St., St. Mark's Av., or vicinity. Reward if returned to E. R. S., 1,267 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

LOST—A lady's open-face gold Elgin watch, monogram on reverse side "S. M. B.," between Bergen Building and 177th St. elevated station, about 1:30 P. M. Thursday; reward. Room 614, 1,123 Broadway, City.

LOST.—Black leather handbag, Wednesday evening, March 11, at 6 P. M., Waldorf-Astoria. Finder please return bag with contents, keeping money, to Waldorf-Astoria, and no questions will be asked.

LOST—A diamond bar pin, platinum setting, about four inches long, between 83d St. and Park Av. and 90th St., Central Park West. Reward is offered if returned to G. L. Pullman, 305 Broadway.

LOST—Small gold mesh purse, Wednesday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, Fifth Av. bus or 5th and 64th to Madison and 63d St.; liberal reward. Miss Barnard, 24 East 63d St.

LOST.—Diamond solitaire ring, Saturday afternoon, March 7, at matinee in Casino Theatre, 39th St. and B'way; reward. Mrs. E. W. Hyde, 772 St. Nicholas Av.

LOST—About a week ago, silver cigarette case marked "G. P. to G. M. C." Liberal reward if returned to Astor Theatre Box Office, Broadway and 45th St.

LOST — Last week, fraternity pin, black enamel shield, with diamond in centre, surrounded by pearls; very liberal reward. Apartment 414, Hotel Ansonia.

LOST—Feb. 28, noon, Fulton St. Subway station, watch chain, pencil, charm marked "K. K. K." owner's name on back. Return Yale Club, 44th St. Reward.

LOST—Barpin, 11 small diamonds, from 129 West 111th St. to Audubon Theatre, 163th St. and Broadway, near Subway; reward.

LOST—At Criterion Theatre, 44th St. and Broadway, Tuesday evening, gold lorgnette; $10 reward. 330 West 102d St., Apt. 2A.

LOST.—Flexible gold bracelet, marked Henrietta, Sunday, on 72d St., 5th Av., or 42d; reward. Return to 56 East 72d St.

LOST—On Washington Bridge, Monday evening, a skunk scarf; liberal reward. Grimes, 1,455 Undercliffe Av., Bronx.

LOST—Diamond pin Monday afternoon between 33d and 45th Sts.; liberal reward. Lyons, 68 William St.

LOST—Monday, two diamond rings, one cluster and one lizard; reward, (keepsake.) Apply Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST—Amethyst and pearl brooch; finder rewarded. Return to Dr. James Daniel Miller, 70 West 52d St.

LOST—Tuesday, green enameled and pearl breast pin. Reward if returned to 110 East 17th St.

LOST—Silver handle, between 97th and 83d Sts., west side Broadway, 314 West 83d.

Found.

FOUND.—Will lady who lost roll of bills on 5th Av. on Tuesday morning communicate with R 123 Times.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Scotch Irish collie, Saturday, Feb. 21; tan and white, without collar; reward; no questions asked. E. Tripp, 416 West 118th St.

LOST.—White small female poodle dog; reward if left in checkroom, care of Gimbel's Big Store.

LOST—A female chew dog, brown. Return for reward to B, F., 131 West 77th St.

LOST—Irish fox terrier named Dick; $5 reward. Room, 114 West 88th.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Public Notices

Forty cents a line.

NOTICE.—Mr. A. F. Stephenson is no longer in our employ.
ARTESIAN WELL & SUPPLY CO.,
Providence, R. I. New York

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

To sublet, immediately, your own price, beautiful ten-room, four-bath apartment, finest location in the city. A. B. Squire, 95 William St. Telephone John 1215.

39th, 52 West.—Entire second floor, two rooms, bath; electricity; telephone extension; suitable studio, bachelor quarters; immediate possession.

39th, 52 West.—Entire second floor, two rooms, bath; electricity; telephone extension; suitable studio, bachelor quarters; immediate possession.

84TH, 21 WEST.—Single apartment; seven rooms; bath; improvements; excellent neighborhood; $30.

130th, 202 West.—Modern apartments; seven light rooms, bath, $45; private block.

88th St. W., 180.—Elegant high-class apartment, 7 rooms and bath.

Westchester County.

NEW CHATSWORTH ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
Exceptionally large outside rooms; view of Sound; excellent location; conveniently accessible; four, five, six rooms, with bath, $36 to $54. Write or telephone Chatsworth, East 4th St., (Telephone 8350.) Mount Vernon.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Four to six room apartment, furnished, for six weeks or two months; preferably Morningside Heights near University; reference given and required. R 122 Times.

Storage.

Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2997 Bryant.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

47TH AV., 48.—Beautiful, large front room; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

29TH ST., 38 EAST.—Rooms, with large closets; hot, cold water; parlor dining room.

53D ST., 37 AND 52 EAST.—Large front room; references.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Large corner second floor room, also single room; elevator; good table.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large and small rooms, private baths; excellent board; phone.

West Side.

67TH AV., 47.—Suite, private bath; single room; steam; table guests; references.

7TH AV., 2,045, 122d.—Attractive rooms; steam, hot water; wholesome food optional.

47TH, 110 WEST.—Desirable furnished large, small rooms; French cuisine; table guests accommodated.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid, large-sized, single front room; steam, running water; select.

71ST, 305 WEST.—Exclusive family will rent rooms to persons appreciating cleanliness; first-class table and service.

67TH, 259 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, back parlor; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Exceptional board; luxuriously furnished rooms; suites two; private beds and dressing room; steam heat; electricity; also small rooms; running water; reasonable.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Desirable accommodations for gentlemen; refined, homelike; Subway, "L"; references.

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive sunny rooms, refined home; excellent table; few guests accommodated.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—Refined house; handsome, large front room, all improvements; references.

74TH, 131 WEST.—19th year; large, sunny room, near bath; excellent table; references.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Second-floor front, sunny rooms, with board; references.

76TH, 303 WEST.—Beautifully furnished back parlor; small room; electricity; owner's home.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references; also physician's office.

77TH ST., 104 WEST.—Pleasant small rooms, Southern exposure; convenient location; telephone; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Handsome double rooms; newly furnished house; parlor dining; reasonable.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Boshcur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 122 WEST.—Sunny second floor rooms; private bath; electricity; French cooking.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large, sunny room; also medium; refined, homelike; reasonable; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, unexpectedly vacated; electricity; reasonable; generous table; references.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms, electricity; private bath; generous table; reference.

81ST, 124 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; running water; suitable two; moderate; telephone.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, with table board. Telephone Schuyler 8397.

85D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; private baths; electricity, steam; table guests; references.

85TH, 333 WEST.—Two large, attractive, front rooms; southern exposure; private family; conveniences; good home table; references; board optional.

88TH, 261 WEST.—Large room; all conveniences; small room; table guests; references.

90TH, 18 WEST.—Refined home can accommodate few people; excellent table. Stelzer.

92D, 123 WEST.—Desirable room; conveniences; well-appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—$2 extravagantly furnished rooms, 16 on one floor, each with running water or bath adjoining. Smith.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Large rooms; first-class meals; telephone; convenient "L"; steam heat.

103D, 250-252 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superb accommodations; bachelors, couple; unsurpassed table; references.

113TH ST., 569 WEST.—Elegant Rooms; southern exposure; suitable one, two; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Attractive large and small connecting front rooms; exceptional table.

130TH, 250 WEST.—Medium-sized; also ballroom to let, with board.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, well heated; electricity; adjoining bath; references.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Large rooms; closets, running water; good board; telephone; references.

155TH ST., (882-888 St. Nicholas Av.)—Large light rooms; excellent table; congenial people.

183D, 555 WEST.—Beautiful single or double room; excellent French and Spanish cuisine; near Subway.

Charming Permanent Home,
Away from city and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter;
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables; everything sweet and clean; very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

PRIVATE house, newly furnished, West 86th; table board. Particulars, Leland, 4 West 83d.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, (overlooking Washington Square.)—Excellent table; rooms, single and en suite.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 103, Hotel Earle.—A newly furnished room to rent, with private bath, including meals.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

Young business lady wants board, private family, west side; $5. L 164 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey.

EAST ORANGE—LENOX MANOR.
New throughout; large, sunny rooms; private baths; special rates for March; excellent table. Telephone 5075—Orange.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV, 25.—Large front room, second floor; references; breakfast optional.

11TH ST., 15-19 EAST.—Rooms with private bath and meals, $14 per week; rooms without bath and meals, $12 per week; hotel service.

15TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large rooms, every convenience; home cooking; references telephone.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms; private house; reasonable.

17TH, 108 EAST.—Large room; private bath; $6; other rooms, $5.50 up.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) Suite, two rooms and bath.

27TH, 200 EAST.—Parlor, 1 or 2 bath, elevator; steam heat. Apartment 51.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Private house; large, attractive double rooms; telephone; all conveniences; comfortable; reasonable; near Subway.

34TH and 4th Av., at 13 Park Av.—Large and small handsomely furnished clean rooms, $4 up.

45TH, 10 EAST.—Nicely furnished room in select house; breakfast optional; references; telephone.

48TH ST., 19 EAST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; very fine house and location.

53D, 61 EAST.—Beautifully furnished large room in private house; connecting bath; telephone.

59TH ST., 129 EAST.—$2 weekly; steam heat, bath; quiet, respectable gentleman. Stevens.

86TH ST., 118 EAST.—Elegant furnished parlor floor; light rooms; Hungarian table board.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 55.—Single and en suite; steam heat; telephone; convenient; transit.

LEXINGTON AV, 586, (52d.)—Homelike room; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

MADISON AV, 537.—Large furnished room; 3 windows; electricity; adjoining bath.

TWO sunny rooms, furnished or unfurnished; private bath. 104 East 31st St. Mad. Sq. 3108.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence, charming single and double room for gentlemen; electricity; telephone; references.

10TH ST., 17 WEST.—Bedroom and sitting room in southern exposure apartment; electric light, running water, telephone, piano; meals optional; reference; gentlemen. Mrs. Beah.

18TH, 26 WEST.—Single and double rooms; all conveniences; $2 up. Addie Co.

23D ST., 423 WEST.—Select house, large and single rooms; hot water, baths, electricity; reasonable rates.

41ST, 126 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large and small rooms; conveniences; $3-$7. 1671 Bryant.

41ST ST., 128 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Large and small comfortable rooms; modern conveniences; phone.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; private house; $2-$3 weekly; bath; telephone; gentlemen. Hughes.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front room; private bath, steam, electricity; select.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; steam heat; porcelain bath; telephone; select.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private table; board optional. 4,589 Bryant.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Neat, clean furnished rooms; north and south; telephone. Write A. WATSON.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large rooms, north and south; private bath; furnished to suit. Write A. WATSON.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Dining room, kitchen, suitable for caterer. Write A. WATSON.

48TH, 28 WEST.—Back parlor, suitable for doctor; service. Write A. WATSON.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.—Small furnished rooms; quiet residence.

61ST, 25 WEST.—Single and double rooms; suite two rooms; also studio. Plaza 1972.

52D, 242 WEST.—Front parlor with piano; also bedroom; other large rooms.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Clean, quiet house; warm, light, comfortable room; telephone, references.

56TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor bedroom and bath; every convenience; references. Gray.

58TH ST., 21 and 23 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, private baths; Probenettes; telephones; steam heat; $40, $50.

58TH, 329 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room in refined home; every convenience. 3333 Columbus.

65TH, 132 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; also beautifully furnished suite; warm; homelike.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished front room; conveniences; electricity; gentlemen; refined surroundings.

69th, 62 West.—Sunny, large rooms, private or adjoining bath; refined surroundings.

69TH ST., 61 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, medium room; all modern conveniences; telephone; references.

69TH, 88 WEST.—Spacious room, two, three people; bath, toilet; hall room.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished and decorated large and small rooms; beautiful home for refined people; hot water heat; telephone. Gentlemen only.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished and decorated; large, small rooms; beautiful home for refined people; telephone.

71ST, (220 West End Av.)—Comfortable, large, sunny rooms; suitable for telephone; reasonable.

PITZER & SMITH,
Brokers,
32 Union Square.

New York, March 10, 1914.

The New York Times:

For the past few years we have advertised extensively in the "Business Opportunity" columns of nearly every New York newspaper, but not until recently have we employed The New York Times. We are extremely gratified by the results obtained, and now realize the supreme value of The Times as a means of bringing before the public high-class business enterprises.

We believe that in quality and quantity of results The New York Times leads every New York publication.

PITZER & SMITH,
by WM. J. SMITH.

Telephone advertisements to The Times—1000 Bryant.

It is a certificate of good character to have your advertisement admitted to the columns of The New York Times, because advertisements of a questionable character and those that decoy and deceive are excluded.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

71ST ST, 71 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone; references.

73D, 115 WEST.—Handsomely appointed large front rooms suitable for two; southern exposure; with or without private bath; references.

73D ST., 164 WEST.—Large connecting rooms; private bath; single or en suite.

73D ST., 160 WEST.—Large front room; every convenience; gentlemen only; reference.

73D, 255 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; convenient to Subway; telephone.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable 1 or 2; refined surroundings; telephone; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Warm, handsomely furnished rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 174 WEST.—Large, warm rooms; kitchennette; $7 to $10; maid service.

77TH, 129 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, suitable gentleman; housekeeping convenience; residence.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable small rooms; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined home; shower bath; phone; perfect service; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful room, private bath; housekeeping privileges; small room; subway.

79TH ST., 225 WEST.—Large room; private bath; kitchenette privileges; small, sunny room; Subway.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; electric light; references.

82D ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; parlor floor; quiet, refined, homelike; reasonable.

84TH ST., 128 WEST.—Double, single rooms; bath, heat; convenient Subway, "L." Dosset.

84TH, 51 WEST. — Comfortable furnished room, suitable two, three business people; reasonable.

85TH ST., 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; private house; reasonable; telephone.

86TH, 302 WEST.—Select accommodations; quiet, refined home; continuous hot water; parlor.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, well furnished sunny room; unusually desirable; references.

87TH ST., WEST.—Two-room suite; private house; gentleman; exceptional references. Schuyler 4347.

89TH ST., 102 WEST.—Three handsomely furnished; all complete for housekeeping; also single room. Trolly.

89TH, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Charming second floor room or suite; overlooking Riverside Drive; connecting bath. 1596 Riverside; private.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large, well-kept room for one or two; all conveniences; reasonable.

95TH ST., 128 WEST.—Attractive front room, suitable gentleman; one flight; running water; private home; rent reasonable; Subway, El.

97TH, 121 WEST.—Front, back, sunny rooms, suitable gentlemen; housekeeping conveniences; residence.

100TH ST., 206 WEST. (Amsterdam.)—Beautiful outside room; 4 windows; smaller; moderate; high class; 2 D.

101ST, 331 WEST.—Sunny outside room; high class; elevator apartment; Subway. Menor.

103D ST., 128 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room, adjoining bath, for gentleman; Subway and elevated stations; private house; $5.

107TH ST., 233 WEST, (Apt. 4.)—Elegant front parlor, adjoining bedroom; two business men; elevator; private family; all modern conveniences.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Immaculate front sunny room; running water; moderate. Apartment 16.

109TH, 229 WEST.—Attractive room; gentleman; $30 monthly; breakfast optional. Apt. 23. Riverside 1874.

111TH, 606 WEST. — One, two attractive rooms corner Riverside, block Subway; references. Vollum.

113TH ST., 517 WEST.—Large, airy furnished room, high-class apartment. Apt. 22.

114TH ST., 610 WEST.—Large bedroom; also single room; modern conveniences; gentlemen only.

115TH ST., 419 WEST, (Columbia University.)—Outside rooms; electricity, bath, shower, elevator. Lyman.

116TH, (Broadway.)—Attractive front room; private family; elegant house; references. White, 4834 Morningside.

121ST ST., 523 WEST.—Double room, adjoining bath; private family. Morningside—5271. Folio.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Large, homelike corner rooms. Telephone Morningside 4880. Apartment 81.

122D ST., 522 WEST.—Choice connecting rooms, bath, kitchen; single room, $3.50. Sherman.

124TH, 425 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, elevator, telephone; breakfast optional. Apartment 2B.

125TH, 602 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated room; independent entrance; private family; must be seen to be appreciated. Carroll

139TH, 601 WEST.—Outside, sunny room, next bath; elevator; reasonable. Apt. 31. Building, 12.

ADVERTISER owning elegantly kept house will rent high-class German square room and bath, $20 monthly; breakfast. Extreme Cleanliness, 313 Times Downtown.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65.—Couple, having handsome apartment, would rent large light room; homelike and attractive; adjoining bath; references. Seventh Floor (s. c.)

DOCTOR will share office, nurse, service, or rent separate suite. West 68th, near Subway. Particulars Leland, 4 West 83d St.

IN THE PATERNO.
440 Riverside Drive; beautiful front room for gentleman in high-class apartment; every convenience; corner Riverside Drive and 116th St. Apartment 41. Telephone 6084 Morningside.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44.—Sunny, cozy room, apartment overlooking Park; Broadway subway. Henry.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (near Grant's Tomb.)—Attractive front room; breakfast optional. Morning 8576W.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 103, Hotel Earle.—A newly furnished room, with private bath, phones, &c., to rent.

WEST END, 735, (96th.)—Complete home, two rooms; modern; moderate; subway. Baron.

WEST END, 811.—Beautiful room, private bath, electricity; private family; 81st subway

You must stop somewhere—why not at
HOTEL FREDERICK
210 West 56th St. We believe our furnished suites of 2 rooms and bath are the best accommodations in New York at the price. Single rooms with or without bath.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates. Adv.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

Brooklyn.

A HANDSOME ROOM, Flatbush; private family; steam heat, electric light; references. Y 271 Times.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

Twenty cents a line.

YOUNG MAN desires small light room; west side, below 86th; about $6 weekly, including breakfast. B 134 Times.

TWO adjoining rooms wanted for two adults between 49th and 59th Sts. and Park and Seventh Avs. R 135 Times.

Help Wanted Female

Fifteen cents a line.

ARTIST'S MODEL.—Young lady to go in country for the Summer; afternoons or evenings. Wright, 258 West 54th St.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Experienced bookkeeper and stenographer; one who is accustomed in cloak and suit business; state salary and reference. Box F 312 Times Annex.

BUSINESS WOMAN to represent the circulation department of a daily newspaper in her home city, or town. Address L 159 Times Annex.

COOK, HOUSEKEEPER.—Young woman wanted in small institution; good plain cook; references required. Apply at 237 East 17th St.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
BROOKLYN,
Require thoroughly experienced
SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR
SHOE AND BOOK DEPARTMENTS.
Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 4 P. M.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
BROOKLYN,
Require a thoroughly competent
HEAD OF STOCK
FOR THEIR BOOK DEPARTMENT.
Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 4 P. M.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED
WAITRESSES.
ONLY THOSE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY
at Employment Office, fifth floor, 822 St. Side.

GIRL of good appearance to take orders over telephone and transcribe on typewriter. Apply, stating experience and salary wanted, Box C 240 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER.—A girl wanted for general housework. The Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Reception House, 137th and Amsterdam Av.

NURSE or attendant for sanitarium near New York; pay, $20 per month, board, room, and laundry. Call for personal interview today at 11 o'clock at 146 East 29th St.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
34TH ST., NEW YORK,
REQUIRE EXPERIENCED
SALESWOMEN FOR
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
DEPARTMENT.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
34TH ST., NEW YORK,
REQUIRE EXPERIENCED
STOCK GIRLS.

SALESWOMEN for flower and feather department; must be experienced; permanent positions at good salaries to competent people. Perlmutter's, 175-177 Newark Av., Jersey City.

STENOGRAPHER & ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady as stenographer and assistant bookkeeper; must be a good writer and accurate; salary $8 per week to start. Address W. G. K., 104 East 14th.

THE Educational Society requires refined woman, over 25; teacher preferred. Salary, 225 5th Av.

WANTED,
YOUNG WOMAN FAMILIAR WITH GENERAL OFFICE ROUTINE AND CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE.
STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED.
Box Y. W., Times, 43 Broadway.

WOMAN to learn pastry cooking and baking. Mary Elizabeth Tea Room, 892 5th Av.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Help Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents a line.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Experienced, high-class proposition; good salary; must meet quick producers. Call 834 Park Row Building, 12-1.

BOOKKEEPER, contractor's office; address stating experience, salary. J. S., 27 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

CAPABLE MAN to take charge of established trade journal; ability to write, make up, and get business essential; moderate salary and interest in business to right party; give full details. Box 1094 Times Annex.

CIVIL ENGINEER thoroughly familiar with the design of railway track layout. Otto Coking Co., 6 Church St. Phone Cort. 3411.

DESIGNER WANTED.—One of the largest skirt manufacturers has an opening for a designer of high-class goods. Applications preferred from designers now connected with successful skirt houses. State experience and salary required, in strict confidence, to Y 323 Times Annex.

DRAUGHTSMAN. — Cut-stone draughtsman and quantity taker; must be expert on quantities; salary, $2,100. State age, experience. R 98 Times.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
BROOKLYN,
Require a number of thoroughly experienced
SALESMEN FOR THEIR
SHOE AND BOOK DEPARTMENTS.
Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 4 P. M.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., Brooklyn, require a number of thoroughly experienced salesmen for their silk department. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 4 P. M.

JANITOR.—Wanted, good mechanic and wife to do cleaning; terms reasonable to first-class man. Call morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock, Mr. French, 970 West 163d St.

MONEY COUNTER AND SORTER, by large downtown trust company; middle aged man preferred; must be thoroughly experienced; give references, age, and salary expected; application confidential. Address Confidential, Box 248 Madison Square.

Help Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents a line.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN.—Intelligent men to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity and receive a thorough sales training by an old-established firm; commission. Apply Rickert-Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th St., New York.

SALESMEN TO SELL TO RETAIL LADIES' NECKWEAR DEPARTMENT.—To carry as side line a new article meeting with big success; commission basis; good proposition to those acquainted with the class of trade out of town. State territory. Box L 168 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Investigate the remunerative possibilities open to a few capable, educated salesmen over 25 representing leading class publication having no competitor; those not capable earning over $60 weekly commissions need not apply. Forenoons, Mr. Bustien, 16 East 40th St.

SALESMAN wanted; well-known manufacturer of factory labor-saving equipment has selling agency open with protected territory; commission proposition on a business basis for big caliber man seeking unusual opportunity. P. O. Box M, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

SALESMAN, experienced on children's colored dresses, for city and vicinity; only those with a following need apply; commission basis. Panco Dress Co., 33 West 17th St.

SALESMAN to carry pocket side line, commission, anywhere; new, easy seller. See Hundley, 161 West 47th St., Saturday afternoon, or

CHRISTIANS TO JOIN IN 'A TRUCE FOR GOD'

Clergymen Ask It as a Prelude to the World Conference on Faith and Order.

WOULD END CONTROVERSIES

British Isles in Sympathy with the Move for Christian Unity, Ministerial Deputation Reports.

The American deputation of clergymen, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Newman Smith of New Haven, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. Peter Ainslee of Baltimore, who left New York last December to present the proposal of the American churches for a world conference on faith and order to churches in England, Scotland, and Ireland, made a report yesterday to the Advisory Committee of the United States Churches.

The deputation held conferences with representatives of thirty-two religious bodies, and the report says that "from all the conferences we have definite promise of all communions appointing commissions on the world's conference." From nearly every branch of the Christian Church in the British Isles the deputations received assurances of the warmest sympathy with the project for world-wide unity of the Christian churches.

Among those with whom the deputation held conferences were the Presbyterian Church, the Primitive Methodists, the Congregationalists, the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, the Baptists, the Friends, the Moravians, the Disciples, the Church of Scotland, and the United Free Church. The Anglican clergymen gave active support to the movement which is being pushed by their fellows in the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country.

After the report had been received the Advisory Committee voted in favor of a proclamation which asks for a "Truce of God" among the sects of Christendom in this country, calling upon them to avoid controversial questions and to come together into closer fellowship in order to prepare the way for the world's conference, at which it is hoped to bring Christianity into one fold. The proclamation reads:

To our Christian brethren in every land, greeting:

We, the Advisory Committee, representatives by appointment of many churches in the United States, have become associated with the commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the preparation of a world conference on questions of faith and order as a first step toward unity. We believe in the one people of God throughout the world. We believe that now is a critically hopeful time for the world to become Christian. We believe that the present world problems of Christianity call for a world conference of Christians.

This proposal has already received the approval and co-operation of a large number of Christian churches; approaches are being made to others as rapidly as possible, so that we hope that ere long its world-wide representative character will be established beyond peradventure. In the work of preparation for its convening we have no authority or desire to enter into a discussion of the important questions which the conference itself will meet to consider. It is our immediate concern to take whatever measures may be advisable to secure the best possible presentation to the conference of the matters to be considered. In so doing we cannot, however, remain indifferent to present conditions which may either promote or tend to thwart the purposes and hopes which the approaching world conference should fulfill.

At the present moment some of these important issues have suddenly become matters of renewed controversy. From the mission field the long outstanding problem of Christian unity has been brought by the providence of God and set directly in the way before all Christian communions. It cannot longer be passed by. The great interests which the Christian people of every name have most at heart call for its solution. But solution cannot be secured by surrender. It must be preceded by conference. Before conference there must be truce.

The love of Christ for the world constrains us to ask you to join with us and with His disciples of every name in proclaiming throughout the churches throughout Christendom "A Truce of God." Let the questions that have troubled us be fairly and clearly stated. Let scholars, Catholic and Protestant, give freely to the people whatever light from their historical studies they can throw over these subjects. More than that, it is of essential importance for us to seek to understand what in the religious experience of others are the things of real value which they would not lose, and which should be conserved in the one household of faith.

We pray, also, that each Christian communion may avoid, so far as possible, any controversial declaration of its own position in relation to others, but rather that all things be said and done as if in preparation for the coming together of faithful disciples from every nation and tongue to implore a fresh outpouring of God's Holy Spirit.

Before all differences, doubt, and misgivings, we would hold up the belief that the Lord's Prayer for the oneness of His disciples was intended to be fulfilled; and that it ought not to be impossible in the comprehension of the Church, as it is practicable in the State, for men of various temperaments and divergent convictions to dwell together on agreed principles of unity.

We would, therefore, urge all who hold positions of leadership or authority in the Church to labor without ceasing to work out in this generation, by mutual recognitions and possible readjustments, a practical basis of unity in liberty, in truth, in power, and in peace. To this end we ask your prayers.

By order of the Advisory Committee of the commission on the World Conference on Faith and Order.

WILLIAM T. MANNING, Chairman.
ROBERT H. GARDINER, Secretary.

Among those present at the meeting of the Advisory Committee, and who took part in the discussions, were the Rev. David H. Greer, Bishop of New York; Prof. Williston Walker of Yale Divinity School, the Rev. J. I. Gould, the Rev. R. D. Lord, Gen. R. E. Prime, Dr. John R. Mott, Dr. William T. Manning, Dr. Newman Smyth of New Haven, Dr. W. H. Roberts of Philadelphia, and Dr. Peter Ainslie of Baltimore.

Is 100 Years Old and Tells Why.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 12.—Asher Sheldon to-day celebrated his one hundredth birthday at his home here. He is enjoying good health and attributes his long life to "plenty of hard work, moderation in eating, lots of walking, non-use of stimulants and tobacco, and observance of the old adage, 'early to bed and early to rise.'"

ADVERTISEMENT.

POISONED HIMSELF BY OVEREATING

The overcrowded intestines give ample warning to the heavy eater. Not by sharp, griping pain, but by gradually approaching signs of old age. It becomes hard to walk upstairs, to get up in the morning, to stay up late and keep the brain clear. If the average man made it a practice to flush out the system with natural mild Hercules Water twice a week, he would remove the poisonous matter from his body. Hercules Water can be secured at all druggists and is the finest mineral laxative imported into this country. Mendelson Co., [illegible] Adv.

BISCHOFF BANK INQUIRY.

District Attorney Has Had Complaints and May Take Action.

Following complaints to Assistant District Attorney Aaron J. Colnon by several depositors of Henry Bischoff & Co., private bankers, who went into the hands of a receiver on Jan. 10, District Attorney Whitman will decide to-day on the advisability of an inquiry into the affairs o fthe bank. One of the depositors told Mr. Colnon that he had put money in the bank the day before its failure. Under the law, the acceptance of money when the bankers knew that the concern is insolvent is a crime, but there is some question as to the facts in this instance.

Mrs. A. Baumgarten, a singer at the Metropolitan Opera House and who teaches music in the Metropolitan Opera Building, was among those who went to see Mr. Colnon. She had $200 on deposit at the time of the failure. Others who were at the Criminal Court Building were Emil Luftig of 131 Fountain Avenue, who had $339; John Maije, 60 West 137th Street, $449; Louis F. Weisenger of 18 East Forty-seventh Street, $189; Peter Lal, 307 West Twelfth Street, $404; Michaly Hritsch, 339 East Thirty-eighth Street, $467.

The Henry Bischoff & Co. bank was founded b ythe late Supreme Court Justice Henry Bischoff. The principals are James S. Meng, son-in-law of Just ce Bischoff, and William J. Becher, who was formerly Justice Bischoff's partner. It has been engaged in business as custom house brokers, forwarders, and receivers of money on deposit for safekeeping on the fourth floor of 287 Broadway. Messrs. Meng and Becher have been the owners of the business sinec March 7, 1902. At the time of its failure the bank had 1,000 depositors, with deposits totaling $300,000, secured by a $100,000 bond of a surety company. The deposits ranged from $100 to $2,000. The majority of the persons who placed money in the bank were from Southeastern Europe.

In proceedings before Justice Guy of the Supreme Court, Maurice Deiches was appointed receiver for the business on Jan. 10. On Jan. 13, Olcott, Gruber, Bonynge & McManus filed a petition in bankruptcy for three creditors. The creditors met yesterday at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Receiver in Bankruptcy, in the Woolworth Building, and elected three Trustees. They were Mr. Deiches, Edwin C. Dusenberry, and Louis C. Hoffman. Judge Hough of the United States District Court later fixed their joint bond at $100,000.

KILLED IN GANG RAID.

One of Band Which "Shot Up" a Saloon Hit by Stray Bullet.

Five young men walked into the saloon of William McMenamin at 132 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock this morning and ordered drinks. When the saloon keeper asked for his pay one of the men said:

"Wait till we've had a dollar's worth and we'll pay you."

McMenamin refused to serve any more liquor and demanded his money. Then one of the men threw his beer glass at the saloon keeper. His four companions did the same thing, and the saloon man, bleeding from a cut on the forehead, where a glass had struck him, reached under the bar for a revolver. Some of the men drew revolvers and began to fire. Bullets shattered the mirror behind the bar and smashed several bottles. The saloon man tried to fire back, but found his weapon was unloaded and then he ducked under the bar.

Policeman Uepzman ran toward the saloon when he heard the shots and stumbled over the body of a dead man. Policeman Cowley, coming from another direction, saw several men running, shouted to Uepzman, and both started in pursuit. They caught one of the fugitives, Joseph Bailey, 21 years old, of 188 Tallman Street. At the saloon the dead man was identified as a member of the gang who had shot up the saloon. The police believe that one of his companion's bullets struck him.

SELIGMANN SALE, $359,560.

First Part Closes with Auctioning of Rare Tapestries.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 12.—The sale of the first part of the Seligmann liquidation closed to-day. It realized $359,560.

The most important prices to-day were: For a large folding windscreen in Savonnerie tissue, $30,400; an eighteenth century tapestry of the Royal Beauvais factory, part of the tapestries known as "Les Amours des Dieux," $22,500, and another tapestry of the same period from the same factory, representing "The Bohemians," $34,000.

FOR CATHOLIC CHARITIES.

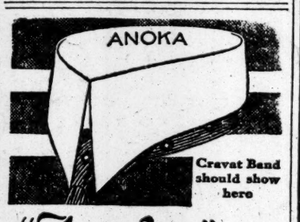
St. Vincent de Paul Society Gives a Lecture in Carnegie Hall.

The annual concert and lecture of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in aid of its special works of charity brought last night a large number of prominent Catholic dignitaries and laymen to Carnegie Hall.

The speaker was the Rev. William J. Kerby, Professor of Sociology in the Catholic University of America in Washington, and his subject was "The Fundamental Relations of Charity."

The Right Rev. Mgr. Mooney, Vicar General of the diocese, presided, and the Right Rev. Mgr. McMahon, Supervisor of Catholic Charities and Spiritual Director of the society, introduced the lecturer. Musical numbers were rendered by Miss Johann Kristoffy of the Century Opera Company and Royal Dadmun.

Among those present were Mgr. Lavelle, rector of the Cathedral; Mgr. McCready, Brother Girard, Provincial of the Christian Brothers; Thomas M. Mulry, Henry Heide, Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission, Justices Cohalan, Bartlett, and Blanchard of the Supreme Court; E. J. McGuire, George J. Gillespie, Myles Tierney, and M. J. Scanlan.



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2 for 25 cents
CLUETT, PEABODY & Co., INC., TROY, N. Y.
Makers of ARROW SHIRTS

Wallach Bros.

Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings.) | Broadway at 29th St., (Open till 6 P. M.) | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings.)

$25 to $40
Hart, Schaffner & Marx
Suits and Overcoats
$16

WE want you to realize fully that these reductions—$25 to $40 Suits and Overcoats now $16—sweeping as they are, mean no change of policy on our part.

That policy is your satisfaction first, last and all the time. So here you can save a large amount on the original price of a Suit or Overcoat and know that your money is yours again if you are not fully pleased.

ALL our Fall Norfolk Coats and Trousers and all those from last Spring are now $15.

All were made by Hart, Schaffner & Marx. Some were regularly $40—many were $30 and $25—all "big finds" at $15.

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-m'w & Wed., 2:15.
THE YELLOW TICKET
COHAN & HARRIS' ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. T'm'w & Wed. 2:20
CORAN'S BEST PLAY.
Laughs Mystery Melodrama Thrills
7 KEYS TO BALDPATE
LONGACRE West 48th St. Mat. To-m'w. THE LAST RESORT.
LAST WEEK.
NEXT "A PAIR OF SIXES" SEATS NOW.
TUES.,
BRONX Opera House 149 St., E. of 3d Ave. THE BIG MUSICAL COMEDY ADELE
Mat. To-m'w. CAL. TRIUMPH.
Next Mon., Ann Swinburne, "The Madcap Duchess."
NEWMAN TRAVELTALKS
COLORED VIEWS—MOTION PICTURES
SUNDAY NIGHT AT 8:30, CARNEGIE HALL—Also MON. MAT. AT 3, AT NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE. "PARIS"
—POPULAR PRICES. SEATS NOW.
REPUBLIC WEST 42 ST. Performances 2, 4, 7, 9. —25c
ALL THIS WEEK—THE FILM SENSATION,
"TRAFFIC IN SOULS"
COMING MONDAY, MAR. 16, SAMSON
The Masterpiece Production of the World.
New York 45 St. B'way Continuous 1 to 11. Mats. 10-25. Nights 10-25-50. The Film Masterpiece THE 3 MUSKETEERS
"FANTOMAS" and Other Features.
VITAGRAPH Broadway & 44th St. To-day, 2:30 & 8:30 P. M.
A Million Bid & Goodness Gracious.
JOHN BUNNY & CO. at 3:30 only.
11 a.m. & 5:30 p.m.; Orch. Recital & 8p'l Pictures
PARK 1 to 11 HARLEM OP. HO. UNION SQ.
THE DRUG TERROR
Greatest of All Motion Pictures. All Seats 25c.
WEBER'S, 2, 4, 7 & 9, 29 St., B'way
THE GANGSTERS—25c.

B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres
COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c. William Faversham & Co., Cross & Josephine, Flanagan & Edwards & 7 big acts.
ALHAMBRA DAILY MAT. 25c. MINNIE DUPREE | TRIXIE FRIGANZA | LOUISE ALEXANDER, LOUIS SIMON & CO., LAMBERT & HALL, AND OTHERS.
PALACE B'way & 47th St. 2,000 Mat. Seats 50c.
F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES
5TH AVE. B'way 28th St. Daily 2:15 & 8:15.
23D ST. nr. 6th Av.
58TH ST. E. of 3d Av.
125TH ST. Lex. Av.
CLAIRE ROCHESTER "ARCADIA," McConnell & Simpson, Chas. & Fannie Van, Ward & Curran, Edna Luby & Co., others.
A classy potpourri of vaudeville and photo plays. BIGGEST IN VAUDEVILLE AT LITTLEST PRICES.
17 BIG FEATURES

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues., March 17, at 8:30
COMMANDER EVANS
Second in Command of the Scott Expedition
Capt. Scott's Last Expedition
Illustrated by moving and still pictures.
Rear Admiral PEARY will preside.
Tickets $2, $1.50, $1, 75c. & 50c., at Hall.

JARDIN DE DANSE Matinee Teas 3:30 to 6:30 | 8:30 TO CLOSING
CARNIVAL OF DANCING STARS
TRIUMPHAL RETURN OF CARLOS SEBASTIAN
HURTIG & SEAMON'S NEW THEATRE
West 125th St. Mat. Daily. Smoking Permitted. Burlesque de Luxe. BROADWAY GIRLS.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Burlesque Mat. Today
JOHNNIE WEBER and THE LONDON BELLES.
HAMMERSTEIN'S Fannie Brice, Belle Blanche, Mot'n Picts. "Girl in the Muff" of Rose, Vallon & "MA CHERIE" Scheppa & 15 others.
EDEN WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. Cinematograph every hour. Concerts. MUSEE. The Bomb Throwers. Chamber of Horrors.
ACADEMY of MUSIC. The Conspiracy 14 St., Irving Pl. Mat. Daily. Next Week..... "THE WRONG WAY."
Carnegie Lyceum. Daily Inst'd's Sun., 2:15-8:15. Last 2 Wks. Les Miserables Mats. 25-50c. Nights 50c to $1.
MURRAY HILL. Evs. 8:15. Burlesque. Mat. Today. BELLES OF BEAUTY ROW.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43-44th. Dly. Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Evs. 8
LAST 3 WEEKS | THE GREATEST SHOW OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOW | AMERICA
WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evs. 8 sharp
MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 2.
GREATEST OF ALL WINTER GARDEN SHOWS. THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD
2 MAYORS AT ONE SHOW
Mayor Mitchel of N. Y. and ex-Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston both attended and applauded the "Whirl of the World."
Sunday Night Concert—Best Bill in New York.
44th St. Thea., nr. B'way. Evenings at 8. Mats. Lew Fields, Prop. To-m'w, Tues. & Wed.
THE MIDNIGHT GIRL.
With GEORGE MACFARLANE.
CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evs. 8:15.
Matinee To-m'w & Wed., 2:15. HIGH JINKS
With STELLA MAYHEW and TOM LEWIS.
Souvenir High Jinks Perfume given to every lady at Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
Maxine Elliott's Help Wanted
Thea., 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. T'm'w, St. Patrick's Day & Wed., 2:30.
SPECIAL MAT. ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
39TH ST. THEATRE, Nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees To-m'w & Wed., 2:20.
Makes "Charley's Aunt" look sad.
TOO MANY COOKS
"It is an exceedingly funny idea." —Alan Dale, American.
PRINCESS THEATRE 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. T'm'w, 2:30.
LAST THREE TIMES
FAMOUS PRINCESS PLAYERS
in 5 Dramas of Laughter, Surprise, Sensation.
BEGINNING WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18,
NEW COMEDY, MARRYING MONEY
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Sunday at 3, Concert—SAPIRSTEIN, Pianist.
BOOTH THEATRE, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. Mat. Thurs., Best Seats $1.50.
The Worldly Hope men set their Hearts upon Turns Ashes—or it prospers; and, anon, Like Snow upon the Desert's dusty Face, Lighting a little or two—is gone.
GUY BATES POST
in the Wonderful Persian Love-Play,
"Omar, The Tentmaker"
By Richard Walton Tully, author of "THE BIRD OF PARADISE."
COMEDY 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow, 2:15.
KITTY Mac KAY
Playhouse 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees To-m'w & Wed., 2:30.
THE PLAY TO SEE IN LENT.
THE THINGS THAT COUNT
Love interest, stirring drama, Laughs without number, but DEVOID OF SMUT.
LITTLE 44th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. To-m'w & Wed., 2:30.
The Unique Theatre of America
WINTHROP AMES Presents
BERNARD SHAW'S Amazing Comedy,
"The Philonderer"
All Seats for All Performances, $2.00.
LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-m'w & Wed., 2:15.
Blanche Ring Supported by Harry Conor, in "When Claudia Smiles."
Shubert Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-m'w & Wed., 2:15.
A THOUSAND YEARS AGO
48TH ST. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mts. T'm'w & Thur. 2:20.
SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS TODAY THURSDAY MATINEE $1.50
Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th St. & 8th Ave. LAST WEEK.
Evs. 8:15, & Mat. T'm'w. THE LURE
Prices 25c. to $1.
STARTING NEXT MONDAY—TWICE DAILY.
THE CHRISTIAN
Hall Caine's Masterpiece in Motion Pictures.
Prices 25c. & 50c. Boxes $1.00. Seats NOW.
WEST END 125th St., West of 8th Avenue.
4 Performances Daily, 2, 4, 7 & 9.
THE GANGSTERS Sensational Photo Drama.
Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees T'm'w & Wed., 2:20. Laurette Taylor "PEG O' MY HEART."
CORT—Special To-day, at 2:15
Second of the FOUR SPECIAL MATS. LAURETTE TAYLOR & "PEG O' MY HEART CO.
in Three One-Act Plays by J. Hartley Manners.
ROYAL 1 blk from 149 St. & 3 Av. Evs. 8:15 25c to $1. Mat. T'm'w, 2:15.
The BLINDNESS o VIRTUE
Next Week—May Robson in "The Clever Woman."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
These theatres and attractions have no dealings whatever with THE TYSON CO. The best seats for all performances in these theatres can be obtained at the Box Offices at regular prices.
EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees To-m'w & Wed., 2:30.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S FANTASTIC COMEDY,
"THE LEGEND OF LEONORA."
By the author of "PETER PAN."
KNICKERBOCKER—Broadway at 38 St. LAST 3 TIMES—last Matinee To-morrow.
THE LAUGHING HUSBAND
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT—SEATS NOW.
JULIAN ELTINGE
in THE CRINOLINE GIRL.
HARRIS 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. To-m'w & Thurs., 2:20.
Nothing But Laughs in
THE RULE OF 3
FULTON 46th St., nr B'way.
THE MISLEADING LADY
Matinees To-m'w & Wed., 2:20.
New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. To-m'w, 2:15.
LAST 3 TIMES—LAST MAT. TO-M'W.
Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy,
THE LITTLE CAFE
By Ivan Caryll and C. M. S. McLellan.
WED., MARCH 18—SEATS NOW.
Henry W. Savage will offer
MAIDS OF ATHENS
A New Operetta by Victor Leon and Franz Lehar. (Creators of "The Merry Widow.")
English Book and Lyrics by Carolyn Wells.
LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees To-m'w & Wed., 2:20.
HENRY W. SAVAGE offers
SARI THE INTERNATIONAL OPERETTA SENSATION
GAIETY B'way & 46 ST. Evs. 8:25. Mats. To-m'w & Wed., 2:15.
Henry W. Savage's "Down East" Comedy
ALONG CAME RUTH
"The audience received it with the most spontaneous enthusiasm."—Sun.
BELASCO 44 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. To-m'w & Thurs., 2:20.
FRANCES STARR in "THE SECRET"
THE QUEEN OF THE LOEW CIRCUIT OF THE MOVIES
HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-morrow, 2:20.
WHAT WOULD YOU DO?
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT. Seats Now.
MARGARET ANGLIN MON., TUES. & WED., "AS YOU LIKE IT." THURS., FRI. & SAT., "THE TAMING OF THE SHREW."
GEO. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs., 8:15. Mats. T'm'w & Wed., 2:15.
POTASH & PERLMUTTER
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. T'm'w & Wed., 2:20.
CYRIL MAUDE the famous English actor, in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY"
Grand 23d & 8 Av. 25c. to $1. Mat. To-m'w. Ann Swinburne, "The Madcap Duchess." Next Mon., "Nearly Married," with Bruce McRae.
Garrick 35th St., nr. B'way. Performances 2-4-7-9 P. M. 25c
SMASHING THE VICE TRUST

TRAVEL—VACATION SPORTSMAN'S SHOW
A REAL SPORTSMAN'S SHOW.
OUTDOOR TRAP SHOOTS DAILY
CASTING. REAL LIVE ANIMALS.
BIRDS AND FISH.
ADMISSION 50c. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

TO-NIGHT!
CARNEGIE HALL
Friday Evening, March 13, at 8:15
VIOLIN RECITAL
—By—
EUGENE YSAYE
Camille Decreus, Pianist
Frank Sealy, Organist
Barnard Benefit for the Quarter Century Building Fund, given under auspices of "Wigs and Cues," the Dramatic Association of Barnard College.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-night, 7:30. Gotterdammerung. Premstad, Ober; Berger, Well, Goritz, Ruysdael, Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 2. Girl of the Golden West. Destinn; Caruso, Amato, Gilly, Didur. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8. Pop. Prices. Koenigskinder. Farrar, Robeson; Jorn, Goritz, Reiss, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
Sun. Ev. Concert, 50c. to $1.50. Carreno, Greatest Woman Pianist; Homer, Fornia; Schlegel & Orch.
Next Mon. at 8. Julien. Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Reiss, Ananian. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 8. Gioconda. Destinn, Homer; Caruso, Amato Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. Pop. Price Mat. at 2. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Case; Goritz, Althouse. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Martin, Scotti, Pini-Corsi, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8. (1 Perf'ce.) L'Amore Medico. Bori, Alten; Cristalli, Pini-Corsi, Segurola, Bada, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini. Foll'd by Madeleine. Alda; Althouse, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues., Mch. 17, at 7:45. Lohengrin. Premstad, Ober; Berger, Goritz, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.
CARNEGIE HALL, TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
VIOLIN RECITAL
YSAYE
Benefit Barnard Quarter Century Building Fund, under the auspices Dramatic Ass'n.
Program includes Saint-Saens Concerto; VITALI, Chaconne, with organ; Kreisler's Caprice Viennoise. VIEUXTEMPS, Ballade and Polonaise.
Tickets 50c. to $2 at Box Office.
Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., March 15, at 3. Last Violin Recital—MISCHA
ELMAN
Tickets 75c. to $2.00, now at Box Office. Mgt. WOLFSOHN BUREAU. STEINWAY PIANO.
CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Eve., Mar. 24, 8:15.
SPECIAL FAREWELL CONCERT.
Kubelik Benefit Hungarian Relief Society. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.
Edmund Burke. Nahan Franko Orchestra.
HIPPODROME, Sunday Evg., March 15.
JOHN McCormack
Tickets now on sale at Box Office.
Princess Thea., Next Sun. Aft., 3. Piano Recital.
SAPIRSTEIN

22 Years at This Address MEANS Something.
Modern Dances
Trot, Tango, Hesitation Waltz, Boston Glide, Dip and One-Step
Correctly Interpreted, Properly Taught—Quickly Learned, by the REMEY Method.
6 PRIVATE LESSONS $5.00

Open 10 A. M. to 11 P. M. Separate floor for Private Lessons. Expert lady and gentlemen teachers.
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Phones 4557 and 4684 Columbus.
Send for large Free Illustrated Booklet.

ALL the latest society dances thoroughly and quickly taught
MAXIXE
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HESITATION
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The Misses Newman devote their personal attention and experience to each pupil. A visit to the studio will be appreciated.
Private Tuition, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
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27 E. 45th St. Tel. 2126 Murray Hill.
Select, refined Dancing.
Individual and class lessons daily under the personal supervision of
MR. ALBERT VAN SAND,
formerly with
Mr. Vernon Castle
and chaperonage of Mrs. Hallam.
Tues., Thurs., Sat., The Dansant. Evening Dances Wednesday and Saturday.
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Charming and exclusive studios amidst refined surroundings sought by an appreciative dancing public.
TERMS MOST REASONABLE.
DONOVAN'S 304 W. 59th St. (Columbus Circle.)
MODERN DANCES
PRIVATE LESSONS, $1.00
Open 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Now is the time to learn. Telephone Columbus. 4273
Trot, Tango, Boston Glide, Hesitation Waltz, Dip and One-Step
Write To-day for FREE Booklet.

3 Private Lessons for $2
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